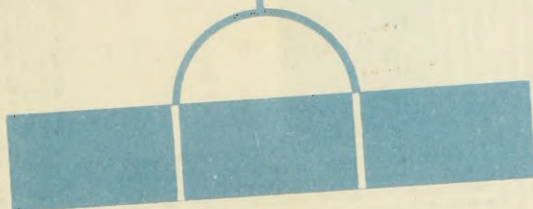




the
university of
connecticut
libraries



CONN.
DOCS.

Trinity College.

WITHDRAWN

Ex Dono. STATE OF CONN.

CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD
Printers,
BOOK BINDERS & PAPER DEALERS
HARTFORD, CONN.

7-A 9.1: 872

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
RECEIVED

APR 26 1967

WILBUR CROSS LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT


NOVEMBER 1957
RECEIVED
JAN 2 1958
U. S. AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT

SEAT SPRING, 1875.

Printed by the State of Connecticut.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
LYRASIS members and Sloan Foundation

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
1872.

CONN
J
87
.C8
A3a
1872
pt.1

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT

MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:

1872.

CONTENTS.

Governor's Message.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund.

Report of the Board of Education.

Report of the Trustees of the State Reform School.

Report of the Industrial School for Girls.

Report of the Directors of the State Prison.

Report of the Commissioners on State Prison Matters.

Abstract of Returns concerning Jails.

Report of the Adjutant-General.

Report of the Quartermaster-General.

Report of the State Librarian on Registration.

Report of the Bank Commissioner.

Report of the Railroad Commissioners.

Report of the Insurance Commissioner. (2 parts.)

Report of the Fish Commissioners.

Report of the Surveyor-General.

Report of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Report of the Connecticut School for the Imbecile.

Report of the General Hospital for the Insane.

Report of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Report of the Hartford Hospital.

Papers relating to the Reduction of Railroad Fares.

Proceedings of the Senate in the Contested Election case of Pond
vs. Cole.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

MARSHALL JEWELL,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:—

The people of this Commonwealth having entrusted to us their executive and legislative affairs for the current year, let us enter upon our duties with a grateful appreciation of their confidence, and, not unmindful of our responsibilities, let us invoke that Divine wisdom which alone can guide us that we may so conduct ourselves as to justify and deserve the good opinion of those who elected us.

As American citizens we have much cause of congratulation.

The national debt incurred during the late rebellion is being rapidly reduced. More than three hundred and seventeen millions (\$317,000,000), have been paid off during the last thirty-seven months, and peace, prosperity, and plenty reigns supreme throughout our land. Our flag is beloved at home and respected abroad. The people of the States lately in rebellion are assuming more and more their former friendly feeling towards the general government, and the determination on the part of our honored chief magistrate to correct any abuses which may exist in the civil department of our government is warmly seconded by the people.

By reference to the report of the State Treasurer it will be seen that our financial condition is even better than usual. Our State debt has been reduced more than in any year in our history; the reduction being no less than eight hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and five dollars and

seven cents (\$881,105.07). The total funded debt of the State at the commencement of the present fiscal year was five millions, seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand, three hundred dollars (\$5,769,300), maturing as follows: Seven hundred and six thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$706,700), which the treasurer is authorized to call in at any time; nine hundred and twelve thousand dollars (\$912,300), maturing January 1st, 1883; one million four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars (\$1,474,000) maturing January 1st, 1884; nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, five hundred dollars (\$935,500) maturing October 1st, 1894; and one million, seven hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred dollars (\$1,741,100) maturing October 1st, 1885. The amount falling due in 1894 is redeemable after October 1st, 1874, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, and the amount maturing in 1885 is exempt from taxation.

There was cash on hand at the commencement of this fiscal year amounting to eight hundred and forty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fourteen cents (\$845,194.14), which reduces the actual debt of the State to four millions, nine hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and five dollars and eighty-six cents (\$4,923,505.86), against five millions, eight hundred and four thousand, six hundred and ten dollars and ninety-three cents (\$5,804,610.93) the previous year.

The entire revenue of the State from all sources during the last year was two millions, ninety-one thousand and thirty-five dollars and sixty-three cents (\$2,091,035.63), of which the two mill tax yielded seven hundred and thirty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents (\$731,522.19). Savings banks paid four hundred and twenty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents (\$421,129.36). Railroad Corporations paid three hundred and forty-four thousand, one hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents (\$344,101.73). Mutual Insurance Companies paid two hundred and sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-two cents (\$265,890.92). Two hundred and seventeen thousand, one hundred

and thirty-three dollars and sixty-three cents (\$217,133.63) were collected from the United States on account of war claims. Thirty-four thousand, two hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$34,296.28) came from non-resident stock ; twenty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents (\$24,459.34) came from interest on deposits, and the balance from miscellaneous sources.

The total disbursements for the year were one million, nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-four cents (\$1,978,596.74).

The sum of seven hundred and fifty-six thousand, six hundred dollars (\$756,600) was paid on the principal of the public debt ; three hundred and eighty thousand, three hundred and four dollars (\$380,304) were paid for interest on the bonded debt ; one hundred and ninety-nine thousand, two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-six cents (\$199,211.56) were paid judicial, Reform school, and kindred expenses ; seven thousand, one hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents (\$7,118.65) were paid for the Board of Education ; one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$123,118.77) were paid for support of orphan children of soldiers ; Seventy-two thousand, nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents (\$82,958.03) was paid for public buildings and benevolent institutions ; one hundred and two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six dollars (\$102,836) was paid for expenses of the General Assembly, and fifty-five thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars (\$55,550) was paid to the several towns from the treasury of the State, according to an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, appropriating fifty cents for each child of school age in the State. But five thousand dollars (\$5,000) each has yet been drawn out towards the erection of the new State House and the new wing of the hospital at Middletown.

I think the present rate of taxation of two mills on the dollar should be continued as our expenditures will exceed those of last year and our receipts will be less as we shall probably

receive little or nothing from the general government on account of war claims, from which source we realized two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars during the last year.

SCHOOL FUND.

Our school fund of two million, forty-six thousand and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2,046,090.75) is well cared for by the commissioner, and is invested as follows:

Two hundred and forty-five thousand, one hundred and one dollars and seventy-four cents (\$245,101.74) on real estate in New York, at seven per cent.

Ten thousand, five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twelve cents (\$10,524.12) on real estate in Ohio, at seven per cent.

Thirty thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$30,635.89) on real estate in Massachusetts, at six per cent.

One million, four hundred twenty-five thousand and sixteen dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$1,425,016.39) on real estate in Connecticut, at six per cent.

Two hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-one cents (\$204,812.61) in bank stock.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) is invested in Connecticut State bonds.

The number of children returned is 131,748, an increase of 3,280 for the year on which a per capita dividend of one dollar has been made. Unless something is done to increase the income of this fund we shall be unable longer to continue this annual dividend of one dollar.

No money is to be had in this State at six per cent except from the school fund. I would recommend raising the rate of interest for this fund to seven per cent., continuing the dividend of one dollar per capita, and adding the balance which would remain to the principal of the fund. In this way the fund will increase as fast as the number of children in the State, and the one dollar dividend can be maintained.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

There are 72 Savings Banks in the State, with an aggregate deposit of sixty-two million seven hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$62,717,814.77), an increase of seven million four hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and nine dollars (\$7,420,109.37), during the year, or two and one half millions more than our entire state debt. Our thrifty laboring men and women could pay off our little state debt out of their savings in a few months if they should set about it.

Different rates of interest are charged by Savings Banks, which is in my opinion all wrong, as is also the practice, too often indulged in, of the Trustees or officers of Savings Banks getting a commission from the borrower, or of paying out to him as money, bonds at par which are not worth it.

All these illegitimate practices should be prohibited by stringent laws. A uniform rate of interest and manner of payment should be decided upon, and we should have active, upright, capable, and courageous Bank Commissioners, who are not connected with any Bank, whose duty it should be to see that the laws are complied with.

I recommend that the tax be taken off such portion of the deposits in our Savings Banks as is loaned upon real estate. We can afford some reduction of taxation, and it appears to me that this is the place to begin. As it now works the banks of course charge the tax directly to the borrower, while he can get no abatement or offset in consequence of his mortgage, thus compelling him in fact to pay double taxes on that part of his real estate which is covered by mortgage. As this class of borrowers is mostly from our active laboring men, of small means, I trust this matter may not be overlooked.

There are but four State Banks left, with an aggregate capital of one million four hundred thousand dollars (\$1,400,000), which appear to be all right.

The most novel feature in our financial matters are the

Trust Companies, of which there are five in the State, with a capital, all told, of five hundred and thirty-six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$536,750), of which two hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$240,000) are invested in real estate. These five institutions owed to depositors on the 1st of January, 1872, one million one hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-seven cents (\$1,119,145.47), and show cash on hand the insignificant amount of forty-two thousand twenty-four dollars and ninety-four cents (\$42,024.94).

It is but just to say, however, that these institutions had at that time about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000) in Government Bonds, and loaned on call, with stock collaterals with which to meet emergencies, nearly all of which was in one institution. So far as I learn they all comply with the laws, but their charters are very peculiar and liberal.

They are the legalized repository of trust funds of estates, courts, minors, guardians, etc,—the most sacred characteristic which can possibly be given to any moneyed institution, and all they are required to do is to show their affairs to the Bank Commissioners when called upon.

They are not required to advertise and swear to their condition as State Banks proper are, nor are they required to keep any reserve for the protection of these minors, guardians and trustees, for whom they are the legal custodians, as the old State Banks were for the protection of bill holders, but according to their charters they can start with a very small capital paid up, invest it, all and more, in real estate, and then borrow all the money they can, at a rate of interest agreed upon, and loan the last cent of it out, when, where, and to whom they choose.

These companies are undoubtedly all safe and sound now, but there can be but one end to this loose sort of banking, if it should be carried to any considerable extent, and that must be disastrous.

There is another class of Banks doing business under the

joint stock law, which was intended for manufacturing companies, and not for banking at all.

Behind the counters of these so-called Banks the Bank Commissioners cannot penetrate. All this appears to be the fault of our laws, and should be remedied.

I recommend that all institutions of this state that deal in money, be placed under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners, with proper safeguards for the protection of the community.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

One of our most important interests is that of Insurance. Its soundness and trustworthiness affect every branch of industry, every department of life.

To the end that the community and companies both should be protected in their rights, a new and very comprehensive law was enacted by the last General Assembly, which went into operation Sept. 1st, 1871. This law is found to be defective in some unimportant features, but on the whole has worked admirably. A Commissioner was appointed, who had the business to learn, and an entire new department to organize.

Its receipts have been eighteen thousand sixteen dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$18,016.87), and its expenses fourteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-three cents (\$14,140.73), leaving a balance of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and fourteen cents (\$3,876.14), as the profits of the first seven months, after paying the expenses of starting.

The number of Fire Companies doing business in this State is ninety-four (94), of which sixteen (16) are Connecticut Companies, with assets in the aggregate, of sixty-nine million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars (\$69,925,213), and risks of three billion five hundred and fourteen million eighty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$3,514,088,333). These

companies have eight hundred and ninety-one (891) agencies in the state, with risks, also in the State, of one hundred and ninety-nine million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars (\$199,467,344), on which the premium was one million eight hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars (\$1,820,364).

There are forty (40) Life Companies doing business in the state, of which ten (10) are Connecticut companies, having aggregate assets of two hundred and forty-one million six hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars (241,645,692), and one billion five hundred and seventy-six million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars (\$1,576,497,000), at risk, with ninety-six (96) agencies in this State.

By the terms of the act creating the Department, all life policies of all companies doing business in the state, must be valued, except those of states with which it is practicable to exchange certificates of valuation. In the eight months there have been valued three hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and eight (350,708) policies, covering nine hundred and forty-five million dollars (\$945,000,000) of Insurance, and there are yet to be done one hundred and seventy-seven thousand policies (177,000), covering four hundred and seventy-seven million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$477,900,000) of insurance.

The estimated annual receipts of the Department are about twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000), and its expenses about twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.)

Estimating the annual receipts of the Department at twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000) it would appear that the annual tax on the capital supervised of three hundred and eleven million five hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and five dollars (\$311,570,905) is about nine (9) mills on each thousand dollars, or nine dollars (\$9) on each million.

I commend the report of the Commissioner to your careful attention.

Much has been said during the past year in regard to still further taxing mutual insurance companies. They paid last

year two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$265,000), while the ordinary machinery of the State, that is, the Executive, legislative, and judicial departments cost only about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000).

Looking at it in that light, the life companies now pay about fifty-nine (59) per cent. of the regular expenses of the State. These companies are undoubtedly taxed more—very much more—in this State than in any other. To compensate for this, as it is claimed, they are allowed to loan their money outside the State, where much higher rates obtain than in this State, which privilege is denied to companies in many States.

A small tax on the assets of a mutual life company may eventually, and certainly will, unless very carefully calculated, render it bankrupt. If the tax were laid upon the surplus, instead of the assets, there would be less danger. Inasmuch as we are nearly prepared to reduce taxation in some directions, and as these companies already pay a very large and constantly increasing tax, and as the money comes almost entirely from citizens of other States, put into our companies for safe keeping, and finally as mutual life companies are taxed in no other State or in Europe, so far as I can learn, I am not prepared to recommend any increase of taxation in this direction.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The General Hospital for the Insane at Middletown is, according to the report of the Trustees, in a most satisfactory condition, except that it has a debt, partly contracted at the commencement before receipts came in, of thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$39,500), which they will ask you to pay off. Part of it was contracted last year for land which seemed to be desirable, and on which were two houses, which have been fitted up for the reception of patients, thus giving the cottage system, as it is called, a trial, and so far with great success. There were in the Institution on the first of April, two hundred and sixty-two patients, and there have been, during the year, seventy-three applications for ad-

mission more than could be accommodated, which number would have been much greater had it not been generally known that there were no vacancies.

The new wing is making satisfactory progress, and will be built, I am informed by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, for a less amount than the appropriation. There are also twenty-two State beneficiaries at the Retreat at Hartford, eight at Providence, eight at Northampton, nine at Concord, New Hampshire, and five at Brattleboro. I have collected the statistics of the insane poor in the State yet uncared for, and find more than three hundred, most of whom are in almshouses. It would certainly appear that even another wing should be contracted for at Middletown, thus completing the Institution according to the original plan.

I have also called for statistics of the blind, according to a law on the statute book, and find, besides the twelve at the Perkins Institute, at Boston, two hundred and four, some of whom are not totally blind, and many are blind because of old age.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A very interesting and instructive report will be made to you by the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls at Middletown.

It is doing well a most important work. Its success is certain, and the propriety of its establishment demonstrated. It is now full, having seventy-five pupils. More accommodations will soon be needed, or the admissions must be restricted in some manner. It reforms and provides for a class of girls which the State cannot afford to allow to go their own way to destruction.

It is now on a paying basis, but it contracted a debt of about seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) in its infancy, before being under full headway, which the Trustees will ask the State to pay off. And it really needs about seven

thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) more for necessary improvements and working capital.

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

Your attention is particularly directed to the report of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville.

More room is needed in this State for the accommodation of this unfortunate class. The State beneficiaries now number but twenty (20), while there are many times that number in the State who need the advantages of the School. An appropriation was made for the enlargement of the Institution last year, but it was so hampered by conditions that it has not been available. The School is one of the best of its class and is entitled to and needs still further the fostering care of the State.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the State Reform School report the Institution to be as prosperous and successful as ever.

There are at present three hundred and fourteen pupils in the school, one hundred and fifty-two having been received and one hundred and thirty discharged during the year.

There have been no deaths, and but little sickness.

It needs no legislation. It is free from debt, with eight hundred dollars (\$800) in its treasury. The boys have earned about twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) during the year.

Its property is very valuable, and growing more so all the time. As an educational and reformatory institution it has few equals and no superiors.

AMERICAN ASYLUM.

The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with its enlightened corps of officers and teachers, is faithfully performing its benevolent work. The number of pupils is two

hundred and forty-six, of whom fifty-three are from this state.

By the census of 1870 there are two hundred and twenty-one deaf mutes in the state, eighty-four of whom are between the ages of five and twenty, which would leave thirty-one who are not receiving instruction.

The main building of the American Asylum is more than half a century old, and is not up to the standard of the age in comfort and convenience. At no distant day it may, perhaps, be the duty of this state to assist this institution in the erection of a building, with such improvements as the experience of fifty years may suggest.

STATE PRISON.

By the report of the Directors of the State Prison it will be seen that its affairs are going on about as usual. I refer you to the report for details. Under an act of the last General assembly the Governor appointed three Commissioners to examine into the entire subject of our prison matters, and to find out what changes (if any) are necessary to bring us abreast of the age.

I also directed the Surgeon-General of the State to visit the State Prison at different times, and unannounced. His report will be laid before you.

I desire in this connection to call your attention to the remarkable fact that there are now in our State Prison three convicts who have been once pardoned out by the General Assembly while serving a previous sentence, and that two of these are now applicants for legislative clemency.

How many such there may be in other prisons it is impossible to state, but the above fact alone argues conclusively the necessity of a careful investigation into all claims, and further such a hedging about of the pardoning power as shall render it less liable to imposition.

The pardoning power, which is at present in the Legislature, should, I think, be in the hands of the Governor, and let him take the responsibility, but he should have an advisory

board, which should recommend to him the proper subjects of executive clemency.

This duty might be left to the board of State Prison Directors, which should then be increased: or, perhaps to a board created for this purpose, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller; or, still better than all, to a board of State Charities.

More than thirty applications for release from State Prison will come before you, and, judging by former years, they will not all be deserving cases. I think no person who has in former years been on the State Prison Committee will fail to see the great embarrassment and difficulty which surround this matter, and prevent an intelligent decision. This yearly excitement about pardons raises false hopes, creates disappointment, causes discontent, and renders order, system, and discipline more difficult to enforce.

Our prison system has been much improved, yet much remains to be done to make it what it should be. My attention has been called to the condition of our County Jails, but I had no authority either to look into them myself or to direct that it be done.

The business of the Executive Office has so increased of late that no Governor can properly attend to it, except by spending most of his time at one of the capitols.

I think the time has arrived to create a Board of State Charities, which shall have a general supervision of the entire charitable, reformatory, and penal affairs of the State, including jails and poor houses.

I invite your careful attention to the report of the Surgeon-General, and to that of the Commissioners appointed last year to investigate our prison matters.

Some attempts have been made to collect our criminal statistics, in order to make a report to the United States Attorney General. As we have no law or system in regard to it they were not very complete, though I received reports from almost every town.

There were between ten and eleven thousand criminal prosecutions in the State during the year 1871, of which two

thousand two hundred and seven were in New Haven, one thousand five hundred and thirty-three were in Hartford, one thousand one hundred and twenty-four in Bridgeport, three hundred and thirteen in Norwich, and one hundred and eighty-eight in New London.

Eight towns report no prosecutions at all, and in each case give as a reason that no intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold in the town. The report, so far as it goes, is only another proof of the well-established fact, that criminal cases are in a very close proportion due to the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors.

I recommend that some plan be adopted for the more accurate collection of statistics as to crime and its causes in the State.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

The State contributes one dollar and one-half per week toward the support of each orphan under fourteen years of age, the child of a soldier belonging to this State, who died in defense of his country. This is not benevolence, it is simple justice. None of them are in any alms-house, but all are cared for, either in an asylum or by friends.

There were on this list, April 1st, one thousand four hundred and thirty children. The Soldiers' Orphan's Homes, at Mansfield and Darien, which have received slight aid from the State, are both doing a good work, and take all that apply.

The Hospitals at Hartford and New Haven are in a flourishing condition, are well managed, and furnish a comfortable home for all sick or disabled soldiers, at the expense of the State.

The State furnishes free instruction to all the blind children who apply, at the Perkins Institute at Boston, an institution second to none in the country. Our list is not full, which fact is, I think, not generally known.

A change has been made by the Comptroller in the manner of supplying our State paupers, which is, I think, an improvement over the former system.

My attention has been lately directed to the practice which prevails in many towns in the State, of letting out the poor of the town to the lowest bidder. This is far behind the spirit of the age, and should be stopped if it can be.

A law now exists that no town shall send its paupers into another town, if such other town objects. It seems to me that this should be changed, and that no town should be permitted to send its poor beyond its own limits under any circumstances.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

At the last session of the General Assembly a new military law was passed providing for the reorganization of the militia. Under it one brigade of four regiments has been organized, consisting of, at present, about one thousand six hundred men. These have all been provided with new uniforms, at an expense to the State of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each. A law was also enacted authorizing the Governor to provide improved arms for the State militia, if it could be done without expense to the State. This has been accomplished, and we now have in the State two thousand Peabody breech-loading rifles, and six hundred Springfield breech-loaders.

Our system is now very complete, and when we shall have enlisted about two thousand men, (which is quite enough,) the Connecticut National Guard will be an ornament to the State, and fully up to any standard of volunteer troops in this country.

There are too many men provided for in the law, however, and I recommend a reduction of the number of companies to the regiment, and the number of men to the company. During the war, in the Adjutant General's and Quarter-master General's departments, there was much to be done, (as has been the case during the last year,) and the salary of each of those officers was made two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per year. I recommend that it now be reduced one-half.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Board of Education will be read with interest by every friend of the public schools. It demonstrates more clearly than ever the propriety of the free school law, and shows an increase in almost everything that is desirable. We support one thousand six hundred and thirty public schools, having two thousand four hundred and twenty teachers, at a cost, all told, of one million four hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-five cents (\$1,496,980.95).

We have one hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight children in the State between four and sixteen years of age. Of these, one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-eight are registered as attending the public schools, and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-four the private schools. A few are probably registered twice where changes are made, and there are eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven registered in the State who attend no school at all.

There has been an increase in the length of the school year, in the number of scholars in attendance, in the salaries of the teachers, and in the money raised for school purposes.

The interest in schools is still on the increase, as is shown by the attendance at the Teachers' Institutes, which have been very successful.

The Normal School is a great success under its present management and system, having had during the year about one hundred and fifty pupils in attendance. I think the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500) to its support should be made permanent, and that some measures should be adopted to bring the advantages of the school within the reach of a greater number of the teachers of the State.

The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College continues to furnish free instruction to all who apply, who cannot afford to pay. Though the State scholarships are limited to forty, which number is now full, yet none have been turned away as yet. None of our Institutions are more useful to the State,

and its practical results are much more speedy than in any other except the Normal School.

The last General Assembly gave up to the alumni the six seats in the board of corporation of Yale College, which had for many years been filled by the six senior senators.

It was a generous act on the part of the State and was hailed with delight both by the college itself, and the entire large list of graduates, and I doubt not will prove advantageous to the college and satisfactory to the State.

RAILROADS.

By the report of the Railroad Commissioners it will be seen that there have been opened during the last year one hundred and fifty-seven miles of road, making now in operation eight hundred and eighty-one miles of road, one hundred and twenty of which is with double track, with a paid up capital of thirty-one millions, and a funded and floating debt of nineteen millions.

These roads earned ten and one-half millions of dollars, and carried nine and one-half millions of passengers, not one of whom was killed, and but three were injured.

A general railroad law is now in existence.

Roads can be built anywhere now and by anybody who can pay for them, thus relieving the sessions of the General Assembly of much discussion over new charters, and of the corrupting influences which, it is said, have sometimes existed.

The Air Line railroad will apply to you for relief from its overdue taxes, which amount to thirty-six thousand dollars (\$36,000). It has never yet paid anything into the State Treasury.

Three years ago it came before the General Assembly with a request that four roads—the Connecticut Valley, the Connecticut Western, the Shepaug, and itself—might assume the taxes on town bonds issued in aid of the roads, and pay into the State Treasury one per cent. in lieu of all other taxation on the bonds.

This request was granted, and under the present law the

roads are required to pay one per cent. on their bonded and floating debt and also on all bonds issued by towns in their aid, the owners of which hold them free from taxation.

The Air Line is the first to ask relief of this kind. It has been an unfortunate concern from the start and the Treasurer has been lenient with it.

You are to judge of the expediency of establishing such a precedent.

TOWN AND CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

While the indebtedness of the State is being constantly reduced, to the great satisfaction of our people who are quite willing to be taxed for such a purpose, the debt of many of our towns and cities is being as constantly increased. It amounted to nine million eight hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (\$9,813,000) in 1870, in the aggregate, and must have increased two or three millions since. An active minority in any city or town can contract a public debt which the real tax payers and more conservative portion of the community are powerless to prevent, an evil which, unless checked, will lead to consequences most disastrous. I commend this subject to your careful consideration.

The grand list of taxable property, October 1st, 1871, in the State, was three hundred and thirty-nine million, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$339,782,733), being an increase over the previous year of eleven million, three hundred and forty-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$11,346,132).

The grand list is made up very unevenly. Some towns assess property very much higher in proportion to its actual value than others; which should be remedied in some way. I would suggest that boards of equalization, consisting of three members, be created in each county, and the chairmen of the county boards should constitute a State board, with the Treasurer as its chairman, the decision of the State board to be final.

The poll tax of one dollar appears to me too small and laid

upon a wrong principle. The poll should be rated in the list at a certain value, on which taxes should be laid as upon property, in which case the State, the town, the school, and all other interests, would get their just proportion. The commutation tax has been collected more accurately during the last year than at any previous time. Both these taxes are just and reasonable and should be continued and invariably collected, as all who vote should pay a poll tax, and those who owe military service but do not perform it should assist in paying those who do.

The principal results of the census of 1870 have now been published, but there are a great many details in respect to the condition of each State and town, which the general government cannot undertake to publish. These particulars, so far as they concern the State of Connecticut, will be of great service to all who are concerned with the legislation, the social progress, and the business undertakings. I would recommend that measures be taken by the legislature to obtain and publish a full report of the census of Connecticut.

FISHERIES.

The matter of pound fishing has given, during the past year, no little trouble and annoyance, but it has finally been settled, let us hope, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It makes no difference to the State at large, it appears to me, where shad are caught or by whom or when, always provided that all that are taken shall enter into the supply of food for the human race, and that the catch shall not be so large or rapid or complete as to exhaust or reduce the supply or hinder or prevent their propagation. If four days fishing and three days close time for the pounds is made the rule, which is the case at present, laws should be enacted which would enforce it.

NEW CAPITOL.

The last General Assembly appropriated the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) towards the erection of

a State House at Hartford, under certain conditions, and appointed a commission to carry the resolutions into effect. The conditions have been complied with, the city of Hartford having purchased a splendid site of fourteen acres at an expense of six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000), and appropriated five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) towards the erection of the building.

An architect has been designated, a design accepted, and working plans are now being gotten up preparatory to contracting for the building. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that a convenient building of ample dimensions and which shall be an ornament to the State, can be erected for the amount appropriated, and it is their fixed determination that the State shall not be further called upon except for furnishing the building and ornamenting the grounds.

Public attention has of late been directed by some notable cases in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas, to the propriety of allowing medical expert testimony as to sanity in our criminal courts. All such testimony is tinged by partisan feelings, as each witness is expected to act not only as an expert but as associate counsel.

It is thought by many that the practice which prevails to some extent in Great Britain of having the question of sanity decided by a jury of experts first, and that of guilt by an ordinary jury, might be introduced to advantage into our system.

There are several matters to which I have called the attention of former Legislatures, and as to the propriety of which my official experience has confirmed the opinion I then expressed.

Our legal limit of the rate of interest is too low ; our divorce laws are too loose ; our laws with regard to the property rights of married women need revision ; our State officers should be elected in the fall for two years, and an attorney-general should either be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor.

A custom has heretofore prevailed in the General Assem-

bly of electing from their own number most of the persons to fill vacancies occurring in the several boards of trustees, directors and commissioners. May I not be pardoned for expressing the opinion that this custom opens the door to too much of personal application and bargaining for office, while it narrows down the list from which to select, and is open to many other objections. If after this year the appointments should be made by the executive, to be confirmed by the Senate, I think the result might be beneficial.

The appropriations asked for this year will be fully as large as our treasury will warrant. Let them be closely scrutinized.

While our State cannot afford, and does not need, to be niggardly in its benevolence, sound judgment should be exercised in voting money out of the public treasury. Our people look with no little alarm upon the tendency towards extravagance in our public affairs. Let us make no appropriations except where absolutely needed, and grant no gratuities whatsoever. The State is abundantly able to make all necessary expenditures, but in giving away money and voting donations, the law-making power should represent the poorest tax payer in the State.

But little legislation is really needed and that of a general character. Special enactments are apt to be detrimental to general interests. The people would be glad to see a short, economical session of about six weeks. More frequent meetings of committees and shorter recesses than heretofore would gratify this desire. Why can it not be done?

MARSHALL JEWELL.

NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TREASURER

OF THE
State of Connecticut.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, MAY SESSION, 1872.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, May Session, 1872. }

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR :—I herewith transmit my Annual Report of the Finances of this Department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1872, that it may be presented to the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

DAVID P. NICHOLS,
Treasurer.



REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, April, 1872. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

In compliance with law, and in fulfillment of my duty as Treasurer of the State, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the accompanying Report, containing a statement of the Revenue of the State from every source, and the disbursements I have made according to the law relating to the Treasury Department.

CIVIL LIST ACCOUNT.

Balance of cash on hand, April 1, 1871,	\$603,906.51
Revenue received during the year, - - -	2,091,035.63
	<hr/>
	\$2,694,942.14
Deduct payment of Civil List	
Orders, - - -	\$487,177.04
Deduct payment of Registered	
Orders, - - -	341,238.19
Deduct payment of Interest to	
School Fund, - - -	3,642.49
Deduct Interest allowed Towns	
for pre-payment of Taxes,	3,322.20
Deduct payment of interest on	
State Bonds, - - -	380,304.00
Deduct purchase of Bonds, -	756,600.00
Deduct accrued interest on Bonds	
purchased, - - -	6,312.82
	<hr/>
Balance to the credit of the Civil	
List, April 1, 1872, - - -	\$716,345.40

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance to the credit of all accounts, April

1, 1871,	-	-	-	-	\$721,289.07
Receipts from all sources during the year,	-				2,471,846.55
					<u>\$3,193,135.62</u>

Deduct payments for all pur-

poses, - - - \$2,347,341.48

Balance in the Treasury, April

1, 1872,	-	-	-	845,794.14	\$3,193,135.62
----------	---	---	---	------------	----------------

Showing a balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1872, to the credit of the Civil List, School Fund, Sinking Fund, and State Institutions of eight hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and fourteen cents (\$845,794.14).

STATE DEBT.

The amount of State Bonds outstanding, April

1, 1871, was	-	-	-	-	\$6,525,900.00
Deduct cash then on hand,	-	-	-	-	721,289.07

Liabilities over assets, April 1, 1871,	-				\$5,804,610.93
---	---	--	--	--	----------------

The amount of Bonds outstanding

April 1, 1872, was - - \$5,769,300.00

Deduct cash on hand April 1,

1872, - - - 845,794.14

Liabilities over assets April 1, 1872,	-				<u>\$4,923,505.86</u>
--	---	--	--	--	-----------------------

Reduction of the public debt during the year,					\$881,105.07
---	--	--	--	--	--------------

Showing the present indebtedness of the State in excess of its assets, to be four millions nine hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and five dollars and eighty-six cents (\$4,923,505.86), and a reduction of the debt during the year of eight hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and five dollars and seven cents (\$881,105.07).

STATE BONDS.

The Coupon Bonds, amounting to six hundred and thirty thousand and five hundred dollars (\$630,500), and one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of the Registered Bonds, purchased during the year 1870-71, were burned by the Finance Committee, Treasurer and Comptroller as directed by law. Also five hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars of Coupon Bonds received in exchange for Registered Bonds were burned.

The amount of Bonds purchased and canceled during the year, is seven hundred and fifty-six thousand and six hundred dollars (\$756,600), of which ninety-seven thousand and one hundred dollars (\$97,100) are designed for the Sinking Funds.

The Coupon Bonds received in exchange for Registered Bonds during the year, amount to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$137,000).

The entire amount of Registered Bonds issued in exchange for Coupon Bonds to April 1, 1872, is one million seven hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,743,500).

The Registered Bonds surrendered and transferred during the year for which other Registered Bonds have been issued, amount to one hundred and four thousand dollars (\$104,000).

The Bonds on hand in the Treasury Office, April 1, 1872, are as follows :

Coupon Bonds purchased during the year, \$755,100

Registered Bonds purchased during the

year, - - - - 1,500

————— \$756,600

Coupon Bonds received in exchange for

Registered Bonds, - - - \$137,000

Registered Bonds transferred in 1869-70, 15,000

“ “ “ “ 1870-71, 149,000

“ “ “ “ 1871-72, 104,000

Registered Bonds purchased in 1870-71, 19,500

STATE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF 1861.

One year ago your Treasurer reported as outstanding of this issue, one million two hundred eighty-four thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,284,800). Under a resolution of the General Assembly passed last session, I have called in six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) of this issue, about fifty-five thousand dollars of which have not been presented for payment, but as other bonds of the same and other issues not called for have been offered for redemption, we have been enabled to purchase the amount named in our report.

STATE TAXES.

The State and Commutation taxes amounting to thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and sixteen cents, (\$39,980.16) remaining unpaid March 31, 1871, have been collected; also five thousand dollars (\$5,000) from the Town of New Haven, and four thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars, (\$4,422) from the town of Hartford, for the Commutation taxes from those towns then in dispute.

The amount remaining unpaid March 31, 1872, was forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars and fifteen cents (\$42,817.15), nearly all of which has since been collected.

TOWN TAXES.

I would respectfully recommend the continuance of the present tax of two mills on the dollar upon the Grand List of the several towns, as with appropriations which have been made it will be impossible otherwise to pay any considerable sum of the State debt, and no year ought to pass without liquidating some portion of it.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

There have been paid into the Treasury, as interest on deposits, twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents, (\$24,459.34) from a source which before 1869 yielded no income to the State.

UNUSUAL EXPENSES.

The Civil List account has been increased this year about fifty-five thousand dollars, by the appropriation made by an act of the last General Assembly for the use of schools of "a sum of money equal in dollars to one-half the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age, as ascertained and returned by the school visitors of the several towns;" also by the expenditures in behalf of the military companies of about forty thousand dollars.

UNPAID TAXES.

By reference to a table of unpaid taxes accompanying this Report, it will be seen that the taxes due from Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies amount to seven hundred fifty-six dollars and seventy-one cents (\$756.71). This delinquency is in consequence of the bankruptcy of insurance companies as the result of the Chicago fire. I think the greater part of the tax will ultimately be paid.

The tax on the non-resident stock of the North American Fire Insurance Company, due at the close of the fiscal year, has since been paid.

The New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company have never paid any tax to the State, and are now in arrears for the taxes due in 1870 and 1871. It is well known that this company has labored under great pecuniary embarrassments, and considering it unwise for the State to add to its difficulties, I have not attempted to enforce the collection of the taxes due by bringing a suit against them. A part only of the road is in operation, but as the work is progressing on the remainder, it is hoped that the whole road will soon be completed, thereby increasing its facilities for income, and its ability to pay its obligations, when its liabilities to the State for taxes will probably be met.

The New Haven and Derby Railroad Company have paid a part of their tax and promise to pay the balance soon.

The New Haven and Northampton Company still refuse to pay a tax on that part of their capital represented by the canal stock, which they claim is exempt by the original canal

charter. A suit is now pending against Hon. Charles M. Pond, late Treasurer, which the last legislature assumed, which involves the question at issue, and will decide it as soon as it is reached by the courts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It will be seen that under the change in the law as to the time of making reports of these companies from October to January, and requiring a more detailed statement of assets, the amount has been increased and a larger tax received by the State than has heretofore been realized.

Whether any further taxation of these companies, by including premium notes in their taxable assets is desirable, is for your honorable body to determine.

DEPOSITS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance companies have deposited with the State Treasurer registered bonds or mortgages of real estate, in trust, for the security of the policy holders of their respective companies, as follows :

Aetna Life Insurance Company,	-	-	\$100,000
American Mutual Life Insurance Company,	-		100,000
Charter Oak	"	"	100,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.,	-		100,000
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.,	-	-	100,000
Continental Life Insurance Company,	-	-	100,000
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company,	-	-	100,000
Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company,			100,000
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.,			100,000
Railway Passengers Assurance Company,	-	-	100,000
Travelers Insurance Company,	-	-	200,000

SAVINGS BANKS.

One of the most onerous of our taxes in my opinion, is the tax on that part of the assets of savings banks which is loaned on mortgage of real estate. The deposits of savings banks are now taxed three-fourths of one per cent., which appears to be a just and reasonable tax on that part of their deposits which is loaned on personal securities, but the tax on the portion of their deposits which is loaned on mortgage

of real estate is charged directly to the borrower, and as he has no relief by deductions from his real estate in the town list, it burdens the borrower with a double tax; and as many of these loans are to persons in moderate circumstances who have borrowed this money to build them a home, it bears hardly upon a class who should have all the advantages that can possibly be conceded to them consistent with just taxation. I recommend, therefore, the repeal of the tax, after the present fiscal year, on that portion of their deposits which is loaned on mortgages of real estate.

If this should meet your approval, it will lessen the income of the Treasury from that source, according to the reports of last year, about two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), a sum which could be spared under our increasing resources and the state of our finances.

In conclusion, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves as a State on our present and constantly improving financial condition. At the close of the war, the debt of the State amounted to about ten millions of dollars. Without seriously burdening the people with heavy taxes, the debt has been reduced something more than one-half, with a constantly lessening rate of taxation. The various industries of the State are in a prosperous and healthy condition. The grand list is constantly increasing in amount. Our manufacturing towns are "lengthening their cords, and strengthening their stakes," and no branch of industry goes unrewarded. Our debt is far below the average debts of the several States, and growing "beautifully less" at every annual report. Should the appropriations for a state house, and an addition to the Hospital for the Insane, made last year, be called for during this year, with other appropriations that will necessarily be made by the present General Assembly it will be evident that but a comparatively small amount of the public debt will be paid during the year; but we shall hope to do something towards its reduction by strict economy and prompt collection of the revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID P. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20, 1872.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars.	Total.	Taxes re- maining unpaid March 31, 1872.
HARTFORD, - -	\$44,503,127	\$89,006.25	\$4,370	\$93,376.25	
Avon, - - -	539,032	1,078.07	100	1,178.07	
Berlin, - - -	1,069,538	2,139.08	304	2,443.08	
Bloomfield, - -	843,093	1,686.18	184	1,870.18	
Bristol, - - -	1,737,279	3,474.56	536	4,010.56	
Burlington, - -	412,971	825.94	98	923.94	
Canton, - - -	1,303,293	2,606.59	264	2,870.59	
East Granby, - -	515,283	1,030.56	114	1,144.56	
East Hartford, -	1,697,368	3,394.74	550	3,944.74	
East Windsor, -	1,271,719	2,543.44	408	2,951.44	
Enfield, - - -	2,683,198	5,366.40	478	5,844.40	
Farmington, - -	1,798,181	3,596.36	230	3,826.36	\$3,826 36
Glastonbury, - -	1,232,733	2,465.46	438	2,903.46	
Granby, - - -	556,095	1,112.19	270	1,382.19	
Hartland, - - -	290,363	580.73	160	740.73	
Manchester, - -	1,941,700	3,883.40	490	4,373.40	
Marlborough, - -	179,192	358.38	50	408.38	
New Britain, - -	4,113,503	8,227.00	1,346	9,573.00	
Rocky Hill, - -	398,948	797.90	136	933.90	
Simsbury, - - -	1,149,137	2,298.27	254	2,552.27	
Southington, - -	2,091,119	4,182.24	688	4,870.24	
South Windsor, -	1,326,722	2,653.44	334	2,987.44	2,987.44
Suffield, - - -	2,180,586	4,361.17	300	4,661.17	
West Hartford, -	1,593,793	3,187.59	184	3,371.59	
Wethersfield, - -	1,735,488	3,470.98	170	3,640.98	
Windsor, - - -	1,411,856	2,823.71	438	3,261.71	
Windsor Locks, -	650,987	1,301.98	360	1,661.98	
Plainville, - -	733,467	1,466.93	174	1,640.93	
Newington,* - -			58	58.00	
	\$79,959,771	\$159,919.54	\$13,486	\$173,405.54	\$6,813.80

* Incorporated in 1871.

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1872.

NEW HAVEN AND NEW LONDON COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Communi- cation tax, 2 dollars.	Total.	Taxes re- maining unpaid March 31, 1872.
NEW HAVEN, -	\$46,527,165	\$93,054.33	\$6,042	\$99,096.33	
Branford, - -	1,189,097	2,378.20	410	2,788.20	
Bethany, - -	600,576	1,201.15	100	1,301.15	\$571.03
Cheshire, - -	1,398,666	2,797.33	280	3,077.33	
Derby, - - -	3,638,994	7,277.99	736	8,013.99	8,013.99
East Haven, -	1,440,992	2,881.98	380	3,261.98	3,261.98
Guilford, - -	1,509,637	3,019.27	362	3,381.27	
Hamden, - - -	1,532,141	3,064.28	322	3,386.28	
Madison, - - -	851,978	1,703.96	230	1,933.96	
Meriden, - - -	6,780,006	13,560.01	1,972	15,532.01	
Middlebury, -	379,226	758.45	102	860.45	
Milford, - - -	1,177,235	2,354.47	340	2,694.47	
Naugatuck, - -	1,375,753	2,751.50	486	3,237.50	
North Branford, -	511,231	1,022.46	162	1,184.46	
North Haven, -	743,464	1,486.93	280	1,766.93	
Orange, - - -	1,684,235	3,368.47	408	3,776.47	
Oxford, - - -	571,384	1,142.77	200	1,342.77	
Prospect, - - -	211,952	423.90	46	469.90	
Seymour, - - -	931,695	1,863.39	260	2,123.39	
Southbury, - -	734,619	1,469.24	212	1,681.24	
Wallingford, - -	2,279,843	4,559.69	616	5,175.69	
Waterbury, - -	7,224,855	14,449.71	1,596	16,045.71	
Woodbridge, - -	511,115	1,022.23	102	1,124.23	
Wolcott, - - -	248,677	497.36	82	579.36	
Beacon Falls,* -			98	98.00	
	\$84,054,536	\$168,109.07	\$15,824	\$183,933.07	\$11,847.00
NEW LONDON, -	\$6,470,391	\$12,940.78	\$1,324	\$14,264.78	
Norwich, - - -	14,231,194	28,462.39	1,846	30,308.39	
Bozrah, - - -	608,263	1,216.53	106	1,322.53	
Colchester, - -	1,386,678	2,773.36	404	3,177.36	
East Lyme, - -	491,874	983.75	282	1,265.75	\$282.00
Franklin, - - -	417,718	835.44	80	915.44	
Griswold, - - -	1,311,388	2,622.77	318	2,940.77	
Groton, - - -	2,045,523	4,091.05	390	4,481.05	
Lebanon, - - -	1,204,986	2,409.97	336	2,745.97	
Ledyard, - - -	556,332	1,112.66	168	1,280.66	
Lisbon, - - -	285,802	571.60	104	675.60	
Lyme, - - -	330,583	661.16	184	845.16	845.16
Montville, - -	1,226,760	2,453.52	288	2,741.52	2,741.52
North Stonington, -	787,341	1,574.68	192	1,766.68	
Old Lyme, - - -	511,757	1,023.51	212	1,235.51	
Preston, - - -	737,356	1,574.71	298	1,872.71	1,872.71
Salem, - - -	360,998	722.00	102	824.00	
Sprague, - - -	1,293,840	2,587.68	110	2,697.68	
Stonington, - -	5,263,115	10,526.23	948	11,474.23	
Waterford, - - -	943,690	1,887.38	332	2,219.38	
	\$40,515,589	\$81,031.17	\$8,024	\$89,055.17	\$5,741.39

* Incorporated in 1871.

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1872.

FAIRFIELD AND WINDHAM COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Comm- utation tax, 2 dollars.	Total.	Taxes un- paid March 31, 1872.
BRIDGEPORT, -	\$12,139,873	\$24,279.75	\$3,078	\$27,357.75	
Danbury, -	5,745,246	11,490.49	1,324	12,814.49	
Bethel, -	877,084	1,754.17	340	2,094.17	\$2,094.17
Brookfield, -	664,821	1,329.64	144	1,473.64	
Darien, -	1,533,009	3,066.02	278	3,344.02	
Easton, -	535,818	1,071.64	158	1,229.64	
Fairfield, -	2,288,190	4,576.38	648	5,224.38	
Greenwich, -	3,659,690	7,319.38	730	8,049.38	
Huntington, -	778,681	1,557.36	180	1,737.36	
Monroe, -	559,936	1,119.87	198	1,317.87	
New Canaan, -	1,231,831	2,463.66	374	2,837.66	
New Fairfield, -	471,973	943.95	140	1,083.95	
Newtown, -	1,860,401	3,720.80	486	4,206.80	
Norwalk, -	6,625,327	13,250.65	1,886	15,136.65	
Redding, -	999,340	1,998.68	164	2,162.68	2,162.68
Ridgefield, -	1,280,624	2,561.25	336	2,897.25	
Stamford, -	7,527,710	15,055.42	1,068	16,123.42	
Sherman, -	369,971	739.94	122	861.94	861.94
Stratford, -	1,663,136	3,326.27	292	3,618.27	
Trumbull, -	636,363	1,272.72	80	1,352.72	
Weston, -	509,621	1,019.24	228	1,247.24	
Westport, -	2,144,274	4,288.55	398	4,686.55	
Wilton, -	778,208	1,556.42	186	1,742.42	
	\$54,881,127	\$109,762.25	\$12,838	\$122,600.25	\$5,118.79
BROOKLYN, -	\$1,595,739	\$3,191.48	\$232	\$3,423.48	
Ashford, -	428,151	856.30	152	1,008.30	
Canterbury, -	633,389	1,266.78	238	1,504.78	
Chaplin, -	280,835	561.67	98	659.67	
Eastford, -	258,371	516.74	160	676.74	
Hampton, -	461,026	922.05	126	1,048.05	
Killingly, -	1,899,784	3,799.57	644	4,443.57	
Plainfield, -	2,078,558	4,157.12	386	4,543.12	
Pomfret, -	851,531	1,703.06	180	1,883.06	
Putnam, -	1,669,399	3,338.80	432	3,770.80	
Scotland, -	392,218	784.44	94	878.44	
Sterling, -	344,587	689.17	100	789.17	
Thompson, -	1,568,061	3,136.12	440	3,576.12	
Voluntown, -	236,753	473.50	110	583.50	
Windham, -	2,927,154	5,854.31	606	6,460.31	
Woodstock, -	1,162,019	2,324.04	360	2,684.04	
	\$16,787,575	\$33,575.15	\$4,358	\$37,933.15	

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1872.

LITCHFIELD AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars.	Total.	Taxes un- paid M'ch 31, 1872.
LITCHFIELD, - -	\$1,901,557	\$3,803.11	\$370	\$4,173.11	
Barkhamsted, - -	468,444	936.89	194	1,130.89	\$1,130.89
Bethlehem, - -	483,722	967.44	114	1,081.44	
Bridgewater, - -	501,495	1,002.99	144	1,146.99	
Canaan, - -	667,410	1,334.82	152	1,486.82	
Colebrook, - -	563,294	1,126.59	160	1,286.59	
Cornwall, - -	757,808	1,515.62	212	1,727.62	
Goshen, - -	892,671	1,785.34	148	1,933.34	
Harwinton, - -	531,711	1,063.42	160	1,223.42	
Kent, - -	563,940	1,127.88	150	1,277.88	
Morris, - -	412,049	824.10	140	964.10	
New Hartford, - -	1,071,554	2,143.11	316	2,459.11	2,459.11
New Milford, - -	2,014,101	4,028.20	390	4,418.20	
Norfolk, - -	821,636	1,643.27	176	1,819.27	
North Canaan, - -	716,950	1,433.90	256	1,689.90	
Plymouth, - -	2,003,816	4,007.63	564	4,571.63	4,007.63
Roxbury, - -	542,416	1,084.83	148	1,232.83	1,232.83
Salisbury, - -	2,019,060	4,038.12	368	4,406.12	1,406.12
Sharon, - -	1,494,375	2,988.75	506	3,494.75	
Torrington, - -	1,364,549	2,729.09	346	3,075.09	
Warren, - -	274,453	548.91	112	660.91	
Washington, - -	992,858	1,985.72	276	2,261.72	
Watertown, - -	1,527,193	3,054.39	260	3,314.39	
Winchester, - -	2,696,671	5,393.34	562	5,955.34	
Woodbury, - -	1,248,858	2,497.72	320	2,817.72	
	\$26,532,591	\$53,065.18	\$6,544	\$59,609.18	\$10,236.58
MIDDLETOWN, - -	\$5,629,886	\$11,259.77	\$1,190	\$12,449.77	
Haddam, - -	792,958	1,585.92	204	1,789.92	
Chatham, - -	742,226	1,484.45	242	1,726.4	
Chester, - -	352,833	705.67	164	869.67	
Clinton, - -	617,205	1,234.41	134	1,368.41	
Cromwell, - -	610,896	1,221.79	180	1,401.79	
Durham, - -	515,040	1,030.08	128	1,158.08	
East Haddam, - -	1,311,795	2,623.59	436	3,059.59	\$3,059.59
Essex, - -	996,565	1,993.13	268	2,261.13	
Killingworth, - -	269,395	538.79	112	650.79	
Old Saybrook, - -	525,504	1,051.00	124	1,175.00	
Portland, - -	2,640,352	5,280.71	298	5,578.71	
Saybrook, - -	691,442	1,382.88	210	1,592.88	
Westbrook, - -	483,757	967.51	190	1,157.51	
Middlefield, - -	555,122	1,110.25	154	1,264.25	
	\$16,734,976	\$33,469.95	\$4,034	\$37,503.95	\$3,059.59

GENERAL REVENUE.—(CONTINUED.)

TAXES FROM TOWNS PAYABLE MARCH 20th, 1872.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars.	Total.	Taxes un- paid M'ch 31, 1872.
TOLLAND, - - -	\$391,405	\$782.81	\$84	\$866.81	
Andover, - - -	267,077	534.15	64	598.15	
Bolton, - - -	233,701	467.40	78	545.40	
Coventry, - - -	770,978	1,541.96	306	1,847.96	
Columbia, - - -	326,948	653.90	80	733.90	
Ellington, - - -	730,279	1,460.56	232	1,692.56	
Hebron, - - -	571,559	1,143.12	164	1,307.12	
Mansfield, - - -	750,832	1,501.66	262	1,763.66	
Somers, - - -	661,037	1,322.07	226	1,548.07	
Stafford, - - -	1,178,073	2,356.15	366	2,722.15	
Union, - - -	262,499	525.00	150	675.00	
Vernon, - - -	2,517,799	5,035.59	768	5,803.59	
Willington, - - -	308,249	616.50	176	792.50	
	\$8,970,436	\$17,940.87	\$2,956	\$20,896.87	

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Tax of 2 mills on the dollar.	Commu- tation tax, 2 dollars.	Total.	Taxes un- paid M'ch 31, 1872.
Hartford, - - -	\$79,959,771	\$159,919.54	\$13,486	\$173,405.54	\$6,813.80
New Haven, - - -	84,054,536	168,109.07	15,824	183,933.07	11,847.00
New London, - - -	40,515,589	81,031.17	8,024	89,055.17	5,741.39
Fairfield, - - -	54,881,127	109,762.25	12,838	122,600.25	5,118.79
Windham, - - -	16,787,575	33,575.15	4,358	37,933.15	10,236.58
Litchfield, - - -	26,532,591	53,065.18	6,544	59,609.18	
Middlesex, - - -	16,734,976	33,469.95	4,034	37,503.95	3,059.59
Tolland, - - -	8,970,436	17,940.87	2,956	20,896.87	
	\$328,436,601	\$656,873.18	\$68,064	\$724,937.18	\$42,817.15

TAXES REMAINING UNPAID MARCH 31ST, 1872.

TOWNS.	State Tax.	Commu- tation tax.	Total.
Farmington, - - - - -	\$3,596.36	\$230	\$3,826.36
South Windsor, - - - - -	2,653.44	334	2,987.44
Bethany, - - - - -	471.03	100	571.03
Derby, - - - - -	7,277.99	736	8,013.99
East Haven, - - - - -	2,881.98	380	3,261.98
East Lyme, - - - - -		282	282.00
Lyme, - - - - -	661.16	184	845.16
Montville, - - - - -	2,453.52	288	2,741.52
Preston, - - - - -	1,574.71	298	1,872.71
Bethel, - - - - -	1,754.17	340	2,094.17
Redding, - - - - -	1,998.68	164	2,162.68
Sherman, - - - - -	739.94	122	861.94
Barkhamsted, - - - - -	936.89	194	1,130.89
New Hartford, - - - - -	2,143.11	316	2,459.11
Plymouth, - - - - -	4,007.63		4,007.63
Roxbury, - - - - -	1,084.83	148	1,232.83
Salisbury, - - - - -	1,038.12	368	1,406.12
East Haddam, - - - - -	2,623.59	436	3,059.59
	\$37,897.15	\$4,920	\$42,817.15

DUE FROM AGENTS OF FOREIGN INS. CO'S.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Amount.	Total.
H. C. Butler & Co., - - - - -	Meriden, - - - - -	\$10.82	
Geo. E. Cowperthwait, - - - - -	Danbury, - - - - -	69.79	
T. B. De Forest, - - - - -	Bridgeport, - - - - -	168.81	
E. B. Goodsell, - - - - -	Bridgeport, - - - - -	63.70	
Joel H. Guy, - - - - -	West Meriden, - - - - -	31.49	
L. L. Hubbell, - - - - -	Danbury, - - - - -	20.27	
Hoyt & Hamlin, - - - - -	Danbury, - - - - -	23.48	
Harrison Johnson, - - - - -	Putnam, - - - - -	3.87	
C. B. Maltbie, - - - - -	Falls Village, - - - - -	10.53	
Gardner Morse, - - - - -	New Haven, - - - - -	51.68	
Egbert Marsh, - - - - -	Bridgeport, - - - - -	130.50	
J. & G. A. Staples, - - - - -	Bridgeport, - - - - -	103.11	
Webster & Preston, - - - - -	Hartford, - - - - -	68.66	\$756.71

DUE FROM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic R. R. Co. for tax due in 1870,	\$11,000.00
" " " " " " " " 1871,	25,018.00
New Haven and Derby R. R. Co., balance due in 1871,	- 3,634.99
New Haven and Northampton R. R. Co., balance due in 1871,	- 2,100.00
	<u>\$41,747.99</u>

DUE FROM NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

For tax on Non-Resident Stock,	- - - - - \$1,046.04
--------------------------------	----------------------

RECEIPTS FROM INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Received from the Commissioner of Insurance during the year,	- - \$18,016.87
--	-----------------

TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

NAME.	Receipts.	Amount of Tax.
Adams' Express Company, - - - - -		\$2,000.00
Boston and Erie Express Company, - - - - -	\$35,083.91	701.67
		<u>\$2,701.67</u>

TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

NAME.	Receipts.	Amount Tax.
Western Union Telegraph Company, - - - - -	\$26,695.47	\$533.91
Franklin Telegraph Company, - - - - -	3,918.13	78.36
	<u>\$30,613.60</u>	<u>\$612.27</u>

AVAILS OF COURTS FROM CLERKS.

COUNTY.	Name of Clerk.	Amount.	Tot. Am't.
Middlesex, - - -	C. G. R. Vinal, - - -	\$256.45	
New London, - - -	William L. Brewer, - - -	74.08	
Litchfield, - - -	William L. Ransom, - - -	15.67	
Fairfield, - - -	D. B. Booth, (Common Pleas), -	460.77	
New Haven, - - -	Arthur D. Osborne, (Common Pleas,) -	621.86	
New Haven, - - -	Arthur D. Osborne, - - -	317.29	
Hartford, - - -	Chas. E. Fellowes, (Common Pleas,) -	345.24	
Hartford, - - -	Chauncey Howard, - - -	30.35	
			\$2,121.71
FORFEITED BONDS FROM STATE'S ATTORNEYS.			
COUNTY.	Name of Attorneys.	Amount.	
Hartford, - - -	William Hamersley, - - -	\$1,364.21	
Hartford, - - -	Henry C. Robinson, - - -	17.25	
New London, - - -	Daniel Chadwick, - - -	1,852.76	
Windham, - - -	Edward L. Cundall, - - -	958.86	
Middlesex, - - -	William T. Elmer, - - -	582.07	
Tolland, - - -	B. H. Bill, - - -	698.20	
Litchfield, - - -	C. F. Sedgwick, - - -	624.19	
New Haven, - - -	E. K. Foster, - - -	1,890.25	
			\$7,987.79
Total amount from State's Attorneys and Clerks, - - -			\$10,109.50

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

From whom received,	Remarks.	Am't Rec'd.
Town of Sterling, - -	Interest on delay of payment of tax, - -	\$1.26
Town of Plymouth, - -	" " " " " " - -	26.48
Gov. James E. English, -	On ac't claims against the United States, -	16,838.91
" " " " " " - -	" " " " " " - -	117,212.44
O. H. Platt, - - -	For fine imposed upon Wm. Rogers and Wm. Rogers, Jr., for contempt of court, - -	150.00
C. M. Ingersoll, - -	Settlement of Adjutant General's account, -	328.30
W. S. Charnley, - -	Settlement of Paymaster General's account, -	1,346.05
George H. Baldwin, - -	Sheriff, - - - - - - -	34
Geer & Pond, - - -	Sale of Statutes, - - - - - - -	510.60
William H. Green, - -	Settlement of Quartermaster General's ac't, -	36.28
Gov. Marshal Jewell, -	On account War Claims against United States, -	83,082.28
H. L. Goodwin, - -	Debenture returned, - - - - - - -	123.00
F. P. Colton, - - -	For sale of sundry articles, - - - - - - -	27.50
J. W. Manning, Compt'r,	For sale of furniture, - - - - - - -	69.19
Christ Church, Hartford,	For sale of stove, - - - - - - -	20.00
Bloomfield Agricult'l Soc.	Returned for error in Order, - - - - - - -	100.00
— Talcott, - - -	Sale of stove and pipe, - - - - - - -	26.00
H. E. Burton, Exec. Sec.,	Salary returned, - - - - - - -	533.33
J. B. Palmer, Selectman of Waterford, - - -	Returned on account of James Moore, - - -	162.50
A. J. Gleason, - - -	Returned on ac't Civil List, Order No. 1,607, -	29.80
A. J. Botelle, Warden, State Prison, - - -	Amount paid from earnings of Prison, - - -	3,000.00
		\$223,624 26

TAX ON NON-RESIDENT STOCK.

NAME.	Location.	No. of Shares.	Market Value.	Tax 1 p. ct.
Travelers Insurance Co., - - -	Hartford,	11	\$115	\$12.65
City Fire " " - - -	"	372	150	558.00
Phoenix " " - - -	"	995	225	2,238.75
Travelers " " - - -	"	906	115	1,041.90
Hartford Steam Boiler Ins. Co., -	"	1,340	20	268.00
Norwich Fire Insurance Co., - -	Norwich,	459	30	137.70
Charter Oak Fire Ins. Co., - -	Hartford,	467	50	233.50
Mutual Security " " - - -	New Haven,	318	25	79.50
Charter Oak Life " " - - -	Hartford,	82	130	106.60
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.,	"	1,407	95	1,336.65
Ætna Fire Insurance Co., - - -	"	7,296	225	16,209.00
Continental Life Insurance Co., -	"	1,052	19	199.88
Fairfield County Fire Insurance Co.,	So. Norwalk,	1,135	100	1,135.00
Ætna Life Insurance Co., - - -	Hartford,	112	225	252.00
Hartford Life and Annuity Ins. Co.,	"	512	70	358.40
Travelers Insurance Co., - - -	"	67	115	77.05
Conn. General Life Insurance Co., -	"	498	45	224.10
Merchants Insurance Co., - - -	"	191	210	401.10
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., - -	"	3,526	225	7,933.50
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., -	"	249	140	348.60
Putnam " " " - - -	"	726	85	617.10
Conn. General Life " " - - -	"	34	45	15.30
Ætna Fire Insurance Co., - - -	"	100	225	225.00
State Bank, - - - - -	"	112	110	123.20
Hartford Trust Company, - - -	"	275	20	55.00
Derby Turnpike Company, - - -	"	2	40	.80
Hartford Bridge Company, - - -	"	72	150	108.00
				\$34,296.28

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE CO'S.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
O. B. Grant, - - - - -	Stonington,	\$22.23
A. P. Collins, - - - - -	New Britain,	259.59
J. W. Pond, - - - - -	New Haven,	60.09
G. W. Hanover, - - - - -	Willimantic,	3.60
E. Fuller, - - - - -	Norwich,	107.45
Asa Perkins, 2d, - - - - -	Groton,	.97
Benjamin Hawley, - - - - -	Bristol,	33.21
T. J. Daskam, - - - - -	Stamford,	48.45
B. W. Smith, - - - - -	Seymour,	16.47
Elbert White, - - - - -	Stamford,	30.06
B. L. Yale, - - - - -	Meriden,	122.98
D. F. Lathrop, - - - - -	South Coventry,	9.81
M. E. Mead, - - - - -	Darien,	16.36
J. N. Stickney, - - - - -	Rockville,	96.39
E. Dimmick, - - - - -	Stafford,	2.98
Joseph Fuller, - - - - -	Suffield,	18.12
D. N. Moulthrop, - - - - -	Ansonia,	1.28
E. Ackley, - - - - -	Middletown,	12.96

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Anson F. Abbott, - - - - -	Waterbury,	\$83.96
T. G. Birdseye, - - - - -	Birmingham,	63.58
Giles Potter, - - - - -	Essex,	14.87
H. N. Trumbull, - - - - -	Stonington,	8.66
Francis Sheffield, - - - - -	Pawcatuck,	7.44
Wm. Wallace, - - - - -	Hartford,	78.18
R. Nevers, Jr., - - - - -	"	136.39
E. P. Barbour, - - - - -	Ansonia,	5.56
F. L. Welton, - - - - -	Waterbury,	44.89
C. B. Bowers, - - - - -	New Haven,	103.78
J. W. Smith, - - - - -	Waterbury,	634.26
Wm. C. Atwater, - - - - -	Birmingham,	82.52
J. F. Chamberlin, - - - - -	Stafford Springs,	7.52
C. C. Kimball, - - - - -	Hartford,	1,332.38
J. H. Frink, - - - - -	New London,	4.97
Wm. M. Hall, - - - - -	Wallingford,	29.71
D. H. Clark, - - - - -	Stamford,	84.74
F. L. Welton, - - - - -	Waterbury,	84.96
W. A. Caldwell, - - - - -	Sherman,	4.10
Henry Barlow, - - - - -	Leedsville, N. Y.,	3.06
W. E. Baker, - - - - -	Hartford,	489.65
Silas Chapman, Jr., - - - - -	"	313.77
O. P. Jacobs, - - - - -	Danielsonville,	49.99
Chas. F. Church, - - - - -	Wolcottville,	35.93
E. Bartlett, - - - - -	Ansonia,	88.07
A. B. Adams, - - - - -	Willimantic,	63.50
J. W. Smith, - - - - -	Waterbury,	22.29
A. A. Baker, - - - - -	Colchester,	8.59
George S. Lester, - - - - -	New Haven,	230.99
George F. Rich, - - - - -	So. Manchester,	10.80
E. Warner, Jr., - - - - -	New London,	90.09
H. C. Butler & Co., - - - - -	Meriden,	301.31
J. C. Learned & Son, - - - - -	New London,	136.50
George D. Coit, - - - - -	Norwich,	42.64
C. A. Todd, - - - - -	New Milford,	49.81
George Perkins, - - - - -	Norwich,	56.55
Geo. M. Carrington, - - - - -	West Winsted,	7.28
C. B. Maltbie, - - - - -	Falls Village,	32.40
J. C. Learned & Son, - - - - -	New London,	19.29
O. B. Grant, - - - - -	Stonington,	25.55
L. Bissell & Son, - - - - -	Rockville,	32.72
Webster & Preston, - - - - -	Hartford,	288.65
R. S. Burt, - - - - -	"	74.93
E. B. Goodsell, - - - - -	Bridgewater,	237.60
Cyprian Wilcox, - - - - -	New Haven,	13.06
L. W. Benham, - - - - -	"	79.04
C. S. Scott, - - - - -	"	13.56
H. T. Nichols, - - - - -	Newtown,	14.91
J. F. Knapp, - - - - -	Wilton,	10.93
Geo. M. Carrington, - - - - -	West Winsted,	5.81
C. B. Maltbie, - - - - -	Falls Village,	4.18
Ralph Gillett, - - - - -	Hartford,	50.80
Herrity & Doughty, - - - - -	New Haven,	216.72
Egbert Marsh, - - - - -	Bridgeport,	352.51
G. Morse, - - - - -	New Haven,	114.28
Samuel N. Coddington, - - - - -	Collinsville,	2.62
Sperry & Kimberly, - - - - -	New Haven,	17.11
Selden & Royce, - - - - -	Norwich,	4.85
Sperry & Kimberly, - - - - -	New Haven,	123.66

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
G. E. Cowperthwait, - - - -	Danbury,	\$142.99
Thomas L. Norton, - - - -	Lakeville,	1.50
Ralph Gillett, - - - -	Hartford,	55.43
J. & G. A. Staples, - - - -	Bridgeport,	279.91
Dennis Platt, - - - -	South Norwalk,	4.16
J. H. Bidwell, - - - -	Collinsville,	20.32
Benjamin Page, Jr., - - - -	West Meriden,	101.38
Hinsdale & Noble, - - - -	" Winsted,	124.69
Weld & Son, - - - -	New Haven,	29.31
H. D. Hall, - - - -	Middletown,	113.92
W. H. Fuller, - - - -	Suffield,	33.00
Thomas Edgar, - - - -	New London,	157.29
J. H. Guy, - - - -	West Meriden,	135.86
W. E. Baker, - - - -	Hartford,	45.91
H. L. & J. S. Cannon, - - - -	New Haven,	580.22
C. T. Stevens, - - - -	Danbury,	11.06
George R. Cowles, - - - -	Norwalk,	313.46
Josiah T. Peck, - - - -	Bristol,	140.44
Seth H. Butler, - - - -	Middletown,	49.12
C. P. Colt, - - - -	Meriden,	55.48
George W. Raymond, - - - -	South Norwalk,	25.95
Jas. G. Baldwin, - - - -	Middletown,	20.74
T. C. Banks, - - - -	Wallingford,	24.06
Higby & Strong, - - - -	Bridgeport,	19.72
Ralph Gillett, - - - -	Hartford,	113.01
Egbert Marsh, - - - -	Bridgeport,	10.00
Silas Chapman, Jr., - - - -	Hartford,	33.38
Herbert Wade, - - - -	Danielsonville,	.64
S. C. Gillett, - - - -	Colchester,	3.48
Frisbie & Wilson, - - - -	New Haven,	405.04
Roswell Hoyt, - - - -	Stamford,	4.17
E. S. Raymond, - - - -	South Norwalk,	25.07
Samuel McDonald, - - - -	Bridgeport,	12.86
T. B. De Forest, - - - -	"	61.81
Higby & Strong, - - - -	"	231.27
C. B. Bishop, - - - -	Litchfield,	3.73
A. G. Dart, - - - -	Norwich,	52.75
B. R. Allen, - - - -	Hartford,	210.34
J. W. Marvin, - - - -	Deep River,	4.43
S. Y. St. John, - - - -	New Canaan,	8.59
S. C. Johnson, - - - -	Guilford,	1.29
T. H. Perkins, - - - -	Norwich,	381.06
N. T. Allen, - - - -	Jewett City,	3.47
W. H. Potter & Co., - - - -	Mystic River,	18.67
Thomas E. Packer, - - - -	Mystic Bridge,	99.47
Charles Robinson, - - - -	New Haven,	135.24
Thomas L. Norton, - - - -	Lakeville,	1.78
Caleb Mix, - - - -	New Haven,	54.59
Lucius S. Fuller, - - - -	Tolland,	27.78
J. N. Crandall, - - - -	Norwich,	169.09
George D. Harrison, - - - -	Lakeville,	16.09
G. A. Holt, - - - -	Willimantic,	55.15
E. Ackley, - - - -	Middletown,	5.65
W. H. Fuller, - - - -	Suffield,	42.86
C. B. Bowers, - - - -	New Haven,	6.38
J. W. Gardner, - - - -	Putnam,	1.21
A. P. Collins, - - - -	New Britain,	298.72
North & Blakeslee, - - - -	New Haven,	15.54
M. N. Woodruff, - - - -	Southington,	3.21

TAX ON AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Am't Tax.
Hinsdale & Noble, - - - - -	West Winsted,	\$60.02
George D. Coit, - - - - -	Norwich,	19.11
E. A. Wadhams, - - - - -	Ansonia,	4.94
W. T. Craw & Son, - - - - -	South Norwalk,	3.20
L. S. Fuller & Son, - - - - -	Putnam,	4.27
J. R. Hurlbut, - - - - -	Falls Village,	6.52
E. Fuller, - - - - -	Norwich,	12.61
L. N. Beardsley, - - - - -	Milford,	1.65
J. G. Beckwith, - - - - -	Litchfield,	4.84
Wm. Wallace, - - - - -	Hartford,	44.47
J. Goodwin, - - - - -	New Hartford,	3.05
Harrison Johnson, - - - - -	Putnam,	10.20
C. L. Mason, - - - - -	Unionville,	10.78
Richard Smith, - - - - -	Sharon,	3.27
G. & N. A. Cowles, - - - - -	Kensington,	2.17
Daniel Burr, - - - - -	Westport,	11.03
E. H. Lomis, - - - - -	Meriden,	19.88
L. F. Beers, - - - - -	South Norwalk,	3.38
S. Howland, - - - - -	Greenwich,	6.31
L. N. Beardsley, - - - - -	Milford,	2.63
H. A. Sutton, - - - - -	Stratford,	7.97
George M. Carrington, - - - - -	West Winsted,	4.33
Wm. H. Potter & Co., - - - - -	Mystic River,	6.05
L. S. Fuller & Son, - - - - -	Putnam,	6.43
John C. Broatch, - - - - -	Middletown,	32.04
Wakeman & Sherman, - - - - -	Easton,	7.78
B. P. Learned, - - - - -	Norwich,	94.51
C. E. Baldwin, - - - - -	West Cornwall,	4.51
Sperry & Kimberly, - - - - -	New Haven,	55.69
A. P. Collins, - - - - -	New Britain,	23.01
Herrity & Doughty, - - - - -	New Haven,	4.21
Cyprian Wilcox, - - - - -	"	24.87
W. E. Baker, - - - - -	Hartford,	168.74
Cowles & Merrill, - - - - -	Norwalk,	7.89
B. B. Whittmore, - - - - -	Norwich,	40.32
George R. Cowles, - - - - -	Norwalk,	16.38
David Brainard, - - - - -	Thompsonville,	24.43
Wm. Wallace, - - - - -	Hartford,	15.87
Wm. H. Potter, - - - - -	Mystic River,	24.28
Sperry & Kimberly, - - - - -	New Haven,	44.19
N. T. Allen, - - - - -	Jewett City,	4.64
D. T. Warner, - - - - -	Salisbury,	.94
J. W. Gardner, - - - - -	Putnam,	.68
Thomas E. Packer, - - - - -	Mystic Bridge,	18.26
Seth H. Butler, - - - - -	Middletown,	26.64
Wm. H. Goodspeed, - - - - -	East Haddam,	9.24
George R. Cowles, - - - - -	Norwalk,	95.24
		\$13,415.08

TAX ON RAILROADS.

[illegible]

TAX ON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME.	Location.	Assets Derived from Mutual Insurance.	Balance Reported subject to Taxation.	Tax $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.
American Mutual Life Insurance Company, -	New Haven,	\$505,601.05	\$434,601.05	\$3,259.51
Æthna " " -	Hartford,	15,999,859.42	7,968,083.71	59,760.63
Charter Oak " " -	"	8,437,943.48	4,497,517.89	33,731.38
Connecticut Mutual Life " " -	"	32,079,144.37	18,513,962.91	138,854.72
Connecticut General Life " " -	"	233,965.23	102,129.94	765.97
Continental Life " " -	"	1,701,324.46	460,895.53	3,456.71
Phoenix Mutual Life " " -	"	7,166,036.21	2,997,369.06	22,480.26
Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, -	"	125,608.65	102,085.65	765.64
State " " -	"	39,896.87	8,096.65	60.72
Danbury " " -	Danbury,	16,598.80	8,924.41	66.93
Farmington Valley " " -	Farmington,	10,673.26	2,134.70	16.01
Farmers " " -	Suffield,	2,244.41	2,244.41	16.83
Greenwich " " -	Greenwich,	26,790.04	6,341.65	47.56
Litchfield " " -	Litchfield,	46,865.96	45,180.96	338.85
Madison " " -	Madison,	23,945.63	2,781.53	20.86
New London County " " -	New London,	50,455.47	50,455.47	378.41
Tolland County " " -	Tollaud,	373,875.22	60,027.58	450.20
Windham County " " -	Brooklyn,	251,859.32	37,507.16	281.30
Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, -	Middletown,	2,396,396.24	141,957.25	1,064.67
Norwich " " -	Norwich,	9,834.93	9,834.93	73.76
		\$68,598,919.02	\$85,452,132.44	\$265,890.92

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Deposits reported subject to Taxation.	Tax $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.
Bethel Savings Bank, - - -	Bethel,	\$7,412.58	\$55.59
Bridgeport " - - -	Bridgeport,	2,393,667.22	17,952.50
Bristol " - - -	Bristol,	73,462.53	550.96
Chelsea " - - -	Norwich,	2,164,186.56	16,231.39
Citizens " - - -	Stamford,	209,408.68	1,570.56
City " - - -	Bridgeport,	1,401,365.58	10,510.20
Collinsville " - - -	Collinsville,	94,650.49	709.88
Connecticut " - - -	New Haven,	1,925,337.51	14,440.04
Deep River " - - -	Deep River,	223,041.86	1,672.82
Derby " - - -	Derby,	669,204.73	5,019.00
Dime " - - -	Hartford,	126,684.51	950.12
Dime " - - -	Norwich,	191,532.86	1,436.50
Dime " - - -	Waterbury,	50,388.41	377.91
Essex " - - -	Essex,	311,793.01	2,338.45
Falls Village " - - -	Falls Village,	331,145.63	2,483.59
Farmers and Mechanics Savings B'k,	Middletown,	1,590,422.07	11,928.16
Farmington Savings Bank,	Farmington,	1,148,450.70	8,613.38
Freestone " " - - -	Portland,	316,476.13	2,373.58
Greenwich " " - - -	Greenwich,	33,761.19	253.20
Groton " " - - -	Groton,	481,948.35	3,614.60
Litchfield " " - - -	Litchfield,	301,378.30	2,260.34
Mariners Savings Bank, - - -	New London,	302,892.38	2,271.68
Mechanics " " - - -	Hartford,	726,156.12	5,446.18
Meriden " " - - -	Meriden,	818,141.21	6,136.05
Middletown " " - - -	Middletown,	4,514,648.84	33,859.86
Moodus " " - - -	Moodus,	16,249.71	121.86
National " " - - -	New Haven,	453,997.53	3,404.98
Naugatuck " " - - -	Naugatuck,	4,346.55	32.60
New Canaan Savings Bank, - - -	New Canaan,	207,500.00	1,556.26
New Haven " " - - -	New Haven,	3,061,659.30	22,962.45
New Milford " " - - -	New Milford,	283,728.79	2,127.97
Newtown " " - - -	Newtown,	154,969.80	1,162.28
Norfolk " " - - -	Norfolk,	71,977.14	539.82
Norwalk " Society, - - -	Norwalk,	1,324,224.50	9,931.68
Norwich " " - - -	Norwich,	6,319,865.29	47,398.99
Peoples Savings Bank, - - -	Bridgeport,	680,341.79	5,102.54
Peoples " " - - -	Rockville,	30,002.00	225.00
Putnam " " - - -	Putnam,	737,420.45	5,530.66
Savings Bank of Ansonia, - - -	Ansonia,	179,042.47	1,342.82
" " Danbury, - - -	Danbury,	1,216,586.69	9,124.40
" " New Britain, - - -	New Britain,	431,596.36	3,236.97
" " New London, - - -	New London,	2,409,937.96	18,074.52
" " Tolland, - - -	Tolland,	297,971.54	2,234.78
" " Rockville, - - -	Rockville,	311,358.15	2,335.18
" " Stafford Springs, - - -	Stafford Springs,	302,700.77	2,270.24
Salisbury Savings Society, - - -	Lakeville,	421,594.54	3,161.96
Society for Savings, - - -	Hartford,	6,515,358.21	48,865.18
Southington Savings Bank, - - -	Southington,	140,118.62	1,050.90
Southport " " - - -	Southport,	457,828.60	3,433.70
Staffordville " " - - -	Staffordville,	146,778.02	1,100.84
Stamford " " - - -	Stamford,	887,619.84	6,657.14
State " " - - -	Hartford,	1,328,610.71	9,964.58
Stonington " " - - -	Stonington,	434,383.22	3,257.88
Suffield " " - - -	Suffield,	59,278.78	444.60
Thompsonville " " - - -	Thompsonville,	75,567.85	566.76
Townsend " " - - -	New Haven,	3,256,661.18	24,424.96
Union " " - - -	Danbury,	234,215.10	1,756.62

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Location.	Deposits re- ported subject to Taxation.	Tax $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.
Waterbury " " - -	Waterbury,	\$1,242,306.56	\$9,317.28
Westport " " - -	Westport,	62,268.25	467.00
Windham Co. " " - -	Danielsonville,	735,519.27	5,516.40
Winsted " " - -	West Winsted,	504,044.20	3,780.34
Wolcottville " " - -	Wolcottville,	40,283.63	302.12
Willimantic Savings Institute; -	Willimantic,	584,190.74	4,381.42
South Norwalk Savings Bank, -	South Norwalk,	107,654.67	807.40
Dime Savings Bank, - -	Middletown,	13,111.39	98.34
Peoples " Association, - -	Bridgeport,	187.58	1.40
		\$56,150,615.20	\$421,129.36

STATEMENT OF INTEREST.

RECEIVED.

Interest on Deposits, - - - - -	\$24,459.34
Interest from Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, - -	65.88
" New York and Housatonic " " - -	3.33
" Connecticut Valley " " - -	334.04
" Connecticut Western " " - -	400.98
" Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, - - - -	40.74
" Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, - -	3.83
" Phoenix Mutual " " - -	157.36
Discount on Bonds purchased, - - - - -	150.00
	<u>\$25,615.50</u>

CONTRA.

Interest allowed Towns for pre-payment of taxes, as follows;	
New Haven, - - - - -	\$2,993.24
Newtown, - - - - -	93.00
Orange, - - - - -	70.63
Westport, - - - - -	46.86
East Hartford, - - - - -	38.13
Hartland, - - - - -	10.40
Windsor, - - - - -	24.99
North Haven, - - - - -	14.02
Killingly, - - - - -	26.00
Burlington, - - - - -	4.93
	<u>\$3,322.20</u>

Interest paid School Fund for interest on the Revenue of the School Fund remaining in the Treasury during the year, - - - - -	\$3,642.49
--	------------

STATEMENT
OF
ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DR.	CIVIL LIST.	
To paid Civil List Orders, - - - - -		\$487,177.04
“ Registered “ - - - - -		341,238.19
“ Interest to the School Fund, - - - - -		3,642.49
To Interest allowed to Towns for taxes pre-paid, - - - - -		3,322.20
To paid interest on State Bonds, - - - - -		380,304.00
“ purchase of Bonds, - - - - -		756,600.00
“ accrued interest and commissions on Bonds purchased, - - - - -		6,212.82
To balance to April 1, 1872, - - - - -		716,345.40

\$2,694,942.14

DR.	SCHOOL FUND.	
To balance Revenue, April, 1871, - - - - -		\$23,055.06
To paid Commissioner's Orders, Principal, - - - - -		203,218.00
“ “ “ Revenue, - - - - -		3,267.21
“ Dividend Orders, - - - - -		129,834.38
To balance forward, - - - - -		24,731.04
		<hr/> \$384,105.69

DR.	TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.
-----	--------------------

DR.	INTEREST TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.	
1871, April 1. To balance, - - - - -		\$134.36
1872, March 30. Paid interest to Towns, - - - - -		1,257.32
1872, March 30. To balance forward, - - - - -		30.32
		<hr/> \$1,422.00

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

CIVIL LIST.							Cr.
By balance from March 31, 1871,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$603,906.51
By Miscellaneous receipts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,624.26
By avails of Courts and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,109.50
By receipts from Insurance Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,016.87
By interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,615.50
By State tax on Towns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	731,522.19
By tax on Telegraph Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	612.27
By tax on Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,415.08
By tax on Savings Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	421,129.36
By tax on Railroad Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	344,101.73
By tax on Mutual Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	265,890.92
By tax on Express Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,701.67
By tax on Non-Resident Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,296.28
							<u>\$2,694,942.14</u>
1872, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$716,345.40

SCHOOL FUND.							Cr.
By balance, principal, April 1, 1871,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,296.66
By collection, principal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,064.13
By balance interest, April 1, 1871,	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,420.11
By collection interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,322.99
By collection Revenue, principal and interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,001.80
							<u>\$384,105.69</u>
1872, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,731.04

TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.							Cr.
1872, April 1. By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$60.14

INTEREST TOWN DEPOSIT FUND.							Cr.
1872, March 30. By interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,422.00
1872, April 1. By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$30.32</u>

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

NORMAL SCHOOL.							CR.
1871, April 1.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,840.29
	By appropriation for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$13,840.29
							<hr/>
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,500.00

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.							CR.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,455.00

DEAF AND DUMB.							CR.
1871, April 1.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,037.51
	By annual appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	7,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$12,037.51
							<hr/>
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,832.62

INDIGENT IDIOTS.							CR.
1871, April 1.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,231.45
	By annual appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$7,231.45
							<hr/>
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,915.18

STATE PRISON GRANT.							CR.
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,770.96

INDIGENT BLIND.							CR.
1871, April 1.	By balance forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,603.15
	By annual appropriation,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$11,603.15
							<hr/>
1872, April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,353.15

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

DR.		GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.				
1872, March 30.	To paid orders for the year,	-	-	-	-	\$2,996.85
	To balance forward,	-	-	-	-	195.65
						<hr/>
						\$3,192.50
						<hr/>

DR.		HARTFORD HOSPITAL.				
1872, March 30.	To paid orders during the year,	-	-	-	-	\$2,059.53
	Balance forward,	-	-	-	-	1,630.67
						<hr/>
						\$3,690.20
						<hr/>

DR. DORSEY STATE PRISON FUND.

DR. SINKING FUND ACCOUNTS.

BALANCES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL FUNDS.							CR.
Revenue of the School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,239.75
Cash,	-	-	-	-	-	-	845,794.14

\$861,033.89

GENERAL BALANCE.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. CR.

By payment—Civil List,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,978,596.74
Principal of the School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,218.00
Interest “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,915.10
Revenue “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,241.55
Interest Town Deposit Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,391.68
Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,340.29
Deaf and Dumb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,204.89
Indigent Idiots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,316.27
“ Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250.00
General Hospital Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,996.00
Hartford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,059.53

\$2,370,530.90

By balance of cash April 1, 1872, \$845,794.14

\$3,216,325.04

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, APRIL 1ST, 1872.

AUTHORIZING ACTS.	DATE OF ISSUE.	Principal payable at Hartford.	Interest 6 per ct., payable semi-annually.	Amount Issued.	Amount outstanding.
June 18, 1861,	July 1, 1861,	Twenty years after date,*	January and July,	\$2,000,000	\$706,700
December 24, 1862,	January 1, 1863,	Twenty years after date,	January and July,	2,000,000	912,000
January 15, 1864,	January 1, 1864,	Twenty years after date,	January and July,	2,000,000	1,474,000
July 9, 1864,	October 1, 1864,	Thirty years after date,†	April and October,	2,000,000	935,500
July 14 and 21, 1865,	October 1, 1865,	Twenty years after date,‡	April and October,	2,000,000	1,741,100
					\$5,769,300

* Redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly, after July 1, 1871.

† Redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly, after October 1, 1874.

‡ Exempt from taxation.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April, 1872. }

The subscribers appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined the same from the 1st day of April, 1871, to the 31st day of March, 1872, both days inclusive, and so far as we have compared the same with the several vouchers, do find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, which shows the balance of cash on hand on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1872, to have been eight hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and fourteen cents (\$845,794.14).

JOHN C. TRACY, }
CHARLES W. COOK, } *Auditors.*

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 12, 1872. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

G. A. PAINE,
School Fund Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MAY 1, 1872.

In accordance with the requirements of law, the Comptroller of Public Accounts herewith submits to the General Assembly, his Annual Report of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Funds, for the year ending March 31st, A. D. 1872.

The Grand List of the State for October, A. D. 1871, amounted to the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine millions, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$339,782,733), being an increase of eleven millions, three hundred and forty-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars (\$11,346,132) over that of the preceding year.

Estimated Receipts.

The following is an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the year ending March 31st, 1873.

Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1872, -	\$716,345.40
Miscellaneous Receipts, - - -	10,000.00
Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies, - - - - -	15,000.00
Interest Account, - - - - -	15,000.00
State Tax, - - - - -	679,585.00
Commutation Tax, - - - - -	60,000.00

Telegraph Companies, - - -	1,000.00
Commissioner of Foreign Insurance,	28,000.00
Savings Banks, - - - - -	450,000.00
Railroads, - - - - -	375,000.00
Mutual Insurance Companies, - -	275,000.00
Express Companies, - - -	2,800.00
Non-Resident Stockholders, - - -	35,000.00
	<hr/> \$2,662,730.40

Estimated Expenditures.

Debenture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, - -	\$75,000.00
Account of salaries, - - -	60,000.00
Contingent expenses, including grants, -	100,000.00
Judicial expenses, " " -	200,000.00
Expense of the State Paupers, - -	1,500.00
" " Board of Education,	7,500.00
Salary of the Directors of the Connecti- cut State Prison, - - -	600.00
Account of Public Buildings and Insti- tutions, - - - - -	150,000.00
Account of Children of Deceased Sol- diers, - - - - -	110,000.00
Advances to the Quartermaster General,	40,000.00
" " Paymaster General,	8,000.00
" " Adjutant General, -	6,000.00
Printing, stationery, etc., for the Gen- eral Assembly, - - -	15,000.00
Expense of appropriation for Schools, -	65,000.00
Interest on loans from the School Fund,	3,000.00
" State Bonds, - - -	347,000.00
Bonds Purchased, - - -	400,000.00
Payments for New State House, - -	100,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,688,600.00
Estimated Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1873, - - - - -	974,130.40
	<hr/> \$2,662,730.40

Among the important measures to be brought before the legislature the coming session, the subject of taxation seems to me to be deserving of marked attention. After the return of the lists of taxable property from the several towns had been received at this office, the Board of Equalization came together to examine them, their just equalization seemed so nearly impossible, on account of the limited information which we could obtain, that instead of making slight changes, we concluded to lay the matter before the legislature in this Report, in order that the legislature may form a correct judgment upon the subject. Examples have been chosen from two kinds of property, taxable throughout the State, as evidence of the necessity of the adoption of some new measures. The following is a statement of the value of dwelling houses and land in the several towns of the State, as returned to the Comptroller.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Land.</i>
Hartford, - - - - -	\$3,898	\$427
Avon, - - - - -	523	18
Berlin, - - - - -	688	23
Bloomfield, - - - - -	674	29
Bristol, - - - - -	828	19
Burlington, - - - - -	478	12
Canton, - - - - -	787	15
East Granby, - - - - -	688	24
East Hartford, - - - - -	1,031	38
East Windsor, - - - - -	791	30
Enfield, - - - - -	722	22
Farmington, - - - - -	1,264	27
Glastonbury, - - - - -	536	15
Granby, - - - - -	384	11
Hartland, - - - - -	241	8
Manchester, - - - - -	937	18
Marlborough, - - - - -	303	7
New Britain, - - - - -	1,381	67
Rocky Hill, - - - - -	596	25
Simsbury, - - - - -	623	20
Southington, - - - - -	971	21
South Windsor, - - - - -	951	34

Towns.	Houses.	Land
Suffield, - - - - -	\$725	\$28
West Hartford, - - - - -	1,290	59
Wethersfield, - - - - -	897	7
Windsor, - - - - -	846	30
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	684	18
Plainville, - - - - -	1,231	28
Newington, - - - - -	681	29

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,524	\$913
Bethany, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	17
Branford, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	923	35
Beacon Falls, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	555	15
Cheshire, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	969	22
Derby, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	43
Guilford, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	872	25
Hamden, -	-	-	-	-	-	-		42
Madison, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	15
Meriden, -	-	-	-	-	-	s	1,682	7
Milford, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	38
Middlebury, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	20
Naugatuck, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	815	22
North Branford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	523	19
North Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	625	31
Prospect, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	14
Orange, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	936	55
Oxford, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	17
Seymour, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	757	22
Southbury, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	19
Waterbury, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294	35
Wallingford, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	819	37
Woodbridge, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	512	22
Wolcott, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	13

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Bridgeport,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,813	
Danbury,	-	-	-	-	-		1,828	\$49

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Land.</i>
Sprague, - - - - -	\$502	\$15
Stonington, - - - - -	1,214	39
Waterford, - - - - -	526	22

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn, - - - - -	\$1,197	\$21
Ashford, - - - - -	302	8
Canterbury, - - - - -	497	14
Chaplin, - - - - -	409	10
Eastford, - - - - -	331	8
Hampton, - - - - -	605	12
Killingly, - - - - -	644	13
Plainfield, - - - - -	953	18
Pomfret, - - - - -	670	17
Putnam, - - - - -	1,231	21
Scotland, - - - - -	595	14
Sterling, - - - - -	430	10
Thompson, - - - - -	648	15
Voluntown, - - - - -	254	5
Windham, - - - - -	1,456	27
Woodstock, - - - - -	514	16

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield, - - - - -	\$858	\$24
Bridgewater, - - - - -	415	27
Bethlehem, - - - - -	548	24
Barkhamsted, - - - - -	369	10
Canaan, - - - - -	953	22
Colebrook, - - - - -	477	12
Cornwall, - - - - -	484	12
Goshen, - - - - -	561	16
Harwinton, - - - - -	397	18
Kent, - - - - -	292	13
Morris, - - - - -	474	24
New Hartford, - - - - -	700	14
N. Canaan, - - - - -	623	24
Norfolk, - - - - -	565	10

<i>Towns.</i>								<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Land.</i>
New Milford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$587	\$24
Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	21
Salisbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542	24
Torrington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	17
Sharon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527	23
Roxbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	21
Warren,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	35
Watertown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	983	27
Woodbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681	22
Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579	26
Winchester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	17

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,812	\$74
Haddam,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	12
Chester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,432	10
Chatham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	667	9
Cromwell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	29
Clinton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	17
Durham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	716	24
East Haddam,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	11
Essex,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	22
Killingworth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	8
Old Saybrook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	27
Portland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932	29
Saybrook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924	12
Westbrook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	18
Middlefield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782	27

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$415	\$8
Andover,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	12
Bolton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	
Coventry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	14
Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	13
Ellington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	17
Hebron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	11

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Land.</i>
Mansfield, - - - - -	\$380	\$10
Somers, - - - - -	447	19
Stafford, - - - - -	692	8
Union, - - - - -	277	8
Willington, - - - - -	317	7
Vernon, - - - - -	1,152	21

We have given the average price of a house and two acres of land (if there is as much connected with the house) in every town in the state, and also the average price per acre, of every town in the state.

We select these, not because the inequalities are greater in those classes, but because they are familiar to every person. We know the impossibility of exact justice, but as taxes reach every citizen's pocket, we think an attempt should be made in the early part of the session, to investigate the matter.

Perhaps one year's trial might be made, by some simple plan like the following. The law requires the Assessors of each town in the state, to complete, and lodge in the Town Clerk's office, a list of all the taxable property by the 15th of December. Let one of the Assessors of each town in the County be required to meet on a fixed day, at some central point in the County, with three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, residents of the County, and familiar with the value of all kinds of property throughout said County, to examine, and as far as possible, equalize the lists of taxable property of each town in the County. The Chairman of each Board of Commissioners, in person, shall present a report at the usual time of the meeting of the State Board, and constitute with the Treasurer and Comptroller, a State Board of Equalization.

The legal rate of interest being lower here than in most states, many are tempted to invest money elsewhere. The law expressly requires all money invested out of the State, to be put in the list, unless it is taxed where it is invested. But the presumption is, that such capital is in many cases left out of the list, when it should be put in. To show that this State loses in that direction, take the statement of the amount of money loaned in this State and elsewhere, each year for the past six years, as shown by the Grand List :

1866,	\$13,829,287	|	1869,	\$13,145,623
1867,	13,962,179	|	1870,	12,430,616
1868,	13,519,821	|	1871,	12,314,823

Although the Grand List has increased \$49,769,612 during that time, the amount of money loaned has decreased as shown by the Grand List.

The Act providing bounty for children of deceased soldiers, was passed June 30th, 1866. It is the opinion of the Comptroller that it was the intent of the law, and of the Legislature, to provide for the children then in existence. There have been, however, claims made for children born since the Act was passed, the fathers of whom have died from disease claimed to have been contracted while in the service, many of them within the past three years. I have not felt justified in paying such claims, and would suggest an examination of the Act, and particularly the section under which the claim is made.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. MANNING,

Comptroller.

No. 1.

DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, SESSION OF 1871.

1 Grant for Debenture of the Senate,	\$5,945.60	
1 Grant for Debenture of the House of Representatives, - -	67,441.40	
	<u> </u>	\$73,387.00
12 Grants for Contingent Expenses of the Senate, - - - -	4,299.96	
21 Grants for Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives, -	7,914.40	
9 Grants for Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly, - - -	2,047.10	
	<u> </u>	14,261.46
		<u> </u>
		\$87,648.46

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31ST OF MARCH, 1871, TO
1ST OF APRIL, 1872.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of		
His Excellency Marshall Jewell, for his salary as Governor, - - -	\$2,000.00	
His Honor Morris Tyler, for his salary as Lt. Governor, - - - -	500.00	
Honorable Hiram Appelman, for his salary as Secretary, - - - -	1,000.00	
Honorable D. P. Nichols, for his salary as Treasurer, - - - -	1,200.00	
Honorable J. W. Manning, for his salary as Comptroller, - - -	1,000.00	
	<u> </u>	\$5,700.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of

Honorable Thomas B. Butler, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, - - -	\$4,000.00	
Honorable Elisha Carpenter, Associate Judge Supreme Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable J. D. Park, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable O. S. Seymour, Associate Judge of Supreme Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable L. F. S. Foster, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, - - -	4,250.00	
Honorable Dwight Loomis, Judge of the Supe- rior Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable W. T. Minor, Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable E. I. Sanford, Judge of the Superior Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable D. W. Pardee, Judge of the Supe- rior Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable James Phelps, Judge of the Supe- rior Court, - - -	4,000.00	
Honorable M. T. Granger, Judge of the Supe- rior Court, - - -	4,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$44,250.00
Honorable C. H. Briscoe, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hartford County,	2,500.00	
Honorable S. L. Bronson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New Haven County,	2,500.00	
Honorable L. D. Brewster, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Fairfield County,	2,500.00	
Honorable Hiram Willey, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New London County,	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	10,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$59,950.00

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1 Order for

E. J. Johnson, for one months' services as State House keeper,	\$94.05
Jacob Frank, for one months' services as State House keeper,	93.00
Kimberly & Goodrich, for Wood and Coal,	58.85
W. H. Talcott & Brother, for binding books for State Library,	8.75
C. H. Davison, Sheriff, for returning Votes,	5.89
R. W. Wheeler, Sheriff, for returning Votes,	10.26
J. I. Hutchinson, Sheriff, for returning Votes,	7.20
Tuttle & Morehouse, for printing for Secretary of Board of Education,	98.40
Hamersley & Co., for Stationery for Gov. English,	61.25
D. W. Edgecomb, for making up the Grand List,	80.00
New Haven Palladium, for advertising reward,	27.00
Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, for professional services for Treasurer,	3,162.68
Arthur Fowler, for services in Comptroller's officer,	47.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for W. M. Hudson's account rendered,	263.80
Auditors of Public Accounts, for services as Auditors,	150.00
Bingham & Dodd, for work for Treasurer,	20.00
Hartford Water Works, for Water for six months,	12.50
C. J. Hoadly, for copying New London Records,	30.00
William Hamersley, for legal services for Treasurer,	2,610.00
Jacob Frank, for services as State House Keeper,	90.00
Auditors Quarter-Master-General's accounts, for services as Auditors,	20.00
George Williams, for contingent expenses of Treasurer's office,	38.58
L. S. Young, for work at State House,	267.10
Parker & Co., for work at State House,	152.36
Kimberly & Goodrich, for wood for Adjutant General's office,	7.75
E. Downs, for Stationery for Adjutant-General's office,	89.77
Fuller & Talcott, for Crockery for the General Assembly,	176.25
J. D. Bates & Son, for Furniture for Committee Rooms,	340.00
Talcott & Post, for Carpets for offices,	522.74
Thompson & Hussey, for Painting at State House, &c.,	419.26
Fox & Dow, for sundries for General Assembly,	86.85

G. Robinson, Plumber, for work at State House,	-	\$60.20
E. J. Johnson, for one months' services,	- - -	90.00
G. M. Way & Co., for Hardware,	- - -	8.05
John Hooker, Reporter, for first half years' salary as Reporter,		800.00
C. J. Hoadly, for first half years' salary as Librarian,		800.00
George Robinson, for first half years' salary,	- -	800.00
D. W. Edgecomb, for first half years' salary,	- -	800.00
George Williams, for first half years' salary,	- -	800.00
R. W. Wright, for salary and expenses as Executive Secretary,		96.95
Commissioners of Fisheries, for time and expenses,	-	554.26
C. C. Chatfield, for part payment for printing Private Acts,		1,000.00
E. J. Johnson, for services as State House Keeper and Ex-		
penses,	- - - -	509.04
D. W. Edgecomb, for expense of Secretary's office,	- -	213.69
Cattle Commissioners, for time and expenses,	- -	342.35
H. E. Burton, Ex-Sec., for salary and expenses,	-	737.05
G. O. Hotchkiss, Sheriff, for returning votes,	- -	9.84
F. H. Brown, for locks and keys,	- - -	12.00
W. H. Talcott & Bro., for binding books for Secretary,		165.70
State Teacher's Association, for Conn. School Journal,		250.00
Commissioner of Fisheries, for W. M. Hudson's account		
rendered,	- - - - -	180.00
Jacob Frank, for 1 month's services and expenses,		102.00
Leon Bryant, for services as Executive Messenger,		173.00
Arthur Fowler, for services in Comptroller's office,	-	76.00
Town of Hartford, for rent of room at Halls of Record,		200.00
R. A. Wheeler, Sheriff, for expense, arresting a criminal,		125.35
Hartford Gas Co., for gas for offices,	- - -	14.64
F. P. Colton, for services and expenses,	- -	68.10
J. H. Phillips, for his first half year's salary as clerk,	-	600.00
P. F. Schneeder, for locks and keys,	- - -	21.45
S. S. Logan, for expenses,	- - - -	48.00
Jas. Bolter, for expense of a night watch,	- -	100.00
R. D. Smith, for copying Guilford Records,	- -	117.60
J. H. Brocklesby, for a report to Gov. Jewell,	-	20.00
S. R. McNary, for expense as trustee,	- - -	31.00
Geo. Kibbe, for work at State House,	- - -	75.72
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	-	100.10
W. Schlein, for 1 month's services,	- - -	90.00
S. J. Fox, for accounts rendered by sundry persons,	-	56.61

Commissioner to Revise Militia Laws, for account rendered, - - - - -	500.00
T. M. Waller, Sec., for expenses at New Haven, -	40.00
State Librarian, for books purchased, - - -	214.75
Geo. Robinson, for cash paid, freight from New Haven,	16.60
H. W. Adams, for chairs for Treasurer's and School Fund offices, - - - - -	21.00
Talcott & Post, for flags, etc., - - - - -	154.42
Fish Commissioners, for C. Smith and E. Harland's accounts, - - - - -	547.08
Evening Post Association, for advertising for Secretary and Treasurer, - - - - -	34.00
H. H. Peck, for stationery for Governor, - - -	6.50
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing for offices, -	491.15
David Gallup, for services in the purchase of Bonds,	250.00
O. H. Easton, for estimates, etc., for the State Prison, -	50.00
George Robinson, for services in Comptroller's office,	250.00
D. W. Edgecomb, for expenses of Secretary's office, -	381.45
Leon Bryant, for services as Executive Messenger, -	93.00
H. E. Burton, for expenses as Executive Secretary, -	234.85
W. Schlein, for one month's services as Messenger, -	93.00
F. P. Colton, for one month's services and expenses, -	147.00
Adams' Express Company, for freight on documents,	5.20
Bingham & Dodd, for printing for Treasurer, - -	35.00
C. C. Chatfield, for printing private acts, - - -	1,810.00
W. H. Buell & Co., for repairing clocks, etc., - -	7.00
Commissioner of Mohigan Indians, for expenses, -	34.05
Jacob Frank, for cleaning Adjutant General's office, -	12.00
T. F. Durgy, for work at " " " -	5.00
S. N. & H. W. Foster, for matting at Adjutant General's office, - - - - -	117.05
John Hooker, for additional salary as Reporter, - -	225.00
Charles Northend, for expenses as a Committee to Gettysburgh, - - - - -	50.00
Leon Bryant, for services as Executive messenger, -	93.00
H. E. Burton, expenses as Executive Secretary, - -	152.07
W. Schlein, for services as State House keeper, -	93.00
Commissioner of Fisheries, for sundry accounts rendered,	1,022.66
F. P. Colton, for one month's services and expenses,	97.20
City Gas Light Co., for one quarter, to September 1st, -	10.32

State Library Commissioner, for books purchased, -	\$39.00
Selectmen of Putnam, for expense of an insane pauper,	80.00
L. H. Buckland, for services as Executive messenger,	40.00
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing for offices, -	474.08
E. W. Moore, for services as Clerk, - - -	361.64
Adams' Express Co. for freight on Commissioner's Re- ports sent to towns, - - - - -	79.60
W. Schlein, for one month's services as State House keeper, - - - - -	90.00
State Library Commissioner, for books purchased, -	703.15
A. J. Gleason, Executive messenger, for one month's ser- vices, - - - - -	30.76
F. P. Colton, for one month's services and expenses,	97.35
D. W. Edgcomb, for expenses of Secretary's office, -	195.05
City Fire Insurance Co., for tax erroneously paid, -	31.00
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for advertising, - - -	50.00
Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, for professional services for Treasurer, - - - - -	610.00
John Hooker, reporter, for Connecticut Reports, -	1,020.00
Bartholomew Healy, for War Expenses at New Haven in 1861, - - - - -	1,993.60
John R. Buck, for services for Finance Committee, -	850.00
Clark & Booth, for work at State House, - - -	56.50
Bemis, Whitney & Hunt, for coal for State House, -	200.75
E. B. Bennet, for balance of his account as Clerk, -	414.24
Henry Gilbert, for error in mileage, - - - -	6.00
Hartford Water Works, for Water at State House, -	22.00
Fox & Dow, for account rendered, - - - -	63.50
Traveller's Insurance Co., for tax erroneously paid, -	230.00
H. E. Burton, for expense of Executive Department, -	44.05
B. A. Hough, for balance of salary as Clerk, etc., -	378.17
F. P. Colton, for one month's salary and expenses, -	113.50
W. Schlein, for one month's salary, - - - -	93.00
D. W. Edgcomb, for expense of Secretary's office, -	419.15
Stafford Printing Co., for printing for Adjutant-General,	551.75
Parker & Co., for Stoves for office, - - - -	188.35
A. J. Gleason, for services as Executive Messenger,	75.00
John Marvin, for copying Saybrook Records, - - -	127.20
George Robinson, for 2d half-year's Salary, -	800.00
John Hooker, for " " " - - -	1,250.00

Geo. Williams, for 2d half-year's Salary,	-	-	\$800.00
D. W. Edgecomb, for " " "	-	-	800.00
C. J. Hoadly, for " " "	-	-	800.00
H. E. Burton, for " " "	-	-	800.00
State Library Committee, for expenses of the Librarian,			104.64
Batterson, Canfield & Co., for expenses on Statues,			1,067.26
Hartford Ice Company, for Ice for offices,	-	-	34.20
New Haven Ice Co., for Ice for offices,	-	-	14.30
Commissioners appointed by the Governor, <i>de</i> Peabody Rifle,			61.00
Adams Express Co., for freight on books sent to towns,			58.65
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., for rent of Committee rooms,			815.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for sundry accounts,	-		305.10
E. W. Moore, for his account rendered,	-	-	200.00
A. J. Gleason, for sundry accounts settled,	-	-	172.36
H. C. Rider, for services as Referee,	-	-	30.00
W. Schlein, for one month's services,	-	-	90.00
F. P. Colton, for one month's services, and expenses,			98.40
J. H. Phillips, for 2d half-year's salary as Clerk,	-		600.00
Hartford Gas Light Co., for account rendered,	-	-	14.63
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, for printing School Registers,			213.30
W. H. Talcott & Bro., for binding Private Acts,	-		17.00
H. M. Cleveland, for services under the Factory Law,			645.90
J. D. Bates & Son, for table for the Executive office,	-		34.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for account rendered,	-		606.76
Thompson & Hussey, for " " "	-	-	27.85
A. J. Gleason, for accounts rendered by sundry persons,			346.17
W. Schlein, for services as state-house keeper, &c.,	-		98.00
H. E. Taintor, for salary as Executive Secretary,	-		533.33
Hatch & Tyler, for coal for State-house,	-	-	26.75
Burr Bro's, for printing for offices,	-	-	55.63
F. P. Colton, for one month's services, and expenses,	-		118.85
W. H. Talcott & Bro., for work for Secretary,	-	-	67.85
Fox & Dow, for sundries for offices,	-	-	17.50
N. Shipman, for legal services for Treasurer,	-	-	30.00
Hudson Hollister, for charcoal for offices,	-	-	19.00
Case Lockwood & Brainard, for printing, &c., for offices,	-		1,777.80
" " " " " for Executive office,			66.00
Town of Hartford, for rent at Halls of Record,	-		175.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for W. M. Hudson's ac't rendered,			92.45
C. J. Hoadly, for Books sent to Chicago,	-	-	172.50
Board of Agriculture, for Annual Grant,	-	-	2,500.00

H. P. Stearns, M. D., for visit to State Prison to examine	
Paupers, - - - - -	\$30.00
E. W. Moore, for services as Clerk, - -	205.85
Treadway & Warner, for account rendered, - -	35.48
S. R. Smith & Co., for " " - -	53.40
W. Schlein, for " " - -	93.00
A. J. Botelle, for interest on the Dorsey Fund, -	100.00
F. P. Colton, for services one month, and expenses, -	100.50
D. W. Edgcomb, for expenses of Secretary's office, -	339.42
Ætna Ins. Co., for tax erroneously paid, - -	74.25
Brown & Gross, for Stationery for offices, -	116.79
Hawley, Goodrich & Co., for Conn. Courant for offices, -	8.00
Engrossing Committee, for account rendered, -	92.80
J. S. Butler, M. D., for services as Commis'r <i>de</i> insane paupers,	15.00
Parker & Co., for account rendered for offices, - -	138.95
A. J. Gleason, for account rendered, - -	104.52
Carrington & Co., for printing and advertising, - -	76.10
W. H. Talcott & Bro., for account rendered for Secretary,	58.75
H. C. Robinson, for legal services, - -	25.00
F. P. Colton, for one month's services, and expenses,	93.60
W. Schlein, for one " " - -	92.00
J. R. Bolles, for account for Gov. Jewell rendered, -	13.00
S. W. Barrows, for account for Treasurer rendered,	67.00
Commissioners of Fisheries, for W. M. Hudson's ac't ren'd,	270.00
Hartford Gas Light Co., for account rendered for Gas,	39.58
Kellogg, Bulkeley & Co., for account rendered for Gov. Jewell,	93.50
A. J. Gleason, for contingent expenses of Executive office,	135.32
D. P. Nichols, for " " of Treasurer's office,	192.42
D. P. Nichols, for advertising bonds, - -	160.57
Geo. Robinson, for contingent expenses of Comptroller's office,	145.86
	<hr/>
	\$58,849.56

Expense of Military Force.

Sundry persons, for rent of Armories,	\$2,798.32
S. E. Merwin, for his salary as Adj't Gen.,	2,000.00
L. A. Dickinson, for his salary as Quarter-	
Master-General, - - -	2,000.00
James Hayes, for witness fees omitted,	7.84
C. W. Gale, for services as Assis't Aj't Gen.,	146.58
R. B. Craufurd, for expenses as Brig. Gen.,	27.83
	<hr/>
	\$6,980.57

Account for Printing Laws, &c.

Orders for sundry Newspapers for printing	
Laws, &c., - - - - -	\$3,832.92

Expense of School Libraries.

Orders for sundry School Districts for Libraries,	\$2,345.74
---	------------

General Hospital for the Insane.

Order to H. S. Hayden, chairman of Committee towards erecting building, -	\$5,000.00
---	------------

Grants for Contingent Expenses.

Edwin Frazier, for support of his insane brother,	\$39.00
Hoadly & Edgcomb, for compiling and publishing Private Acts, - - -	1,500.00
G. H. Baldwin, for extra services as State Prison Director, - - -	100.00
C. F. Sedgwick, for services as States Attorney for Litchfield County, - - -	107.29
John Rehen, for compensation for wounds, &c.,	200.00
H. S. Crofut, for bounty due him by the State,	300.00
L. A. Wood, for am't due him and his family,	310.00
Town of Redding, for tax over paid on list of 1869, - - - - -	98.16
Anna Benedict, for money due from Treasury,	223.23
James T. Pratt, for expenses as a Committee de State Prison, - - - - -	8.42
T. M. Allyn, for expenses as a Committee de State Prison, - - - - -	592.60
E. K. Foster, for Professional Services,	20.00
do. " " " "	200.00
F. B. Lee, for extra services as State Prison Director, - - - - -	100.00
Normal School, for current expenses and repairs, - - - - -	12,000.00
Sherman Lillibridge, for services in the late war, - - - - -	60.00
Edwin Frazier, for support of his insane brother,	39.00

Hartford Hospital, towards paying the debt of		
the Hospital,	- - -	\$20,000.00
Gov. Jewell, towards a monument to Horace		
Wells,	- - - - -	5,000.00
Perkins Institution, for balance of grant of		
\$6,000.00,	- - - - -	3,000.00
	<hr/>	\$43,897.70
		<hr/>
		\$117,906.49

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*For Orders drawn by Clerks of Courts, and Registered by the
Comptroller.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

5 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for		
171 bills of cost,	\$8,417.03	
4 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for		
board of prisoners,	13,269.53	
3 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for		
balance of Jury Debenture,	2,817.74	
5 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for		
attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,939.95	
1 Order by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for		
execution of James Wilson,	511.25	
	<hr/>	\$26,955.50

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for 271		
bills of cost,	\$13,822.99	
5 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for board		
board of prisoners,	12,518.18	
8 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for bal-		
ance of Jury Debenture,	5,542.52	
8 Orders by A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for at-		
tendance of Sheriff, &c.,	2,568.41	
	<hr/>	\$34,452.10

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 102 bills of cost,	\$5,746.59	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	7,350.82	
5 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,770.31	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,368.04	
	<hr/>	\$17,235.76

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for 199 bills of cost,	\$10,389.63	
7 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	9,119.88	
12 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	5,793.64	
4 Orders by H. T. Blake, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	3,208.42	
	<hr/>	\$28,511.57

WINDHAM COUNTY.

4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for 122 bills of cost,	\$2,792.77	
4 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	1,628.45	
3 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,219.97	
1 Order by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	491.70	
	<hr/>	\$6,132.89

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 154 bills of cost,	\$7,013.73	
5 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	3,015.61	
4 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,242.85	
6 Orders by W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	820.76	
	<hr/>	\$13,092.95

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for 179 bills of cost,	\$9,310.88	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	2,517.79	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for bal- ance of Jury Debenture,	2,003.64	
4 Orders by C. G. R. Vinal, Clerk, for at- tendance of Sheriff, &c.,	990.25	
	<hr/>	\$11,822.56

TOLLAND COUNTY.

4 Orders for Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for six- two bills of cost,	\$3,065.19	
4 Orders for Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for board of prisoners,	439.90	
4 Orders for Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for bal- ance of Jury Debenture,	2,930.56	
4 Orders for Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for at- tendance of Sheriff, etc.,	987.50	
	<hr/>	\$7,423.15

HARTFORD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

10 Orders for C. E. Fellowes, Clerk, for at- tendance of Sheriff, etc.,	\$1,105.94	
4 Orders for C. E. Fellowes, Clerk, for bal- ance Jury Debenture,	1,987.80	
	<hr/>	\$3,093.74

NEW HAVEN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

9 Orders for A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for at- tendence of Sheriff, etc.,	\$2,372.78	
2 Orders for A. D. Osborne, Clerk, for bal- ance of Jury Debenture,	1,030.52	
	<hr/>	\$3,403.30

NEW LONDON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

5 Orders for W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	\$654.36	
3 Orders for W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	1,012.03	
2 Orders for W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 59 bills of cost,	2,098.42	
	<hr/>	\$3,764.81

FAIRFIELD COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

8 Orders for D. B. Booth, Clerk, for attendance of Sheriff, etc.,	\$1,810.11	
5 Orders for D. B. Booth, Clerk, for balance of Jury Debenture,	2,065.04	
	<hr/>	3,875.15

Trustees of the State Reform School.

4 Orders for E. W. Hatch, Superintendent, for board bills,	\$29,827.64	
6 Orders for Trustees, for expenses,	277.85	
	<hr/>	30,155.49

Industrial School for Girls.

4 Orders for J. H. Bradford, Superintendent, for board bills,	\$8,731.73	
5 Orders for sundry persons, for commitments to the School,	223.06	
	<hr/>	8,954.79

Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for Uriel Fuller, Clerk for Windham Superior Court,	\$107.06	
1 Order for Joseph Bishop, Clerk for Tolland Superior Court,	183.13	
1 Order for H. T. Blake, Clerk for Fairfield Superior Court,	72.16	
1 Order for W. L. Brewer, Clerk for New London Superior Court,	25.45	
	<hr/>	387.80
		<hr/>
		\$199,211.56

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING THE STATE PAUPERS.

2 Orders for Charles P. Clark for keeping State Paupers,	\$1,425.00
--	------------

No. 6.

EXPENSE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

5 Orders for Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary, for salaries and expenses,	\$5,268.65	
2 Orders for Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary, for teachers' institutes,	1,600.00	
1 Order for Rev. B. G. Northrop, Secretary, for common school journal,	250.00	
	<hr/>	7,818.65

EXPENSE OF APPROPRIATION TO SCHOOLS FROM THE
CIVIL LIST FUND.

Orders for towns for amount of appropriation,	\$55,550.00
---	-------------

No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

1 Order for Directors for their salary,	\$600.00	
1 Order for A. J. Botelle, for Library for prison,	200.00	
	<hr/>	\$800.00

No. 8.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

1 Order for annual grant,	\$7,000.00
---------------------------	------------

Perkins Institution for the Blind.

1 Order for annual grant,	\$3,000.00
---------------------------	------------

Agricultural Societies.

18 Orders for county and other agricultural Societies,	2,600.00
--	----------

School for Imbeciles.

1 Order for annual grant,	3,000.00
---------------------------	----------

General Hospital Society.

1 Order for annual grant,	2,000.00
---------------------------	----------

Hartford Hospital.

1 Order for annual grant,	2,000.00
---------------------------	----------

General Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

12 Orders for board bills for patients,	37,669.45
---	-----------

Retreat for the Insane.

4 Orders for accounts rendered,	4,895.93
---------------------------------	----------

Lunatic Asylum at Northampton, Mass.

6 Orders for accounts rendered,	2,220.35
---------------------------------	----------

New Hampshire Hospital for the Insane.

3 Orders for accounts rendered,	569.64
---------------------------------	--------

Vermont Hospital for the Insane.

3 Orders for accounts rendered,	198.49
---------------------------------	--------

The Butler Hospital for the Insane.

3 Orders for accounts rendered,	421.43
---------------------------------	--------

Expense of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

8 Orders for accounts rendered by sundry Institutions,	7,382.74
	<hr/> \$72,958.03

No. 9.

EXPENSE OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Orders for Town Treasurers and Asylums, \$123,118.77

No. 10.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Orders for L. A. Dickinson,	-	-	\$50,000.00
W. H. Green,	-	-	\$400.00
			<hr/> \$50,400.00

No. 11.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.

Orders for James Frary, Pay-Master-General, on account
for payment of troops, \$12,000.00

No. 12.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Orders for S. E. Merwin, Adjutant-General, \$6,000.00

No. 13.

EXPENSE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Orders for George S. Miller, Commissioner, for Salaries
and expenses, \$14,140.73

COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW STATE HOUSE.

Order on Treasurer on account of appropriation, \$5,000.00

EXPENSE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Order for	
Hamersley & Co., for Stationery for General	
Assembly,	\$1,450.35
B. A. Hough, Clerk, for his salary in part,	700.00
G. H. Cowell, Clerk, for his salary,	600.00
Tuttle, Morehouse & Co., for printing Reports,	1,969.41
Stafford Printing Co., for printing Reports,	1,514.41
S. G. Bates & Son, for Chairs and Tables,	61.00
H. W. Conklin, for Sundries,	48.75
P. F. Schneider, for Locks and Keys,	9.84
Westell Russell, for attendance as Sheriff,	6.00
Robbins & Winship, for Furniture, &c.,	54.50
A. R. Skinner, for Crockery, &c.,	28.48
Dayid Gaines, for Labor and Cartage,	58.75
Hartford Ice Company, Ice for the General	
Assembly,	65.02
E. B. Bennett, for his salary as Clerk in part,	800.00
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for printing for the	
General Assembly,	7,621.03
T. E. Banks, services as Reporter,	200.00
	<hr/>
	15,187.

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

For payments from the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1871, to the 1st of April, 1872, for the current expenses of Government as per preceding accounts numbering from 1 to 13, under the following heads, viz:

1, Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the		
General Assembly, - - -	\$87,648.46	
2, Account of Salaries, - - -	59,950.00	
3, Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	117,906.49	
4, Judicial Expenses, - - -	199,211.56	
5, Expense of supporting the State Paupers,	1,425.00	
6, Expense of Board of Education, -	7,118.65	
7, Salary of Directors of the State Prison \$600,		
for Library, \$200, - - -	800.00	
8, Account of Public Buildings and Institu-		
tions, - - - -	72,958.03	
9, Expense of Soldiers' Children, -	123,118.77	
10, Advances to the Quarter-Master-General,	50,400.00	
11, Advances to the Pay-Master-General,	12,000.00	
12, Advances to the Adjutant-General,	6,000.00	
13, Printing, Stationery, &c., for the General		
Assembly, - - -	15,187.54	
Expense of appropriation to Schools, -	55,550.00	
Expense of Insurance Commissioner, -	14,140.73	
Expense of Commissioners for building a new		
State House, - - -	5,000.00	
Interest on Revenue of the School Fund,	3,642.49	
Interest allowed towns for taxes prepaid,	3,322.20	
Interest on State Bonds, - -	380,304.00	
Bonds purchased during the fiscal year,	756,600.00	
Accrued interest on ditto, - -	6,312.82	
Balance carried forward to April 1st, 1872,	716,345.40	
	<hr/>	\$2,694,942.14

\$2,694,942.14

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CR.

*By Payments into the Treasury from the 31st of March, 1871, to the
1st of April, 1872.*

FROM FORFEITED BONDS.

By Cash of

Wm. Hamersley, State's Attorney, Hart- ford County, - - -	\$1,364.21	
C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litch- field County, - - -	624.19	
Daniel Chadwick, State's Attorney, New London County, - - -	1,852.76	
E. L. Cundall, State's Attorney, Windham County, - - -	958.86	
W. T. Elmer, State's Attorney, Middlesex County, - - -	582.07	
B. H. Bill, State's Attorney, Tolland County, - - -	698.20	
E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New Ha- ven County, - - -	1,890.25	
H. C. Robinson, State's Attorney, Hart- ford County, - - -	17.25	
	<hr/>	\$7,987.79

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By Cash of

C. G. R. Vinal, for avails of Middlesex S. C., - - -	\$256.45	
W. L. ^t Brewer, for avails of New London S. C., - - -	74.08	
W. L. Ransom, for avails of Litchfield S. C., - - -	15.67	
D. B. Booth, for avails of Fairfield C. of C. P., - - -	460.77	
A. D. Osborne, for avails of New Haven S. C., - - -	315.79	
A. D. Osborne, for avails of New Haven C. of C. P., - - -	623.36	

DR. *General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds*

Amount brought forward,

\$2,694,942.14

\$2,694,942.14

appropriated to the Current Expenses of Government.

CR.

C. E. Fellowes, for avails of Hartford				
C. of C. P., -	-	-	-	\$345.24
Chauncey Howard, for avails of Hartford				
S. C., -	-	-	-	30.35
				<hr/>
				\$2,121.71
By balance in Treasury, April 1st, 1871,	-	-		\$603,906.51
Miscellaneous Receipts, -	-	-	-	223,624.26
Cash paid into Treasury by Commissioner of In-				
surance, -	-	-	-	18,016.87
“ on Interest Account, -	-	-	-	25,615.50
“ from towns for State Tax, -	-	-	-	731,522.19
“ “ Telegraph Companies, -	-	-	-	612.27
“ for Tax from Agents of Foreign Insurance				
Companies, -	-	-	-	13,415.08
“ “ Tax from Savings Banks, -	-	-	-	421,129.36
“ “ “ Railroad Companies, -	-	-	-	344,101.00
“ “ “ Mutual Insurance Companies, -	-	-	-	265,890.92
“ “ “ Express Companies, -	-	-	-	2,701.67
“ “ “ non-resident stockholders, -	-	-	-	34,296.28
				<hr/>
				\$2,694,942.14

1872.

April 1. By Balance in Treasury from old account, \$716,345.40

DR.

General Account of Orders on the School Fund

1 Order for G. A. Paine, Commissioner,	
for his 1st half year's salary, - - -	1,000.00
1 Order for D. P. Nichols, Treasurer, for	
his first half year's salary, - - -	150.00
1 Order for G. A. Paine, Commissioner,	
for his expenses, - - -	31.30
1 Order for G. A. Paine, Commissioner,	
for his expenses, - - -	11.08
1 Order for G. A. Paine, Commissioner,	
for his second half year's salary, -	1,000.00
1 Order for D. P. Nichols, Treasurer, for	
his second half year's salary, -	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,342.38

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For orders drawn by the Comptroller on		
the Treasurer from 31st of March,		
1871, to 1st of April, 1872, -	\$127,492.00	
	<hr/>	\$129,834.38

from the 31st of March, 1871; to the 1st of April, 1872.

CR.

By amount of Orders drawn by the Comptroller on
the Treasurer, and paid by him from interest on the
School Fund from the 31st of March, A. D. 1871, to
the 1st of April, 1872, as per Comptroller's Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report, - - - \$129,834.38

\$129,834.38

STATEMENT OF COST OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

C. C. Chatfield, printing Private Acts, -	\$2,810.00
Tuttle & Morehouse, printing 3,300 copies Report of Secretary Board of Educa- tion, - - - -	1,756.51
Tuttle & Morehouse, printing 1,250 copies Report of Suffield Scientific School, -	212.90
Stafford Printing Co., printing 1,000 cop- ies Report of Adjutant General, -	397.61
Stafford Printing Co., printing 1,000 cop- ies Report of State Prison, - -	102.90
Stafford Printing Co., printing 500 copies Militia Law, - - -	173.25
Stafford Printing Co., printing 1,100 copies Commissioner of Insurance, - -	840.65
Stafford Printing Co., printing for Adju- tant General, - - -	551.75
Case, Lockwood & Brainard, for	
1,300 copies Report of Railroad Commis- sioner, - - - -	831.30
1,100 copies Report of Treasurer, -	180.25
2,100 copies Report of State Reform School, - - - -	247.50
700 copies Report of Jails, - -	78.50
1,100 " Comptroller, -	81.10
800 " School Fund Com- missioner, -	75.05
1,100 " Fish Commissioner, -	177.60
900 " Quarter Mas'r Gen- eral, - -	209.65
1,300 " Bank Commission- ers, - -	497.90
1,600 " State Librarian, -	159.75
1,000 " Fish Commissioners, -	124.25
600 " Surgeon General, -	22.00
300 copies of Senate Journal, - -	614.45
600 " House Journal, - -	842.55
1,800 copies Special Acts, - -	897.90

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FOR TEN YEARS,

ENDING MARCH 31, A. D. 1872.

	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Board of Education.	Directors of State Prison.	Public Buildings, &c.	Expense of Families and Children of Volunteers.	Advances to Quartr to Mas. Gen.	Advances to the Paymas. Gen.	Advances to the Adj. Gen.	Miscellaneous Accounts.	Total.
1863	\$50,868.82	\$25,700	\$70,036.84	\$71,961.43	\$1,400	\$3,239.27	\$300	\$28,004.25	\$582,704.97	\$405,000	\$1,095,000		\$656.36	\$2,336,371.94
1864	54,600.82	25,000	79,197.59	77,047.65	1,400	3,261.14	300	38,010.89	726,908.17	15,000	3,640,000		237,840.19	4,897,819.72
1865	54,232.23	24,255	222,105.80	82,205.63	1,500	3,433.47	300	28,630.00	689,516.73	25,000	3,550,000	\$23,000.00	358,653.00	5,064,338.03
1866	61,584.93	23,681	224,578.69	101,203.21	1,500	4,236.47	300	50,620.00	304,109.44	110,000	170,000	10,000.00	477,363.00	1,543,938.63
1867	59,658.42	28,352	82,621.77	123,966.48	1,578	2,515.27	300	65,900.00	42,159.14	33,000	106,000	10,000.00	1,248,669.50	1,806,993.08
1868	86,275.85	30,624	103,285.59	144,396.07	300	7,916.57	300	203,104.54	77,197.33	15,000	75,000	9,995.00	18,558.73	781,237.63
1869	97,375.17	39,907	144,216.41	146,002.79	596	9,253.53	300	201,250.00	117,151.65	18,000	70,000	8,000.00	15,052.87	866,400.92
1870	71,025.70	47,020	156,560.41	212,378.25	965	8,079.77	600	63,065.00	157,567.63	13,000	78,000	6,000.00	6,167.50	820,430.48
1871	77,404.87	59,800	98,875.43	170,652.72	1,851½	8,568.83	600	64,489.01	142,717.03	6,000	25,000	7,000.00	15,092.44	678,051.83
1872	87,648.46	59,950	117,906.49	199,211.56	1,425	7,118.65	800	72,958.03	123,118.77	50,400	12,000	6,000.00	1,240,059.78	1,978,596.74

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of the School Fund

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

REPORT.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1872.

The School Fund Commissioner Reports :

That the biennial statement of the Capital of the Fund to be made in September next will show that no diminution in the amount has taken place.

In accordance with a resolution of the last General Assembly, giving the Commissioner authority to negotiate the sale of the non-taxable State Bonds owned by the Fund, the same were advertised and sold at a premium of about \$4,550, which, with the amount of the Bonds, was invested in other State Bonds. There is now invested in State Bonds \$130,000, and in Bank Stock \$204,032.61. The amount, \$5000, invested in the Capital Stock of the Stonington Bank, has been paid during the year, and invested in State Bonds, the Fund losing the interest while the affairs of the bank were being wound up. As the result of the effort to collect the loans in Massachusetts, about \$17,000 of the \$47,000 has been paid and reinvested in this State, and the remainder will be called in as soon as possible. There has been an increase in the enumeration of children of 3280 from last year, and a dividend of one dollar per capita has been made from the revenue of the Fund.

It is very evident that the present dividend cannot be kept up, unless some measures are at once taken to augment the capital or to increase the interest. In order to remedy this anticipated deficiency in a measure, an appropriation of fifty cents on the scholar, was made from the Treasury by the last Assembly.

In consequence of some insurance companies failing, and others suspending temporarily, much labor and some expense has been neces-

sary to prevent the property mortgaged to the Fund from being exposed to loss thereby.

The usual tables, showing the amount of the capital at the last biennial statement, the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements, the enumeration of children in the State, also the different investments of the Fund, &c., accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. PAINE,

School Fund Commissioner.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, Hartford, April 18th, 1872.

No. 1.

Abstract of the Schedule of Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut, on the second day of September, A. D. 1870, as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.

BANK STOCK.

In fourteen Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$209,812.61
In State Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,000.00

CONTRACTS, BONDS, AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut,	-	-	1,425,016.39
“ “ “ in Massachusetts,	-	-	30,635.89
“ “ “ in New York,	-	-	245,101.74
“ “ “ in Ohio,	-	-	10,524.12

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,284.87
							<hr/>
							\$2,043,375.62

JOHN C. TRACY,
CHARLES W. COOK,

Auditors of Public Accounts.

No. 2.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1871, to March 31st, 1872, inclusive.

Dr.	DAVID P. NICHOLS, Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut.		Cr.
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1871,	-	\$12,365.05	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies, - - - - -
To Cash received for interest on Bonds, dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents,	-	137,682.30	
To Cash received for interest on Deposits,	-	3,642.49	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries, and expenses of Commissioner and Treasurer,
To cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1872,	-	<u>\$153,689.84</u>	
		20,588.25	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents, and Contingent Expenses, and Insurance, and Taxes, and Attorneys,
		-	
		-	By Cash remaining in the Treasury,
		-	
		<u>\$153,689.84</u>	

DAVID P. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

No. 3.

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1871, to March 31st, 1872.

Dr.	DAVID P. NICHOLS, in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut.	Cr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1871,	\$1,296.66	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Commissioner of the School Fund, for Loans, \$203,218.00
To Cash received of sundry persons for payment on Bonds and Contracts and Lands, 206,064.13		By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1872,
	<u>\$207,360.79</u>	<u>4,142.79</u>
Cash in the treasury, April 1st, 1872,	-	<u>\$207,360.79</u>

DAVID P. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

No. 4.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND.

Received at the Treasury from all sources—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Account, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per capita, the amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1850 to 1872, inclusive.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Bal. on hand includ'd rev'e not called in each yr.	No. of Child'n returned each year.	Rate of divi- dend per capita.	Amount of divi- dend in each year.	Increase of Children in each year.	Decrease of Children in each yr.
For the year ending March 31st, 1850,	\$133,907.22	\$137,449.51	\$9,420.29	90,700	\$1.50	\$136,050.00	1,789	
" " " 1851,	138,060.63	135,585.27	11,895.65	92,220	1.40	129,108.00	1,520	
" " " 1852,	138,184.15	139,935.96	10,143.84	94,852	1.40	132,792.80	2,632	
" " " 1853,	143,693.69	138,906.98	14,930.55	96,382	1.35	133,280.90	1,529	
" " " 1854,	145,595.85	148,415.47	12,110.91	98,980	1.40	141,295.00	2,598	
" " " 1855,	144,137.78	137,073.69	19,681.46	100,294	1.25	129,038.75	1,314	
" " " 1856,	147,215.02	135,191.42	31,705.06	100,820	1.30	131,066.00	536	
" " " 1857,	148,815.86	149,484.76	31,036.16	100,545	1.40	140,763.00		941
" " " 1858,	141,852.01	142,494.81	30,393.26	101,486	1.40	142,080.40		
" " " 1859,	140,457.06	142,003.42	28,840.90	103,103	1.30	134,033.90		
" " " 1860,	133,159.79	140,612.67	2,394.22	105,464	1.25	131,825.00	2,361	
" " " 1861,	137,305.07	127,170.84	3,528.45	108,389	1.15	124,647.85	2,929	
" " " 1862,	134,084.13	136,619.08	25,993.50	109,042	1.20	130,850.40	653	
" " " 1863,	143,268.51	187,052.13	26,934.88	110,491	1.20	132,589.20	1,449	
" " " 1864,	134,770.06	135,854.79	27,880.08	112,098	1.20	134,517.60	1,607	
" " " 1865,	143,556.49	138,619.51	29,116.57	114,825	1.45	132,048.75	2,727	
" " " 1866,	136,471.94	133,833.91	24,826.75	118,780	1.10	130,658.00	3,955	
" " " 1867,	127,133.88	135,375.63	15,715.00	120,884	1.10	132,702.40	2,104	
" " " 1868,	129,411.34	146,455.22	1,618.22	123,650	1.10	136,015.00	2,776	
" " " 1869,	147,031.93	126,087.75	26,331.19	124,082	1.00	124,082.00	432	
" " " 1870,	133,538.81	129,156.15	2,413.31	124,348	1.00	124,348.00	266	
" " " 1871,	140,673.29	133,891.83	6,781.46	128,468	1.00	128,468.00	2,999	
" " " 1872,	153,689.84	133,101.59	20,588.25	131,748	1.00	131,748.00	3,280	

No. 5.

*Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank
from April 1st, 1871, to March 31st, 1872, inclusive.*

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.
Hartford Bank,	\$68,000.00	\$8,160.00
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank,	30,100.00	3,010.00
City National Bank,	15,000.00	1,200.00
Fairfield County National Bank,	10,900.00	981.00
New Haven National Bank,	10,000.00	1,200.00
Waterbury National Bank,	10,862.61	1,200.00
Norwich National Bank,	10,000.00	1,000.00
Bridgeport National Bank,	10,000.00	1,200.00
Middletown National Bank,	10,050.00	1,206.00
Middlesex County National Bank,	10,000.00	1,000.00
Danbury National Bank,	8,500.00	850.00
Connecticut National Bank,	6,400.00	640.00
Stafford National Bank,	5,000.00	400.00
Connecticut State Bonds,	130,000.00	7,103.31
	<u>\$334,812.61</u>	<u>\$29,150.31</u>

No. 6.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D. 1872, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society, in the year ending March 31st, 1872, apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,	10	9,124	\$9,124.00	866	
Avon,	7	203	203.00	2	
Berlin,	9	552	552.00		3
Bloomfield,	9	331	331.00	10	
Bristol,	12	901	901.00	27	
Burlington,	8	312	312.00		33
Canton,	10	557	557.00		35
East Granby,	6	184	184.00		10
East Hartford,	10	697	697.00	35	
East Windsor,	12	695	695.00		23
Enfield,	14	1,899	1,899.00	18	
Farmington,	11	661	661.00	21	
Glastonbury,	18	779	779.00	10	
Granby,	10	380	380.00	10	
Hartland,	9	179	179.00		4
Manchester,	9	977	977.00	26	
Marlborough,	4	88	88.00		2
New Britain,	6	2,607	2,607.00	258	
Plainville,		350	350.00	13	
Rocky Hill,	5	242	242.00	1	
Simsbury,	12	479	479.00	22	
Southington,	11	1,151	1,151.00	30	
South Windsor,	12	331	331.00		33
Suffield,	12	741	741.00		1
West Hartford,	8	365	365.00	16	
Wethersfield,	6	377	377.00	33	
Windsor,	10	692	692.00	12	
Windsor Locks,	2	615	615.00		37
Newington,	4	190	190.00		
	256	26,659	\$26,659.00	1,410	181

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,	3	11,873	\$11,873.00	379	
Branford,	7	725	725.00	36	
Bethany,	5	129	129.00		
Cheshire,	12	543	543.00		46
Derby,	6	2,032	2,032.00	19	
East Haven,	7	678	678.00	34	
Guilford,	15	527	527.00	19	
Hamden,	13	701	701.00		30
Madison,	13	423	423.00		5
Meriden,	13	2,672	2,672.00	179	
Middlebury,	5	166	166.00	3	
Milford,	12	643	643.00		20
Naugatuck,	6	706	706.00		
North Branford,	7	229	229.00		16
North Haven,	8	412	412.00	22	
Orange,	7	682	682.00	33	
Oxford,	12	256	256.00		
Prospect,	5	116	116.00	23	
Seymour,	1	466	466.00		
Southbury,	10	324	324.00	1	
Wallingford,	9	965	965.00	97	
Waterbury,	10	3,496	3,496.00		23
Woodbridge,	6	198	198.00	16	
Wolcott,	6	105	105.00		3
Westville,		312	312.00		1
Beacon Falls,	3	135	135.00	1	
	<u>201</u>	<u>29,514</u>	<u>\$29,514.00</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>144</u>

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,.....	7	2,099	\$2,099.00		84
Bozrah,	7	276	276.00	9	
Colchester,.....	14	731	731.00	5	
East Lyme,.....	9	373	373.00	30	
Franklin,.....	8	218	218.00	4	
Griswold,.....	14	644	644.00	9	
Groton,.....	11	1,258	1,258.00	7	
Lebanon,	16	456	456.00	2	
Ledyard,	14	346	346.00		9
Lisbon,.....	7	96	96.00		1
Lyme,	7	303	303.00		4
Montville,.....	13	590	590.00		45
Norwich,	12	4,535	4,535.00	162	
North Stonington,	14	390	390.00		18
Preston,.....	12	681	681.00	69	
Salem,	8	177	177.00		3
Sprague,.....	4	1,138	1,138.00	28	
Stonington,.....	19	1,700	1,700.00	21	
Old Lyme,.....	8	370	370.00	24	
Waterford,.....	11	652	652.00	7	
	<u>215</u>	<u>17,033</u>	<u>\$17,033.00</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>164</u>

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,	17	939	\$939.00		32
Danbury,	13	2,226	2,226.00	71	
Bethel,	5	602	602.00	10	
Bridgeport,	14	5,726	5,726.00	479	
Brookfield,	9	237	237.00		12
Darien,	5	450	450.00		6
Easton,	8	232	232.00	1	
Greenwich,	21	2,007	2,007.00	38	
Huntington,	12	374	374.00	38	
Monroe,	7	268	268.00		5
New Canaan,	11	632	632.00		14
New Fairfield,	7	218	218.00		6
Newtown,	21	1,012	1,012.00		14
Norwalk,	11	3,125	3,125.00	177	
Redding,	10	381	381.00	60	
Ridgefield,	15	458	458.00		17
Sherman,	6	173	173.00		18
Stamford,	15	2,357	2,357.00	29	
Stratford,	8	683	683.00	69	
Trumbull,	7	286	286.00	15	
Weston,	7	212	212.00		21
Westport,	10	868	868.00		10
Wilton,	10	454	454.00	37	
	249	23,920	\$23,920.00	1,024	155

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,	20	666	\$666.00	11	
Barkhamsted,	10	293	293.00		3
Bethlehem,	8	139	139.00		14
Bridgewater,	5	237	237.00	3	
Canaan,	10	3 8	318.00		40
Colebrook,	10	277	277.00		2
Cornwall,	17	484	484.00	3	
Goshen,	13	295	295.00	34	
Harwinton,	11	242	242.00	11	
Kent,	14	434	434.00		30
Morris,	6	197	197.00	23	
New Hartford,	10	869	869.00		13
New Milford,	20	818	818.00	21	
Norfolk,	13	366	366.00		50
North Canaan,	5	358	358.00		5
Plymouth,	14	1,056	1,056.00	22	
Roxbury,	8	213	213.00		22
Salisbury,	14	935	935.00	86	
Sharon,	18	640	640.00	36	
Torrington,	11	745	745.00	26	
Warren,	8	168	168.00	4	
Watertown,	9	346	346.00		5
Winchester,	11	853	853.00		40
Woodbury,	14	419	419.00	11	
Washington,	12	360	360.00		14
	291	11,728	\$11,728	291	238

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,.....	9	567	\$567.00	1	
Ashford,.....	10	277	277.00		2
Canterbury,....	11	376	376.00		29
Chaplin,.....	4	134	134.00	12	
Eastford,	8	214	214.00		19
Hampton,.....	7	202	202.00	5	
Killingly,.....	18	1,500	1,500.00	100	
Plainfield,.....	14	1,200	1,200.00		14
Pomfret,.....	8	252	252.00		12
Putnam,.....	7	1,131	1,131.00	112	
Sterling,.....	9	279	279.00	14	
Thompson,.....	16	898	898.00	5	
Voluntown,.....	10	305	305.00		6
Windham,	11	1,378	1,378.00	40	
Woodstock,	17	614	614.00		42
Scotland,	5	122	122.00		18
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 9,449	<hr/> \$9,449.00	<hr/> 289	<hr/> 142

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown,	17	2,636	\$2,636.00	97	
Haddam,	14	451	451.00		17
Chatham,	11	500	500.00		40
Chester,	4	261	261.00	21	
Clinton,	6	320	320.00	1	
Cromwell,	5	569	569.00	37	
Durham,	6	238	238.00	5	
East Haddam,	17	714	714.00		25
Essex,	6	376	376.00	17	
Killingworth,	8	165	165.00		7
Old Saybrook,	4	312	312.00	3	
Saybrook,	4	241	241.00	4	
Portland,	7	1,146	1,146.00		15
Westbrook,	7	182	182.00		19
Middlefield,	4	224	224.00	9	
	<hr/> 120	<hr/> 8,335	<hr/> \$8,335.00	<hr/> 194	<hr/> 123

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,	13	308	\$308.00		6
Andover,	4	71	71.00		2
Bolton,	5	144	144.00	7	
Columbia,	7	214	214.00		3
Coventry,	10	425	425.00		21
Ellington,	9	320	320.00		12
Hebron,	11	246	246.00		20
Mansfield,	16	461	461.00		44
Somers,	10	275	275.00		17
Stafford,	18	859	859.00	55	
Union,	6	147	147.00		11
Vernon,	8	1,389	1,389.00	33	
Willington,	9	251	251.00	21	
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 5,110	<hr/> \$5,110.00	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 136

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.00. pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,	29	256	26,659	\$26,659.00	1,410	181
N. Haven County,	26	201	29,514	29,514.00	862	144
N. London County,	20	215	17,033	17,033.00	377	164
Fairfield County,	23	249	23,920	23,920.00	1,024	155
Litchfield County,	25	291	11,728	11,728.00	291	238
Windham County,	16	167	9,449	9,449.00	289	142
Middlesex County,	15	120	8,335	8,335.00	194	123
Tolland County,	13	126	5,110	5,110.00	116	136
	<u>167</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>131,748</u>	<u>\$131,748.00</u>	<u>4,563</u>	<u>1,283</u>

Whole number returned, 1872.....131,748

“ “ “ 1871,.....128,468

Increase, 3,280



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
PRESENTED TO THE
General Assembly, May Session, 1872,
TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.



NEW HAVEN:
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1872.

MEMBERS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR THE YEAR 1871--72.

Ex Officio.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford,
HIS HONOR, MORRIS TYLER, New Haven.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

HENRY M. CLEVELAND, Brooklyn,	Term expires, 1872.
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	" " 1873.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	" " 1874.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford,	" " 1875.

FOR THE YEAR 1872--73.

Ex Officio.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford,
HIS HONOR, MORRIS TYLER, New Haven.

By Appointment of the General Assembly.

GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield,	Term expires, 1873.
THOMAS A. THACHER, New Haven,	" " 1874.
ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford,	" " 1875.
WILLIAM H. POTTER, Mystic River,	" " 1876.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,
BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP, New Haven.

Office,
STATE HOUSE, NEW HAVEN.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,	5-21
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,	22-106
Summary of Statistics,	22-26
Signs of Progress,	27-28
Truancy and Absenteeism,	28-29
Obligatory Education,	29-48
Vaccination,	48-52
Words of the Governor,	52-56
Industrial School for Girls,	56-59
State Reform School,	59-60
School for Imbeciles,	61-65
Soldiers' Orphan Home,	65-66
Sheffield Scientific School,	67-75
Connecticut Colleges,	75-77
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,	77-79
Can Deaf Mutes be trained to talk?	79-83
School Houses,	83-84
Morgan School,	84-86
Normal School,	86-88
American System of Public Instruction,	89-91
Teachers' Institutes,	91-92
Illiteracy,	92-93
State Library Orders issued in 1871-72,	94-95
Statistics,	96
Connecticut Common School Journal,	96-97
State Teachers' Association,	97
Labor and Capital,	98-100
Arbitration and Conciliation,	100-105
Illustrations,	105
Revision of School Laws,	105-106
European Schools,	106
Historical Sketch of School Legislation in Connecticut,	107-112
New School Code, enacted 1872,	113-160*
Index to School Code,	161*-169*

* * The numbering of pages 125 to 170 inclusive is *duplicated*, and the first set of these pages is marked with a *.

	Page
APPENDIX,-----	125-270
Statistical Tables,-----	127-173
Hartford County,-----	130-131
New Haven "-----	132-133
New London "-----	134-135
Fairfield "-----	136-137
Windham "-----	138-139
Litchfield "-----	140-141
Middlesex "-----	142-143
Tolland "-----	144-145
SUMMARY,-----	146-147
Money expended for new School Houses,-----	148
Money expended for School Libraries,-----	149
Taxable property per child in each town,-----	150-153
Per centage of property paid for Public Schools in each town, ---	154-157
Amount paid per child for Public Schools in each town,-----	158-161
Per centage of children in Public Schools in each town,-----	162-165
Per centage of average attendance in winter in each town,-----	166-173
Condition of School houses in each town,-----	174-175
Graded Schools in the several towns and counties,-----	176-177
Extracts from School Visitors' Reports,-----	178-259
List of towns from whose Reports extracts are herein printed,---	259
List of School Visitors in every town,-----	260-267
School Laws passed in 1871,-----	268-270
*Index,-----	317-322

* See note on the previous page.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Education is herewith presented.

The progress of public education which our previous Reports have recorded has continued during the past year. If the advance has been less remarkable than in the two previous years, it should be remembered that the progress of those years had in some measure diminished the opportunity for further progress. We are far from thinking that all which is desirable or attainable has been already accomplished; on the contrary, there are many particulars in which we would gladly see much needed improvement as early and as rapidly as possible. To some of these particulars we will presently allude.

The average length of all the public schools in the State for the past school year was eight months, twelve and one half days, being an advance of four days upon the previous year. The increase in the number of scholars in these schools was 2,948. The increase reported in 1870 was 5,923, and in 1871, 5,327; thus making for the three years a total increase of 14,198, or from 99,390 to 113,588, equal to 14.3 per cent. In the same period, the number of children enumerated in the State increased by 4,818, or 3.9 per cent. The gain in attendance over that in enumeration was 9,380.

The number between 4 and 16 years of age in no school was only 60 greater than the previous year, while the increase in the enumeration was 2,659. This indicates a continual reduction of the relative number of non-attendants. The very great majority of these non-attendants are either under 6 years, or over 14 years of age. At the enumeration taken in the City District of New Haven in January last, it was found that less than one-fourth of those attending no school were between the ages 6 and 14, and but little more than one-sixth were from 7 to 14 years of age. If we suppose the relative number to be the same throughout the State, there were less than 3,000 between 6 and 14, and about 2,000 between 7 and 14 years of age who attended no school during the year. We do not affirm these numbers to be perfectly correct, but the figures just given suggest that the number growing up in absolute ignorance is extremely small. Those now under 6 or 7 years of age will nearly all attend school hereafter, while most of those past 14 years have doubtless already obtained at least the rudiments of an education. But there ought not to be even one child in the State deprived of all opportunity to receive proper instruction.

The total amount of receipts for public schools shows a small advance upon the previous year. The amount raised by town taxes has largely increased, while the amount raised by district taxes has proportionally diminished. Taxes levied by districts are principally for the building or repairing of school-houses. The amount expended for these purposes the previous school year was unprecedented, being about \$550,000. For the year now reported, it was about \$440,000, a sum greater by over \$70,000 than in any other year except the one next previous. In consequence of this diminished expenditure for school buildings, the total expenditure is considerably less than it was the previous year, though greater by \$218,000 than in any other year. For the ordinary current expenses, there was a decided increase. The amount paid for teachers' services has advanced very rapidly within the past six years. An examination of the following figures, taken from the successive Reports of the Secretary of the Board, will show what advance has been made in this respect since 1865.

Report of the year,	Male Teachers.		Female Teachers.		Total Paid to Teachers.	Increase.
	Wages per Month.	Increase.	Wages per Month.	Increase.		
1866	\$43.08		\$22.61		\$421,138	
1867	45.21	\$ 2.13	23.14	\$ 0.53	482,678	\$ 61,540
1868	52.05	6.84	24.91	1.77	557,193	74,515
1869	56.64	4.59	26.93	2.02	609,658	52,465
1870	58.74	2.10	29.16	2.23	695,539	85,881
1871	63.10	4.36	31.29	2.13	785,680	90,141
1872	66.56	3.46	32.69	1.40	833,760	48,080
Total in 6 years,		\$23.48		\$10.08		\$412,622
Increase per cent,		54.50		44.58		97.98

In planning and working for the future improvement of our public schools, the preparation and training of a higher order of teachers is of fundamental importance. The figures just given are evidence of the willingness of the people to increase the compensation of teachers. But if they are to pay higher wages, they may reasonably expect improved teachers. As a class, teachers are conscientious and faithful. But to increase their wages will not, of itself, add to their qualifications. Nor will the principle of supply and demand apply in cases of this kind. Those best qualified may, as a general rule, be employed in the more desirable places. But the problem is to secure a sufficient supply of well qualified teachers. The returns of recent years indicate that about six hundred who have never taught before are employed each year. Many of these teach only one or two terms. The expenditure of money or labor to perfect the qualifications of such transient teachers would be of little advantage. But some of these six hundred annual recruits enter upon a life-long work. A yearly addition of from 2,000 to 3,000 to the school population of the State necessitates a constant increase in the number of teachers. For the past six years, this increase has been a little over 300, averaging about 50 each year. As the cause of this increase,—viz., the growth of population,—will no doubt be permanent, so the increase itself cannot fail to continue. But if the teachers of the future are to be more thoroughly qualified for their work than those of the past, they must have means and opportunities for improving their qualifications.

How shall these superior opportunities be provided?

The Normal School will at once be suggested. This has been established and maintained for the express purpose of preparing teachers for their peculiar work. It has done and is doing a noble service. Its teachers are able, faithful and successful. Its pupils appreciate and make the most of their opportunities. As they go forth from the School, their services are earnestly sought, and are of great value to the State. But a moment's reflection will show that the building and appliances of the School at New Britain are inadequate for training the number of teachers demanded for all the schools of the State. They were never intended for so comprehensive a work. The 150 pupils, and the 20 or 25 graduates of the Normal School each year, are but a small part of the addition yearly required. Shall the present Normal School be enlarged, with a view to training the requisite number? A proposal to do this would probably meet with little favor. Shall one or more additional Normal Schools be established in other parts of the State? The time will come, we believe, and perhaps sooner than is now supposed, when a second, and possibly a third Normal School will be demanded by the popular conviction of the utility, and even the necessity, of such institutions for the improvement of our public schools. But any proposition to establish another Normal School immediately would be generally considered premature. Whatever may be done hereafter in that direction, for the present the desired improvement of our schools must be sought by some other method.

The purpose of a Normal School is not so much to impart knowledge as to teach the best methods of imparting knowledge. Its aim is not to make scholars but teachers. It pre-supposes that its pupils have already acquired the principal part of that which they are to teach. They come to it to learn not *what* but *how* to teach. They are not prepared to derive benefit from its course of training, unless they are already familiar with common school studies. Although the best scholars are not always the most successful teachers, yet no one can teach what he has not previously learned, and no one can learn to teach that of which he is ignorant. If the Normal School were to receive pupils too little advanced in their education, or too

crude in their mental development, to profit by the systematic training which it is especially designed to give, and were to expend its time and resources in bringing them up to the level which they should have reached before going there, this would be a perversion of the funds given for maintaining it. It must select as its pupils the best of those who apply for admittance. Other things being equal, these will be those previously best educated; and the same class of pupils will also exhibit the best results of Normal training. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to improve the quality of the teachers who are to receive the benefits of Normal instruction, the schools in which these pupils receive their preliminary education must be improved.

We believe that a law should be enacted requiring a HIGH SCHOOL in every town of sufficient population. Connecticut has not yet come up to her duty in this respect. While there has been a very marked advance in the number of scholars attending our schools, and in the amount of money expended for them, there has not been a corresponding advance in the quality of the schools. The complaint is still sometimes heard, "Our schools cost us very much more now than formerly, but they are little, if any, better." In some towns this complaint is not without foundation. In the cities and larger villages the schools are improving year by year. In most of them opportunity is now given for instruction of a higher order, and in the more advanced studies. To a considerable extent they train their own teachers. The High School in Hartford, the High and Training Schools of New Haven, the Free Academy in Norwich, and the High Schools of Middletown and New London,—not to mention others,—are doing valuable service in raising up competent teachers for their respective communities. Such communities will not fail to have schools of increasing excellence. To them it is of less importance whether we have a Normal School. They can take care of themselves; for their High Schools, to some extent, supply the demand. At the same time, they are able to offer salaries which draw to them the best teachers from the smaller towns.

High Schools, then, beside their great value in imparting superior instruction to a large number of scholars who will

never become teachers, are of special utility for preparing teachers of a higher order than have heretofore been generally obtainable. They render this service in two ways: (1) to a considerable extent by giving a better preliminary education to pupils who may enter the Normal School, and (2) more especially, by giving to a much larger number of teachers all the school education that they receive. Experience proves that a large part of the teachers employed in any community have been educated in that community. This being so, the quality of the teachers, and consequently of the schools in that community, for the future, depends upon the excellence of its schools now. If a town desires its public schools to be better five years hence than they are to-day, and still better ten or fifteen, or twenty years hence, let it forthwith establish a free High School.

But it may be asked, "Will not the Academies, and the higher class of select schools, serve the purpose of High Schools?" Experience answers this question. Academies and select schools have prevailed since the present century began. Seventy years is time enough to test what they can do toward supplying teachers for our public schools. We would not underrate the service they have rendered. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our best teachers have been trained in them, and our common schools are to-day much the better for their influence. But the few, and scattered, and mostly waning Academies, and the occasional and intermittent select schools, serve rather to *indicate* than to *supply* a conscious want of the people. They are the ineffectual result of an endeavor to fill a void that has been felt. They are necessarily expensive, and far more so now than formerly. Only the comparatively wealthy can continuously patronize them. But this is not the class of society from which teachers usually come. The sons and daughters of wealthy families seldom undertake the wearisome, exacting, and not over-remunerative service of instructing the young.

An Academy, though it be in a languishing, inefficient condition, has, in more than one instance, prevented the establishing of a free High School in the same community, because there was not room for both. For many years there has been upon our Statute book a law permitting any town to establish a

school of higher grade than the ordinary public schools. But practically, this law has been disregarded. Where are the *town* High Schools of Connecticut? Hartford, New London, Wethersfield and Cromwell have such institutions, and some other towns, particularly those which have constituted themselves Union Districts, have taken action in the same direction. The union of all the districts of a town into one leads naturally to the union and gradation of its schools, so far as local circumstances will permit, and the most advanced department in the series is in some proper sense a High School. But the formation of a High School, though more easy and natural under the Union District system, is not necessarily connected with that system. Any town that pleases can at any time establish a High School. The greater part of the High Schools in the State are established, not by *towns*, but by *districts*, or, in a few cases, by the concurrent action of both. These District High Schools render good service, but they do not fully meet the necessities of the people. Non-residents of the favored districts must pay heavy tuition fees, and sometimes large board-bills or traveling expenses, as the condition of attending these better schools. But let each town of sufficient population have its own High School, and these expenses will be avoided.

The *cost* of a High School would no doubt be urged in many towns as an insuperable objection. But if the amount now expended for private schools, and for the education of children away from home, were applied for supporting a High School, a large proportion of the cost, and in some cases the entire cost, would be provided. Where there is an Academy, possessing a partial endowment, it might, by proper management, become connected with a town High School, with benefit to all concerned. Many instances of such a connection have occurred.

We may here very properly refer to the example of an adjoining State, with which our own has always been closely allied by similarity of history and institutions. The laws of Massachusetts contain the following provisions: "Every town may, and every town containing five hundred families or householders shall * * * maintain a school to be kept by a master of competent ability and good morals, who * * * shall give instruction in general history, book-keeping, surveying, geometry,

natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, the civil polity of this Commonwealth and of the United States, and the Latin language. * * * * And in every town containing four thousand inhabitants, the teacher or teachers of the schools required by this section, shall, in addition to the branches of instruction before required, be competent to give instruction in the Greek and French languages, astronomy, geology, rhetoric, logic, intellectual and moral science, and political economy." These schools "shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town," "not less than thirty-six weeks, exclusive of vacations, in each year." "Two adjacent towns, having each less than five hundred families or householders, may form one high school district, for establishing such a school, * * * when a majority of the legal voters of each town, in meetings called for that purpose, so determine."

The Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education to the Legislature of 1870, says: "High Schools are maintained in 162 towns [out of 335] embracing 1,000,000 inhabitants, or 82 per cent. of the population." An examination of the U. S. census of 1870 shows that exactly 162 towns in Massachusetts had then a population of over 2,000, 69 of them having over 4,000. We shall therefore be very nearly correct if we consider the above law practically equivalent to requiring every town with a population of over 2,000 to maintain a High School. If a similar law were enacted in Connecticut, 28 towns would be required to maintain a High School of the first rank, and 49 towns a High School of the second rank. In 1870, 77 towns in this State contained each over 2,000 inhabitants. Their aggregate population was 433,534, or nearly 81 per cent. of the population of the State, and they contained nearly 84 per cent. of the taxable property. The table on the following page shows these facts more fully.

Let the Legislature of 1872 enact a law similar in its provisions to that of Massachusetts, and the next decade will witness the beginning of a decided, permanent, and increasing improvement in the quality of our public schools. The High Schools which would then be maintained in nearly half of the towns of the State would provide the lower schools with the better teachers that they need.

Counties.	No. of towns with over 4,000.	No. of towns from 2,000 to 4000.	No. of towns with over 2,000.	Total popula- tion of towns with over 2,000 each.	Percentage of the whole population.	Total Grand List of these towns.	Percentage of the whole Grand List.
Hartford,	5	12	17	95,698	87.79	\$71,678,964	90.67
New Haven,	4	10	14	110,278	90.94	76,156,943	93.32
N. London,	4	7	11	56,436	84.78	35,128,461	88.94
Fairfield,	6	5	11	78,592	82.49	44,750,267	82.86
Windham,	4	3	7	28,950	75.16	12,731,039	76.10
Litchfield,	2	6	8	26,659	54.71	14,302,086	54.08
Middlesex,	2	3	5	23,612	65.41	10,485,351	65.34
Tolland,	1	3	4	13,309	60.46	5,259,924	57.59
The State,	28	49	77	433,534	80.66	\$270,493,035	83.86

But another radical change is needed that the teachers of the future may be superior to those of the present and the past. The manner of employing, and especially of examining and certificating teachers, should be very different from that now prevailing in a large proportion of the towns. The present manner is only too well known. The extracts from School Visitors' Reports, which are printed each year in the Appendix to the Secretary's Report, contain many vivid descriptions of the present usage. A large proportion of the districts choose new and inexperienced committees every year. The newly chosen committee, usually very imperfectly acquainted with his duties, is to employ a teacher. The one last employed may have been in every respect satisfactory, and there may be a mutual willingness of both district and teacher that she should be employed again. But the new committee, unless instructed by the district to reëngage the previous teacher, probably selects another, who may or may not be better qualified than her predecessor. The question as to her qualifications is perhaps not even thought of. This new teacher, after a single term of service, is very probably superseded by another. Thus change follows change, and whether it be for the better or the worse is hardly considered. This evil of the frequent change of teachers we believe to be diminishing, but it is still far too common. The Secretary's Report of the present year indicates that in about five-eighths of the schools the same teacher has

been continued more than one term. But the same Report also indicates that over 500 districts employed a male teacher in winter and a female teacher in summer. This is no doubt sometimes rendered necessary by the very different classes of pupils in the winter and summer schools of the same district. Legislation cannot change this necessity. But in many cases changes are made without reason. Economy is sometimes the motive alleged, and very properly ; but the result does not always indicate real economy. The unnecessary substitution of an untried for a well tested and successful teacher is a prodigal waste of the brief school life of the pupils. The district system, with its annual change of committees, and its semi-annual change of teachers, is responsible for no small part of the evils of which we speak. They *can*, perhaps, be overcome with that system retained, but there is slight probability that they will be. For the purpose of curing them thoroughly, and for other weighty reasons, we express, as heretofore, our decided conviction that the union of all the districts of each town, and the controlling of school affairs through a committee chosen by the town, is far preferable to the district system.

The attention of School Visitors should be called to the importance of thoroughness and care in the examination of teachers. The certificate required by law should not be a mere form. It should be based on such tests as to have a meaning and value. The greater part of the examination should be in writing. Personal feelings or preferences should obviously have no weight, but each candidate be accepted or rejected solely on his own merits. The examinations would then become virtually competitive. The certificates might properly be classified, as of the first, second or third grade, and state in what branches or grade of school the holder is competent to instruct. They might also have a more permanent value, if Visitors were permitted to waive the reëxamination of a candidate upon whose qualifications they have already passed a favorable judgment. School Visitors might properly be authorized to accept, at their option, diplomas of the Normal School in place of any other certificate.

The General Assembly of 1871 enacted a law supplementary to the Act of 1869, concerning the employment of children under 14 years of age, requiring parents and others having charge of such children to send them to some school for at least three months of each year, and imposing upon such parent or other person a fine of five dollars per week, for not over thirteen weeks in any one year, for violation of said law. A circular was issued by the Board in July last, addressed to all persons employing such minors, also to School Visitors, other School Officers and Teachers, reciting in full the Acts of 1869 and 1871, and requesting their coöperation in the endeavor to carry the amended law into practical effect by the use of persuasion and moral influences. To what extent this coöperation has been secured we are at present unable definitely to state.

Blank certificates were also prepared, in accordance with section 48 of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," to which the laws above mentioned were amendments. Several thousands of these blanks were distributed from the office of the Board to the School Visitors of the several towns, with a request that they would distribute them to the teachers of the schools under their supervision. Additional blanks of the same kind can at any time be obtained of the Secretary, upon application. The enforcement of these laws must depend largely upon the faithful coöperation of the proper officers in the several towns, sustained, as they should be, by a healthful public sentiment. The appointment by the Board, in 1869, of an Agent to carry into effect the law of that year, was intended to be temporary. The purpose for which he was appointed having been largely accomplished, in December last he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Whether the work in which he was engaged will be carried forward without a special agent to take charge of it, experience must determine. There are indications in some manufacturing towns that the law is very imperfectly enforced. It is much to be preferred that local officers should secure this enforcement; and with the active supervision which the Secretary of the Board proposes to exercise in behalf of this class of children, we confidently hope that few of them will fail to receive the minimum of schooling which our laws require.

The Board take pleasure in referring to a proposed law which has already passed one branch of the Congress of the United States, appropriating the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the encouragement of popular education. It is proposed to distribute this money,—amounting to two and a half or three millions of dollars a year,—among those States and Territories which shall provide by law for the education of all their children between certain ages. As the bill before Congress has not yet become a law, it may receive important modifications. But such a law, carefully drawn and properly guarded, must be of immense service toward educating the entire nation. This disposal of funds which belong to the whole people commends itself to the judgment of thoughtful men as far preferable to the giving of millions of acres to build up gigantic railroad monopolies, which are liable to prove hereafter the tyrants and extortionate oppressors of the people. Since the Nation has conferred the privilege of suffrage upon men of all races and nationalities, some method of securing universal education is absolutely necessary to our continued national existence. For when the whole people are the rulers, if any considerable portion of them remain ignorant, they are liable to become the dupes and tools of designing demagogues. But let them be trained to read and understand and think for themselves, and with proper moral training,—which is of the highest importance,—they will decide with a reasonable degree of wisdom all questions which may await their decision.

There is one evil to which we must refer, though we cannot suggest any very practicable method of removing it. This is the very great *irregularity of attendance*, in many towns, of those registered as attending school. About 75 per cent. of the children of the State are registered in the public schools in winter, and 65 per cent. in summer. During the year, 88½ per cent. attend these schools more or less, beside a considerable number who attend private schools. This rate of registration will probably not be essentially increased. But the evil to which we have alluded is this; only a little over 70 per cent of those registered are present, on the average, at the daily sessions of the schools. If a school has 50 names of scholars registered,

there will ordinarily be only 35 or 36 of them present to receive instruction. The amount of this irregularity varies widely in the different towns, and in the same town in different years. The Appendix to the Secretary's Report has for several years contained a Table, (Table V.,) showing the regularity of attendance for the winter term of each year. In the present Report, the rate of attendance is shown to range in the different towns from $88\frac{1}{2}$ to less than 56 per cent, and previous Reports have shown a similar range. We cannot discover any sufficient reason for so wide a diversity among the towns. Special causes, such as a prevailing sickness, may sometimes explain a low rate of attendance, but we fear that the principal cause is the indifference of parents, or their low appreciation of the benefits of regular attendance. The remedy for this evil must be sought, chiefly, in awakening increased interest among the people by means of educational meetings and discussions. The friends of education in any community can do much toward forming a correct public sentiment among those immediately around them. Those laws of 1869 and 1871 to which we have previously alluded may be considered as in some sense "compulsory education" laws. To that extent the people are willing to adopt the principle of compulsory attendance. The "Truant Law," also, enacted in 1865, and modified in 1869, embodies the same principle in another form. Farther than these laws go, our legislation cannot well extend. The thorough enforcement of these laws would essentially diminish the evil which we are considering. In a few of the cities the truant law is effectively put in force, and the benefits of so doing are very manifest. But the legal right of any parent or guardian to keep his child out of school whenever and for whatever cause he thinks best, will be strenuously maintained, even if great harm results to the child and the community. Any attempt to remedy the evil by farther legislation will probably do more harm than good.

The law passed in 1871, providing for the payment of money from the State Treasury to each town, at the rate of fifty cents for each child enumerated, practically added to the income of the School Fund an increase much needed by the poorer towns. The whole amount thus paid from the State Treasury was about

\$65,000, equal to about one fifth of a mill on each dollar of the Grand List. Such an almost infinitesimal rate of taxation cannot burden any tax-payer. As the income from the School Fund becomes relatively smaller, through the continued increase of population, the Legislature may hereafter see fit to increase the amount appropriated for schools from State tax. No immediate increase is recommended.

The committee appointed by the last General Assembly to revise and reärrange the School Laws have performed the duty assigned to them, and will present their Report early in the session. It is earnestly hoped that during the present session the wisdom of the Legislature will so perfect the laws concerning education that no *fundamental* change shall be required for many years to come. There have been, of late years, some complaints of the frequent changes of these laws. Few, if any, of these changes have been in themselves objectionable, and nearly all have been in the direction of progress and improvement. But to some minds the mere fact of change is obnoxious. The conservatism of Connecticut has become a proverb, in her well known and well deserved designation, "the Land of Steady Habits." We are not ashamed of this designation, but rather we count it an honor. But while our people are slow to accept new ideas, or to relinquish established usages, they are ready to adopt a proposed change when they are convinced that it will be a real improvement.

The present Legislature cannot hope to pass laws that shall never need modification. Whatever the fathers may do for the children, the children will have much to do for themselves. Our fathers did much for us when they established, from the beginning, the principle that every child should be educated, and when they gave the State that perpetual blessing, our School Fund. But they only laid the foundations, upon which we are to build. We must build for ourselves, and for those who shall follow us. We cannot *finish* the structure, for all succeeding ages must build their share of it. Let our school laws be made as perfect as they can be, according to the standard of this year; still they will be found to need reädaptation to future wants.

The Normal School has already been mentioned in the discussion as to the best method of providing superior teachers. The last General Assembly appropriated to this Institution \$12,000, in lieu of all other appropriations. A portion of this sum was required to be expended "for necessary repairs of the buildings and furniture occupied and used by said school, and for purchasing new furniture, apparatus and books." A detailed statement of the expenditures for the school will be given in the Report of the Secretary. The Board recommend that a stated annual appropriation of \$12,500 be made for the current expenses of the school, and that they be authorized to expend \$1,000 of this sum to assist promising pupils who are in needy circumstances.

In the early part of the year 1871, the health of the Secretary of the Board had become so seriously impaired by his very laborious devotion to his public duties, that a temporary release from them was absolutely necessary. In these circumstances, a trip to Europe was suggested, which, while it should restore his health, would also give him the opportunity to examine the educational systems of the leading European nations as his strength permitted. Arrangements having been accordingly made, he sailed in July last, expecting to be absent about three months. His recovery, however, was so slow, that with the approval of the Chairman of the Board, with whom he was in correspondence, he followed the advice of the eminent physicians under whose care he had placed himself and prolonged his absence till January of the present year. While making this professional tour, as it might be called, he enjoyed the best facilities for prosecuting such investigations as he desired. The representatives of our Government cordially rendered him every service in their power. The public educational institutions of the countries that he visited were cheerfully opened to him. In the capitals and larger cities of Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium and England he acquainted himself, as thoroughly as his time and strength would permit, with the principles and details of the management of those institutions, and of the educational systems of those countries. He also collected a large number of valuable educational works, relating to those coun-

tries, which will constitute an important addition to the library of similar works previously collected in the office of this Board. We believe that his observations and researches abroad will greatly augment the value of his future services to the State.

Before Secretary NORTHROP arrived home from his European journey, a communication was addressed to him, in anticipation of his return, proposing, informally, that he should remove to the Empire of Japan, and take charge of the new movement to promote popular education in that country. Afterwards, upon full inquiry and consultation, a formal and definite proposal to the same effect was made to him, which he has still under consideration. We believe that Japan has chosen wisely for herself in selecting our Secretary for this position. Should he decide to accept the proposal, he would not be required to leave Connecticut until the latter part of the summer of 1873. We do not know what his ultimate decision will be; but while we should not be willing to consent to the intermission of his most valuable services among us on any ordinary call, we must say that the opening in that wonderful Empire of the East, with its 35,000,000 of people, presents strong attractions, compared with which the opportunity for public service afforded in our own State is almost insignificant. The marvelous awakening, in a single decade, of that nation, so long almost unknown, because it had been for centuries the most secluded and inaccessible of all the nations of the earth; the eagerness with which its people investigate the ideas and usages of other nations, their keen discrimination and appreciation of what is most valuable in the institutions of other lands, their ready and energetic adoption of such modern inventions as railroads and telegraphs, and the wonderful rapidity with which they are coming to be abreast of the most advanced nations, are clear evidence that a high position and a commanding influence must ere long be accorded to that ancient Oriental Empire. To aid in forming aright the educational system of such a people, and in making sure that they *start right* in the career upon which they are already entering, and that they shall wield, not only a powerful, but a beneficent influence in

the world, is an object worthy of the ambition of the most aspiring, and of the devotion of the most self-sacrificing.

But the activity of other nations should incite us to carry forward the work of education among ourselves, and we look to the General Assembly for such judicious legislation as shall make sure and permanent what has been already accomplished for educating all the people, and shall prepare the way for gradual, but continual, improvement hereafter.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
MORRIS TYLER,
HENRY M. CLEVELAND,
GEORGE M. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. THACHER,
ELISHA CARPENTER.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.



To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my Fifth Annual Report, being the Twenty-seventh from this Department and the Third Report of the workings of our Free School Laws. The need and utility of the new system are clearly attested in the following statistical statement. This summary should be read in connection with those of the two previous reports, which showed an increase of attendance of 11,250 during the first two years of Free Schools. The same ratio of increase, from the same cause, cannot be expected to continue.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1871.

Number of towns in the State,	-	-	-	-	-	166
Number which have made returns,	-	-	-	-	-	*164
Number of school districts in the State,	-	-	-	-	-	1,535
Decrease for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	20
Number of public schools,	-	-	-	-	-	1,630
Decrease for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Number of departments in public schools,	-	-	-	-	-	2,290
Increase for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	42
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age,						
January, 1871,	-	-	-	-	-	128,468
†[Number of children between four and sixteen years of age,						
January, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	131,748

* Two new towns, Beacon Falls and Newington, formed in 1871, have no separate School Report till the following year.

† The items in brackets do not pertain to the year now reported.

Increase for the year, - - - - -	3,280
Average number in each district, between four and sixteen years of age, January, 1872, - - - -	86]
Average length of winter schools in days, - - -	100.78
Average length of summer schools in days, - -	71.63
Average length of public schools for the year, 8 months, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days	
Increase for the year, - - - - -	4 days
Whole number of scholars registered in winter, -	94,408
Increase for the year, - - - - -	316
Whole number of scholars registered in summer, -	83,095
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	97
Whole number of different scholars registered in the year,	113,588
Increase for the year, - - - - -	2,948
Number registered who were over 16 years of age, -	3,541
Increase for the year, - - - - -	217
Number in other schools than public schools, - -	8,754
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	550
Number between 4 and 16 years of age in no school, -	11,947
Increase for the year, - - - - -	60
Whole number in schools of all kinds, - - - -	122,342
Increase for the year, - - - - -	2,398
Average attendance in public schools in winter, - -	67,018
Increase for the year, - - - - -	116
Average attendance in public schools in summer, - -	58,349
Increase for the year, - - - - -	1
Percentage of whole number of scholars registered in the year, as compared with the number enumerated Jan- uary, 1871, - - - - -	88.50
Increase for the year, - - - - -	.31
Percentage of children in schools of all kinds, - -	95.23
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	.41
Percentage of those enumerated registered in winter, -	73.49
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	1.54
Percentage of those enumerated registered in summer, -	64.68
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	1.68

Percentage of average attendance in winter, - - -	70.99
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	.11
Percentage of average attendance in summer, - -	70.22
Increase for the year, - - - - -	.08
Average attendance in winter, as compared with the number enumerated, January, 1871, - - - -	52.17
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	1.18
Number of teachers in winter—males, 699; females, 1,721; total, - - - - -	2,420
Decrease of males for the year, 3; increase of females for the year, 51; total increase, - - - -	48
Number of teachers in summer—males, 186; females, 2,194; total, - - - - -	2,380
Increase for the year—males, 1; females, 53; total, -	54
Number of teachers continued in the same school, -	1,434
Increase for the year, - - - - -	27
Number of teachers who never taught before, - -	595
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	12
Average wages per month of male teachers, - - -	\$66.56
Increase for the year, - - - - -	3.46
Average wages per month of female teachers, - -	32.69
Increase for the year, - - - - -	1.40
Number of schools of two departments, - - -	109
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	2
Number of schools of more than two departments, -	116
Increase for the year, - - - - -	10
Whole number of graded schools, - - - - -	225
Increase for the year, - - - - -	8
Number of new school houses erected in the year, -	33
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	12
Number of school houses reported in 'good' condition, -	893
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	12
Number of school houses reported in 'fair' condition, -	502
Increase for the year, - - - - -	23
Number of school houses reported in 'bad' condition, -	256
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	14

Capital of the School Fund, - - - -	\$2,048,375.62
Revenue of School Fund distributed Feb. 28th, 1871, -	128,468.00
*[Revenue of School Fund distributed Feb. 28th, 1872, -	131,748.00
Amount distributed from State Treasury, under the Act	
of July 27th, 1871, - - - - -	65,874.00]
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1871, - -	1.00
Dividend per child from School Fund, 1872, - -	1.00
Capital of Town Deposit Fund, - - - - -	763,661.83
Revenue of Town Deposit Fund, as reported, -	45,167.37
Income of Local Funds for schools, - - - -	9,627.23
Amount raised for schools by Town Tax, - -	641,837.76
Increase for the year, - - - - -	73,450.26
Amount raised for school purposes by District Tax, -	410,708.11
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	88,137.98
Amount of voluntary contributions for public schools, -	11,012.47
Amount received for public schools from other sources, -	256,796.68
Total amount received for public schools from all	
sources, - - - - -	1,503,617.62
Increase for the year, - - - - -	19,601.27
Amount for each child enumerated, - - -	11.70
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	.13
Amount expended for teachers' wages, - - -	833,759.96
Increase for the year, - - - - -	48,079.92
Amount expended for fuel and incidentals, - -	98,238.44
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	2,848.50
Amount expended for new school houses, - -	370,369.73
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	124,234.68
Amount expended for repairs of school houses, -	70,005.64
Increase for the year, - - - - -	14,291.95
Amount expended for libraries and apparatus, -	7,458.97
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	606.23
Amount expended for other school purposes, - -	117,148.21
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	59,099.27
Total amount expended for public schools, - -	1,496,980.95
Decrease for the year, - - - - -	124,406.81

* The items in brackets do not pertain to the year now reported.

A Statement of the amount of money received for Common Schools from the several sources, for each of the last ten years, with the yearly increase or decrease in the total amount, and for each child enumerated.

Report of the Year.	Children enumerated Jan., 1862, '63, etc.	Increase from previous year.	Dividend per child from School Fund.	Amount of dividends from School Fund, Feb., 1862, '63, etc.	From Town Deposit Fund.	From Town Tax.	District Tax.	Miscellaneous Sources.	Local Funds.	Total Receipts from all sources.	Increase from previous year.	Per child.	Increase per child.
1863.	109,042	653	\$1.20	\$130,850.40	\$45,819.00	\$78,540.00	\$103,943.00	a \$31,339.00	\$11,696.00	\$402,187.40	\$10,637.05	\$3.70	.09
1864.	110,491	1,449	1.20	132,589.20	45,819.00	75,213.00	96,964.00	a 29,466.00	10,403.00	390,454.20	711,733.20	3.54	g.16
1865.	112,098	1,607	1.20	134,517.60	45,819.00	87,704.00	140,414.00	a 31,422.00	13,786.68	453,663.28	63,209.08	4.05	.51
1866.	114,825	2,727	1.15	132,048.75	48,078.92	91,280.31	201,066.38	a 49,984.25	f 39,782.79	562,241.40	108,578.12	4.90	.85
1867.	118,780	3,955	1.10	130,658.00	47,951.72	93,726.10	317,977.37	a 76,441.92	f 38,231.59	704,986.70	142,745.30	5.94	1.04
1868.	120,884	2,104	1.10	132,972.40	44,979.34	149,680.99	466,931.90	a 89,260.03	f 99,981.66	983,806.32	278,819.62	8.14	2.20
1869.	123,650	2,766	1.10	136,015.00	43,985.75	160,347.35	467,804.77	b 226,014.69	8,919.15	1,043,086.71	59,280.39	8.44	.30
1870.	124,082	432	1.00	124,082.00	44,883.94	415,318.26	491,420.61	c 181,147.68	12,300.34	1,269,152.83	226,066.12	10.23	1.79
1871.	125,409	1,327	1.00	125,409.00	45,650.19	568,387.50	498,846.09	d 237,802.80	7,920.77	1,484,016.35	214,863.52	11.83	1.60
1872.	128,468	3,059	1.00	128,468.00	45,167.37	641,837.76	410,708.11	e 267,809.15	9,627.23	1,503,617.62	19,601.27	11.70	g.13

a. Rate Bills.

b. Including \$139,406.84 from rate bills.

c. " \$15,996.86 from voluntary contributions.

d. " \$11,907.73 " " "

e. Including \$11,012.47 from voluntary contributions.

f. " funds from other sources.

g. Decrease.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

The decade table on the previous page shows the growing interest of the people in education. During the period covered by this table, the increase in the number of children enumerated was 19,426, in the amount raised by town tax \$563,297.76, in the amount raised by district tax \$306,765.11, in the amount from all sources \$1,101,430.22. Ten years ago the amount raised per child was \$3.61. Now it is \$11.70. During the last nine years this advance has been manifest each year, and in the aggregate is most encouraging. The total receipts show an increase of over one million one hundred thousand dollars.

LENGTH OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The increase of four days in the average length of our schools for the last year is a movement in the right direction. Our schools now average eight months and twelve and a half days, which is longer than that of any other New England State and, with one exception, the longest in this country. Though gratified, we should not rest satisfied with this result. While many towns maintain their schools as long as is desirable, in others the terms are still too short. Some only meet the demands of the law. The majority of the children in the public schools are under twelve years of age. This is the best period for school drills, and the one least fitted for farm or factory labor. While as yet they can do least at work and most at school, their terms ought to be extended more than thirty weeks, the longest period *required* by law.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

With an increase of over 3,000 in the enumeration, it is a matter of congratulation to find an increase of only sixty in the number in no school. Relatively this is a marked decrease. The fact that with an increase of over 6,000 in the enumeration during the last two years there has been a decrease of over 1,500 in the number in no school, should be an encouragement to greater effort in this direction. Our new laws in regard to

truants and to the employment and schooling of children have helped increase attendance at school. The enhanced interest of parents, the quickened educational spirit of the whole people, and the improvement of the schools have all contributed to this result.

TRUANCY AND ABSENTEEISM.

But indifference, neglect and truancy still remain. The ugliest figures in our report are those which record the sad fact that there are 11,947 children between four and sixteen in no school. After making due allowance for invalid children and for those between four and six whom many wise parents deem too young for school, and for those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who are at work in factories, at trades, or other service, there remain far too many who are growing up in ignorance. The truant laws should be more generally enforced. Truancy should be regarded as incipient crime. Facts too numerous and familiar prove it to be a fruitful source of juvenile immorality. It is highly contagious. One "bad case" makes many more.

When the population of Connecticut was homogeneous, as in our early history, there was little absenteeism from school. All valued education, and, with rare exceptions, all native born citizens could read and write. "Where were you born?" was the inquiry of Judge Daggett, on finding any witness on the stand, or criminal in the dock, who could not read and write, and with only three exceptions, during his long term of judicial service, he never received the answer, "In Connecticut." But recently the great rush of immigration from all the nationalities of the old world has originated startling figures of illiteracy among us. With this ignorance comes indifference to education. One of the worst effects of illiteracy is insensibility to the evils which it engenders. Absenteeism from school may usually be traced to parental indifference, intemperance, or some other evil home influences. Sometimes poverty, loss of parental control on the part of a widowed mother, or full orphanage, and hard experience of neglect and conscious degradation are the sources of this mischief. The juvenile vagrants and beggars who abound in certain European countries are the

hardest to get to school or to teach when there. Too many specimens of the same sort, both imported and indigenous, are *now* among us.

But we should not despair of reclaiming the most desperate. Where destitution detains from school, public or private charity should meet the exigency. In cases of extreme poverty, Christian benevolence in every community should supply the lack of decent clothing, and invite the attendance of the most destitute absentees. In Sweden, those children whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for their clothing are to be relieved by the parish. School officers and teachers should visit the parents of neglected children and awaken their interest in education. Their parents, if not intemperate and vicious, are mostly recent immigrants. Of the need and advantages of education they yet know little. A dormant parental pride, if not a sense of their duty, as the divinely appointed guardians of their offspring, may be awakened. They may be led to see that education will promote their interest and increase their children's happiness, thrift and prosperity through life. Personal kindness, tact and persuasion may win the most perverse.

OBLIGATORY EDUCATION. .

With growing faith in moral suasion as our main reliance in preventing absenteeism or reclaiming truants, I contend for the authority of the law, with its sterner sanctions to fall back upon in extreme cases. Where parental pride, interest or authority fail, and juvenile perverseness is otherwise incorrigible, legal coercion should be employed.

My former objections to obligatory attendance were fully removed by observations recently made in Europe. Mingling much with plain people in Germany and other countries where attendance at school is compulsory, I sought in every way to learn their sentiments on this question. After the fullest inquiry in Prussia, especially among laborers of all sorts, I nowhere heard a lisp of objection to this law. The masses everywhere favor it. They say education is a necessity for all. They realize that the school is their privilege. They prize it and are proud of it. Attendance is voluntary in fact. Nobody seems to think of coercion. The law is operative, but it exe-

cutes itself because it is right and beneficent, and commands universal approval. It is only the legal expression of the public will.

Universal education, more than anything else, has fraternized the great German nation. It has improved her social life, ennobled her homes, promoted private virtue, comfort, and thrift, and secured general prosperity in peace. It has given her unequaled prestige and power in war. "Whatever you would have appear in a nation's life, that you must put into its schools," was long since a Prussian motto. The school has there been the prime agent of loyalty. Love of country is the germ it long ago planted in the heart of every child. The fruit now matured gladdens and enriches the whole land. Wherever that lesson is heeded, it will enrich the world. Devotion to fatherland is a characteristic sentiment of the German people. Shall such a people, with such a history, complain of compulsory attendance? This law itself has been a teacher of the nation. It has everywhere proclaimed the necessity and dignity of the public school. Kings and nobles and ministers of State have combined to confirm and diffuse this sentiment, till now it pervades and assimilates all classes.

The absence of complaint about coërcive attendance is not due, as some have supposed, to an enforced reticence or restraint. Proofs of the utmost freedom of speech abound. The Prussian military system is a grievous burden to the people. They dread it and bitterly denounce it. The law which takes every young man from his friends, his business and his home for three weary years of military service is hard, and is freely condemned. Many young families have left their fatherland for America, and thousands more are now planning to emigrate in order to escape this arbitrary conscription. But even the father who is most aggrieved by the army draft, lauds the school draft.

In various parts of Prussia and Saxony, I inquired of school directors, parents, and others, "Do you have any difficulty in executing the coërcive law?" The answers were all substantially the same. "Many years ago," replied one, "there was some opposition. But the results of the law have commended it to all, and they obey it without complaint, and almost without exception."

The present generation of parents having themselves experienced its advantages, are its advocates. Said a resident of Dresden, "A healthy child of school age can hardly be found in this city who has not attended school. Were the question of compulsory attendance to be decided to-morrow in Saxony by a plebiscite, it would be sustained by an almost unanimous verdict. Public opinion is now stronger even than the law. The people would sooner increase than relax its rigor." I nowhere learned of any recent cases of punishment for infractions of it. In many places I was assured that the penalty is practically unknown.

The principle of obligatory instruction was advocated by the people before it was enacted by the government. The address of Luther to the municipal corporations in 1554, contains the earliest defence of it within my knowledge, in which he says: "Ah, if a State in time of war can oblige its citizens to take up the sword and the musket, has it not still more the power, and is it not its duty, to compel them to instruct their children, since we are all engaged in a most serious warfare waged with the spirit of evil, which rages in our midst seeking to depopulate the State of its virtuous men? It is my desire, above all things else, that every child should go to school, or be sent there by a magistrate."

The germ of this system in Prussia is found in a decree of Frederic II. in 1763, "We will that all our subjects, parents, guardians and masters send to school those children for whom they are responsible, boys and girls, from their fifth year to the age of fourteen." This royal order was revived in 1794, and in the code of 1819 made more stringent, with severe penalties, first, warnings, then small fines, doubling the fines for repeated offenses, and finally imprisonment of parents, guardians and masters.

The penalties now are,

1. Admonition, in the form of a note of warning from the president of the local School Commission.
2. Summons to appear before the School Commission, with a reprimand from the presiding officer.
3. Complaint to the magistrate by the Commission, who usually exacts a fine of twenty cents, and for a second offense

forty cents, for a third eighty cents, doubling the last fine for each repetition of the offense.

The registers of attendance and absence are kept with scrupulous exactness by the teacher, and delivered to the president of the School Commission. Excuses are accepted for illness, exceedingly severe weather, great distance from school, and sometimes on account of the pressure of work in harvest time.

What are the objections to such a law in Connecticut? So far as I have heard they are the following:

1. Such a law would create a new crime. I reply it ought to. To bring up children in ignorance *is* a crime, and should be treated as such. As the most prolific source of criminality, it should be under the ban of legal condemnation, and the restraint of legal punishment. All modern civilization and legislation has made new crimes. Barbarism recognizes but few. To employ children in factories who are under ten years of age, or who have not attended school, or to employ minors under eighteen years of age more than twelve hours a day, is each a new crime.

2. It interferes with the liberty of parents. I reply again it ought to, when they are incapacitated by vice or other causes for the performance of essential duties as parents. Many other laws limit personal liberty. The requisition to serve on juries, or to aid the sheriff in arresting criminals, or the exactions of military service in the hour of the country's need,—these and many other laws do this. If the law may prohibit the owner from practicing cruelty upon his horse or ox, it may restrain the parent from dwarfing the mind and debasing the character of his child. If the State may imprison and punish juvenile criminals, it may remove the causes of their crime and its consequences of loss, injury and shame. The child has rights which not even a parent may violate. He may not rob his child of the sacred right of a good education. The law would justly punish a parent for starving his child, and more mischief is done by starving the mind than by famishing the body. The right of a parent to his children is founded on his ability and disposition to supply their wants of body and mind. When a parent is disqualified by intemperance, cruelty or insanity, society justly assumes the control of the children. In

ancient Greece, the law gave almost unlimited authority to the father over his offspring. The same is true in some semi-barbarous nations now. In all Christian lands, the rights of the parent are held to imply certain correlative duties, and the duty to educate is as positive as to feed and clothe. Neglected children, when not orphans in fact, are virtually such, their parents ignoring their duties, and thus forfeiting their rights as parents. The State should protect the helpless, and especially these, its defenceless wards, who otherwise will be vicious as well as weak.

3. It arrogates new power by the government. So do all quarantine and hygienic regulations and laws for the abatement of nuisances. Now ignorance is as noxious as the most offensive nuisance, and more destructive than bodily contagions. Self-protection is a fundamental law of society.

4. It is un-American and unadapted to our free institutions. To put the question in the most offensive form, it may be asked, "Would you have policemen drag your children to school?" I answer, "Yes, if it will prevent his dragging them to jail a few years hence." But this law in our land would invoke no "dragging," and no police espionage, or inquisitorial searches. With the annual enumeration and the school registers in hand, and the aid of the teachers and others most conversant with each district, school officers could easily learn who are the absentees.

There is no country of the world more jealous of liberty and more averse to any form of usurpation than our sister Republic of Switzerland. It rejoices in being the land of freedom. It glories in free schools, free speech, free press, free trade, free roads, free bridges; for its roads, though the best in Europe, are without tolls, and even the most costly suspension bridges are free. It has freedom in religion, freedom in traveling, no passports being required and no examination of luggage. No standing army and no gendarmes brandishing the threatening hand of power, as everywhere else in Europe, and yet this free people in all their twenty-two cantons, except four of the smallest, choose for themselves the system of compulsory attendance.

In our country there is every assurance of kindness and conciliation in the execution of the law. The plan is truly

democratic, for its entire management is for the people and by the people, through school officers chosen by them and responsible to them. There is a large margin left in the construction of the law now on our statute book, in reference to children discharged from factory or other work for the purpose of attendance at school. The people plainly approve that law, stringent as are its provisions. I have heard of no opposition to it in any part of the State.

The only objection made to it, within my knowledge, is its limitation to the parents and guardians of those children *who are hired out*. They ask, "While we are justly required to send our children to school, why are the parents of children unemployed, it may be the idle and vicious, excused?" This has the look of class legislation. Make this law impartial and universal in its application, and you remove the only real objection as yet urged against it. This growing class of idle and ignorant children now claim our earnest attention. This law has already accomplished great good, and brought into our schools many children, otherwise absentees. There have been no penalties, no prosecutions even. The law itself has been a moral force. It is itself an effective advocate of education to the very class who need it most. Were the same law made universal in its application, I anticipate no opposition, no infliction of penalties, no legal processes whatever. The silent authority of the law will add force to the other arguments and persuasions which must ever be our chief reliance. It will encourage the friends of public schools to increased efforts in urging upon the indifferent and ignorant the great advantages of education. In the construction of the proposed law also, there will be a large margin; there will be conciliation and careful consideration of the circumstances and extenuations of each case.

It is largely through immigration that the number of ignorant, vagrant and criminal youth has recently multiplied to an extent truly alarming in some of our cities. Their depravity is sometimes defiant and their resistance to moral suasion is obstinate. When personal effort and persuasion and organized benevolence have utterly failed, let the law take them in hand, first to the public school, and if there incorrigible, then to the Reform School. Those who need education most and prize it

least are fit subjects for coërcion, when all persuasives are in vain. The great influx of this foreign element has so far changed the condition of society as to require new legislation to meet the new exigency. The logic of events demands the recognition of compulsion, for we have imported parents so imbruted as to compel their young children to work for their grog and even to beg and steal in the streets when they should be in schools.

5. Compulsory education is monarchical in its origin and history. Common as is this impression, it is erroneous. Connecticut may justly claim to be one of the first States in the world to establish the principle of compulsory education. On this point our earliest laws were most rigid. They need but slight modification to adapt them to the changed circumstances of the present. Before the peace of Westphalia, before Prussia existed as a kingdom, and while Frederic William was only "elector of Brandenburg," Connecticut adopted coërcive education.

The code of 1650, so-called, comprised "a body of laws for the government of this Commonwealth," which was adopted in May of that year. In this code are the following stringent provisions for compulsory attendance:

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoofe and benefit to any Commonwealth, and whereas many Parents and Masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind;

"It is therefore ordered by this court, and the authority thereof, that the selectmen of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, First, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices, so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the Capital Laws: upon penalty of *twenty shillings* for each neglect therein.

"And further, that all parents and masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest lawful calling, labor or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade, profitable to themselves and the Common wealth, if they will not or cannot train them up in learning, to fit them for higher employments.

"And if any of the selectmen, after admonition by them

given to such masters of families, shall find them still negligent of their duty in the particulars afore mentioned, whereby children and servants become rude, stubborn, and unruly; the said selectmen, with the help of two magistrates, shall take such children or apprentices from them, and place them with some masters, (boys till they come to *twenty one*, and girls to *eighteen years* of age complete,) which will more strictly look unto, and force them to submit unto government, according to the rules of this order, if by fair means and former instructions they will not be drawn unto it."

The code of 1650, containing the above provisions, remained, with some modifications, chiefly designed to give them greater efficacy, for one hundred and fifty years, until the revision of 1801.

The code of laws drawn up for the New Haven Colony and adopted five years later, contains similar provisions, with even severe penalties for the neglect of the required duty. For the first offense the penalty is a fine of ten shillings, for the second the fine is doubled—for the third a still heavier fine, at the discretion of the court, or taking children away from their parents or masters and binding them out as apprentices till they become of age. The following condensed extract from this code shows the zeal of the founders of this colony in behalf of universal education.

"And when such officers, whether by information or examination, shall find any parent or master, one or more, negligent, he or they shall first give warning, and if thereupon due reformation follow, if the said parents or masters shall thenceforth seriously and constantly apply themselves to their duty in manner before expressed, the former neglect may be passed by; but if not, then the said officers shall, three months after such warning, present each such negligent person or persons to the next plantation court, where every such delinquent, upon proof, shall be fined ten shillings to the plantation, to be levied as other fines. But if in three months after that, there be no due care taken and continued for the education of such children or apprentices as aforesaid, the delinquent, (without any further private warning,) shall be proceeded against as before, but the fine doubled. And lastly, if after the said warning and fines paid or levied, the said officers shall still find a continuance of the former negligence, if it be not obstinacy, so that such children or servants may be in danger to grow barbarous, rude, and stubborn, through ignorance, they shall give due and seasonable notice

that every such parent and master be summoned to the next court of magistrates, who are to proceed as they find cause, either to a greater fine, taking security for due conformity to the scope and intent of this law, or may take such children or apprentices from such parents or masters, and place them for years, boys till they come to the age of one and twenty, and girls till they come to the age of eighteen years, with such others who shall better educate and govern them, both for the public conveniency and for the particular good of the said children or apprentices."

Hon. Henry Barnard, late United States Commissioner of Education, makes the following fitting comments on these earliest provisions for universal education.

"Such is the origin of common schools in the original colonies of Connecticut and New Haven—the sources, in common with the public schools of Massachusetts, of the wide-spread and incalculable benefits of popular education in America. Without intending any invidious distinction as between the two colonies, or the founders of either of the towns of Hartford and New Haven, it is due to historical truth to ascribe to the early, enlightened, and persevering labors of Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport, the credit of establishing in New Haven, before it ceased to be an independent colony, a system of public education, at that time without a parallel in any part of the world, and not surpassed in its universal application to all classes, rich and poor, at any period in the subsequent history of the State."

In our early history, public opinion so heartily endorsed the principle of compulsory attendance, or rather, so thoroughly believed in the necessity of universal education and so generally desired and secured it for children and wards, that attendance lost its involuntary character. No doubt the law itself originally contributed to diffuse and deepen this sentiment. If at first it was the cause, it became at length only the expression of public opinion. The requirement of this law that "the BARBARISM" of ignorance should not be tolerated in any family, helped to make it disgraceful to keep even an apprentice from school. To bring up a child or ward in ignorance was shameful and BARBAROUS in the eyes of our fathers. This is still the sentiment of the genuine Connecticut "Yankee." High appreciation of education is one of the most precious traditions of our State. To it we owe our growth, prosperity and liberty. But now we are a

polyglot people. Immigrants from every nation of Europe abound, and some have come from Asia and the islands of the sea. The Germans and Jews, the Hollanders, Scotch, Swedes and Swiss, almost without exception, and most of the Irish, favor universal education. But there have come among us many others, ignorant themselves, and caring not if their children grow up like them. They are so ignorant as to be insensible to the evils of illiteracy. Yet, on the other hand, there is a growing number of immigrants, who, realizing how they have suffered all their lives from ignorance, desire a good education for their children.

6. The most plausible objection to such a law is that it would sometimes bring hardship upon poor parents. But our existing law provides for extreme cases, and authorizes the School Visitors to make such exceptions as necessity may require. The language of the statute is: "Unless the School Visitors of the town in which such child may reside shall excuse the child from such attendance, on its being shown to their satisfaction that the physical or mental condition of such child, or the pecuniary necessities of the parents, are such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable."

Indeed we have all the legislation needed, if we strike out the single clause which virtually limits the application of the law to the poor, or to those who are "hired out" to work. We should thus obviate all the complaint made against our existing law, viz., that it is partial, and applies to only one class. It excuses the rich and the lazy, and binds only the *working* classes. The law says:—"Every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child, between the ages of six and fourteen years, *who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business, in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling*, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child may have been so discharged."

If by reason of wealth, indolence or vice, any children are not employed in some factory or other business, and are not discharged from such service in order to receive instruction or schooling, their parents or guardians are not affected by this law. The modification proposed would extend its application

to all classes. It would then read:—"Every parent, guardian or other person, having control and charge of any child between the ages of six and fourteen years, shall send such child to some public or private day school, or otherwise provide for the regular instruction of such child for a period of at least three months in each year, unless the School Visitors of the town in which such child may reside shall excuse the child from such attendance, on its being shown to their satisfaction that the physical or mental condition of such child, or the pecuniary necessities of the parents, are such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable."

The last provision above quoted removes the objection of seeming severity to the poor. No public officers will show more sympathy to them than the School Visitors. In their hands the administration of the law will be kind and paternal. The right to enforce will be used mainly as an argument to persuade—an authoritative appeal to their good sense and parental pride. If any parents are too poor to send their children to school, individual charities or town benefactions cannot be better expended than for their relief. It is a short-sighted policy to permit indigence to perpetuate ignorance. The poor should not be left to transmit their poverty, by robbing their children of the sacred rights of education. If the schooling of all should involve some hardship, evils more and greater far would follow from ignorance. Better stint the stomach for three months a year, if need be, than famish the mind for life. There need be, and in this land of plenty, there would be no starvation to the body, while that education is insured which will lessen the amount of hardship and poverty a thousand-fold.

7. It has been objected that the school system has taken so deep a root in the sympathies and social habits of the German people, that attendance would be just as large without the law as it is now. It may be so. But so far from being an objection, this fact is strong proof of the efficiency of that law which has itself helped create so healthful a public sentiment. Were the law to be abrogated to-morrow, the individual and general interest in public education would remain. The same might have been said of Connecticut for more than one hundred and sev-

enty years after the adoption of compulsory education. During all that period, a native of this State of mature age unable to read the English language would have been looked upon as a prodigy. Still, in Connecticut as well as in Germany, it was the law itself which greatly aided in awakening public interest, and in fixing the habits, associations and traditions of the people.

8. It has been said that in some countries, without any coërcive law, the attendance is as good as in Prussia or Saxony with such a law. This is simply a mistake. Holland has been cited as an illustration of this statement. But while the Dutch show commendable zeal for public schools, the attendance is not relatively as large as in Prussia, and illiteracy is by no means so rare as in Germany. But Holland *has*, indirectly, a system of compulsory attendance. It denies certain immunities and privileges and honors to the uneducated. The parents of children who are not instructed up to the required standard cannot receive relief from certain charitable institutions. The ban of legal condemnation falls upon them as truly, though not as effectively, as in Prussia.

In Rotterdam, Hague, Amsterdam and elsewhere in Holland, I was assured that the working classes regard the school law as practically compulsory. No one is permitted to teach even a private school who has not been duly "examined and approved," and the public supervision includes private as well as public schools.

The tendency throughout all Europe is more than ever toward the recognition of the right and duty of the State to educate its entire population. Public sentiment, educated by recent events, now connects ignorance with crime, and poverty with individual and national weakness, as cause and effect. Sadowa taught Austria, and indeed all Europe, a salutary lesson. "Defeated in war, let it be our policy to excel in the arts of peace," became the national idea under the inspiration of Count Beust. There was no wasting of zeal and strength in the mad cry of revenge, as now in prostrate France. Austria was not unwilling to learn from an enemy, and adopted the educational system of her conqueror. Her school system was reorganized and vitalized, and the principle of compulsory attend-

ance made prominent. Education is obligatory in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and also in Switzerland, except in the four small cantons of Geneva, Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden. The total population of these four cantons is less than one seven-teenth that of the whole nation. The new school law of Italy provides for both free schools and obligatory attendance, and includes the following important "civil service reform;"—"No one can be appointed to any State, Provincial or Communal office whatever, who cannot read and write."

More than thirty years ago, Guizot, in his educational Report to the French government, ably opposed obligatory education, but the recent experience of France has changed his views, and now he is its earnest advocate. That one of his advanced age, long among the foremost men of France both as a scholar and statesman, cautious yet positive in his convictions, a historian in his tastes and studies and therefore conservative, should now stoutly advocate that compulsory system which he so successfully opposed when himself the Minister of Public Instruction in 1833, is significant. The logic of events during the last forty years proves that the very system which he largely originated is unsuited to the wants of the nation and the age. M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction, explained to me his plan for the reorganization of Primary Instruction, by making it both gratuitous and compulsory. The penalties were to be a maximum fine of one hundred francs and *loss of suffrage for three years*. After the year 1880, no citizen was to become a voter who could not read and write. But his bill is likely to fail at Versailles. While Thiers proposed an increase of eighty millions in the budget for the army, he said nothing for education. Even under Napoleon, fifteen times more was spent for the army than for education, including Primary, Secondary and Superior. The provisions for Superior education were liberal, and absorbed nearly one-half of the whole appropriation, leaving the primary schools most meager, both in quantity and quality. The Ultramontane party, now dominant, stoutly oppose both gratuitous and obligatory instruction, and little is likely to be done for the better education of the masses. The objection that obligatory instruction would challenge resistance as an act of usurpa-

tion, seems ludicrous in a land where military conscription and the most rigorous police surveillance are universal and unresisted. Gambetta as well as Guizot and the liberal republicans strongly advocate obligatory education. Even the Commune favored universal and compulsory education, as also do the majority of the Parisians still. The opposition comes from the clerical and conservative parties.

The new school law of England *permits* all local Boards to enforce attendance. Public sentiment throughout England is now changing rapidly in favor of making compulsory attendance national and universal, instead of permissive. As one of many illustrations of this change, Rev. Canon Kingsley, formerly favoring non-compulsion, now advocates the compulsory principle. He says: "Let the public keep in mind this broad, ugly, dangerous, disgraceful fact; there are now one million three hundred and eighty thousand children in this kingdom who ought to be attending school, but who are not; 1,380,000 children growing up in ignorance, in a country which calls herself civilized, but which will be called by a very different epithet some two hundred years hence, unless she mends her ways right speedily."

The motto of the National Education League, of which George Dixon, M.P. is President, is, "EDUCATION MUST BE UNIVERSAL, UNSECTARIAN, COMPULSORY." At the late General Conference of Non-Conformists held in Manchester, January, 1872, and attended by 1,885 delegates, there seemed to be great unanimity in favor of enforced attendance. This assembly was as remarkable in its character as its numbers. The argument of Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., on this subject was received with great applause. He said that the best part of the Education Act, that which is worth all the rest put together, is the permission to compel attendance. He illustrated its effects by quoting from the Report of the Stockport School Board, where the whole attendance has increased thirty-six per cent., and the average twenty-six per cent. To give his own words: "The improvement in Stockport and elsewhere under this system proves that compulsory attendance should be the absolute law throughout the entire kingdom."

The laboring classes are not opposed to such a law. They

would welcome it. In England the working classes are asking for a *national compulsory* system of education. By invitation of A. J. Mundella, M.P., I attended the National Trades Union Congress held at Nottingham for the week beginning January 8th, 1872. That body seemed unanimous in favor of compulsory attendance. One of the leading members, an able and effective speaker, said that in large and crowded assemblies of working men he had often distinctly asked, "Do you agree with me that we want a national compulsory system of education?" and not a dissenting voice had he ever heard from the working men.

The following is the law passed by the Legislature of Michigan, in 1871:—

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Michigan, having control and charge of child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, commencing on the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public school: *Provided*, In case a public school shall not be taught for three months during the year, within two miles by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the director of every school district, and president of every school board within this State, to cause to be posted three notices of this law in the most public places in such district, or published in one newspaper in the township for three weeks, during the month of August in each year, the expense of such publication to be paid out of the funds of said district.

SEC. 3. In case any parent, guardian, or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, said parent, guar-

dian, or other person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars or more than ten dollars for the first offense, nor less than ten or more than twenty dollars for the second and every subsequent offense; said fine shall be collected by the director of said district, in the name of the district, in an action of debt or on the case, and when collected shall be paid to the assessor of the district in which the defendant resided when the offense was committed, and by him accounted for the same as money raised for school purposes.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the director or president to prosecute any offense occurring under this act, and any director or president neglecting to prosecute for such fine within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board, shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars, which fine shall be prosecuted for and in the name of the assessor of said district, and the fine when collected, shall be paid to the assessor, to be accounted for as in section three of this act.

Stringent as is this law, it has been welcomed by the people. The statement of the State Superintendent, given below, that no law bearing upon the school interests of the State *was ever received with such universal favor as this one*, the press without distinction of party generally commending it, would I am confident be found as applicable to Connecticut as to Michigan.

Lansing, May 31, 1872.

Hon. B. G. NORTHROP,—

Dear Sir—The compulsory law has not been in force long enough to give us any definite results. We have had no *official* reports since the law became operative, and all that I can say in reply to your inquiries will be to give the impressions I have received from personal observation and from the observations made by others.

To your 1st inquiry: "Has it increased the attendance, or the regularity of attendance, or both?" I would state I have no doubt the next annual report will show a decided increase in attendance, and a much higher average of attendance. How great this will be can be determined only by the annual reports.

2d. "Has it aroused much opposition, or do the people accept it willingly?"

I do not remember that any law, bearing upon the school

interests of the State was ever received with such universal favor as this one. The press, without distinction of party, very generally commended it, and very few of the people were heard to speak against it.

Very truly yours, ORAMEL HOSFORD,

Supt. Public Instruction.

By an Act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, approved July 14th, 1871, the State ordains that all parents, guardians, or masters of any child, between the ages of eight and fourteen, residing within two miles of a public school, shall send such child at least twelve weeks a year, six weeks of which must be consecutive, unless such child shall be excused from such attendance by the school committee of the town, or the board of education or the superintending school committee of such district, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the physical or mental constitution of such child was such as to prevent his attendance at school for the period required, or that such child was instructed in a private school, or at home, for at least twelve weeks during such year, in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, or, having acquired those branches, in other more advanced studies. A notice of this law is to be annually posted by the school authorities. The penalties of its violation are \$10 for the first, and \$20 for each subsequent offense, to be recovered as in an action of debt. A penalty also attaches to school officers for not executing the law.

Obligatory attendance is a corollary from the compulsory school tax. The power that claims public money for the purpose of educating and elevating all classes may justly provide that such public expenditure shall not fail of its appropriate end through the vice, intemperance, or perverseness of parents. The state has the same right to compel the ignorant to learn that it has to compel the penurious to pay for that learning. If education is of universal interest, it must be universal in its diffusion. Many tax-payers have said to me, "if you compel us, who have no children, to support schools for the good of the State, you must effectively provide that the children of the State fail not to share the advantages thus provided. While we, willing or unwilling, must support the schools, the children, by constraint if not from choice, should attend school."

Universal suffrage involves the necessity of universal education. Self-protection is the first law of the State as of individuals. To perpetuate ignorance would be suicidal to the State. It was a motto of Dr. Lyman Beecher that "Uneducated mind is educated vice." Chancellor Kent well said, "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance." Daniel Webster advocated "the public school as the cheapest defence of the nation. It is a wise and effective system of police, by which property and life and the peace of society are secured."

Obligatory instruction is needed in Connecticut, and still more in other States. Massachusetts and Connecticut were long the pioneers in education. Many States copied from us. The Ohio common school system was originally taken almost verbatim from Connecticut, and a large portion of that State was in fact as well as in name "New Connecticut." The public schools of our State were then the best in the country. Our honored fathers builded wisely on the broad foundation of universal and obligatory instruction. Their example has been a power in this land, and is known and honored throughout all christendom. Text books published in New York and Philadelphia lauded the school system of Connecticut.

But other States are now striving to be abreast with us. Many of them already far surpass us in population and wealth, as they have always done in territory and natural resources. Our preëminence can be maintained only by our ideas and our men, for the true wealth and power of a State consists in its men, in its treasures of cultured mind.

The fact that obligatory instruction is needed in other States is a good reason for its adoption here. Our past history illustrates the advantages and working of the principle. Its reënactment here, with the modifications suited to present exigences, will impress the legislation of the country. Even in the English Parliament, recent Connecticut Reports have been quoted as authority on free schools. Let it be known that Connecticut, after a trial for two hundred and twenty-two years, has re-affirmed this old plan, and the lesson will be heeded elsewhere. In establishing this principle for herself, Connecticut

will help settle it for the country. It is the most important school question of modern times. It is now up for discussion in many American States. It is the leading question which divides the friends of education in France and England. In this great conflict, no State can help more than Connecticut. Our plans should embrace more than our boundaries. The interests of all the American States are virtually one. Like that of Switzerland, our motto should be, "one for all, all for one." The unification of Germany and of Italy,—the most important of the recent political events in Europe,—are largely the results of public instruction. Our peoples also, diverse in race and character, need now to be fused into one. More than any thing else will universal education thus fraternize all. The extension of the franchise in our country demands a corresponding expansion of the school. To give the ballot to the ignorant would be suicidal to the nation. In the interest of public morality and order, the security of property and life, as well as for the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions, every agency should be employed to secure universal education.

The testimony of Mr. Cleveland who as Agent of the Board, mingled familiarly with both the manufacturers and workmen in all parts of the State, and nowhere encountered any opposition to our new compulsory law, is here pertinent.

"Realizing the necessity, in a republic, of universal education, I cannot hesitate to say that we ought to incorporate the principle of compulsory attendance into our school system, in this and in every State in the Union. The arguments in support of the proposition are cogent and unanswerable. The property holders of the State are taxed for the support of free public schools, and the employment of children under fourteen years of age more than nine months in the year, is prohibited by law. For wise reasons, both the tax law and the employment law are founded upon the principle of compulsion, to which, as a rule, the tax-payers and employers cheerfully assent. Bear in mind, that the two classes just named are composed of our best citizens, who, in every way, contribute to the social, moral and pecuniary growth of the State. Now the question arises, Shall the intemperate, the indolent, the thriftless, who do not contribute to the general welfare of the State,

and yet receive its protection and enjoy its privileges, being in a minority, be permitted to transmit their ignorance through their children, prevent the successful operation of the law, and so defeat the will of the majority, upon a question so interwoven with our highest interests, and our very existence as a free State? Just here let us remember, that the priceless boon of a free school is of incalculably more importance to the non-tax-payers than to any other class; for the property-holders, as a class, will educate their children, under any financial system. Now if the State, for high social, moral and political reasons, can justly coërcé the property-holders and employers into the support of universal, free education; if it can regulate the labor department in our great manufacturing establishments by a stringent law, can it not, yea, ought it not, for every reason, to insist that the children, in whose interest the factory law was passed, and for whom such ample provision is made, shall avail themselves of the proffered opportunities of instruction?

The friends of this measure in Pennsylvania say: 'Of the right and duty, and of the real humanity of compelling children to attend school, we have no doubt; and any measure which rescues children from the demoralizing effects of parental carelessness or cupidity, and which does all that can be done to save society from the deplorable effects of adult ignorance and stolidity, is quite within the limits of wise and far-seeing legislation, and is the best fruit of the most comprehensive statesmanship.' "

VACCINATION.

In many countries of Europe, and in some of our States, vaccination is made the condition of admission to public schools. The fearful ravages of small pox during the last year in some of the leading cities of America led me to inquire into the reasons of the comparative exemption of some of the larger cities of the old world. The more general practice of vaccination there was the obvious reply. I became thoroughly convinced that here, as in Europe, vaccination should be made by law the pre-requisite for admission to any and all of our schools. Such has long been the law in Massachusetts, and that law has saved thousands of lives. In Holland, where the laws regulating vaccination are comparatively lax, small pox has committed the most fearful ravages.

At my request, through Dr. S. G. Hubbard of the Yale Medical School, the attention of the New Haven Medical Association was called to this subject and their opinion asked. A committee was appointed to investigate this question. Their report, as adopted at a subsequent meeting, I am permitted to give below. The passage of the law, as recommended by them, will save many lives and avoid much suffering in the future. Pennsylvania has no compulsory law on this subject, and Philadelphia has suffered terribly during the last year, while Boston and the large cities in its vicinity have been almost entirely exempt. It entered Springfield, but the promptness and energy of the health officers stopped its ravages.

A well known philanthropist of Philadelphia writes me "I conjure you to push your plan in favor of vaccination. Our Medical fraternity here approve it. The ravages of small pox in this city have been terrible. The number of deaths during the present year so far (from January 1st, 1872 to June 8th) from small pox has been 2,467. The highest number in any one week during the prevalence of this epidemic was 233. The deaths are now reduced to about 20 per week. The disease has been reduced by the more general vaccination of the people. Besides the large number of vaccinations by private physicians, "The Vaccine Faculty" performed over 30,000 operations. In 1871 the ratio of the whole number of deaths to the whole number of cases was 1 in 4.3. In that year there were 1,879 deaths or 4,346 since January 1st, 1871. "The mortality from this cause in 1871 was 2.78 deaths in every 1,000 persons living. The whole number of cases in that year was 8,114. The experience of Philadelphia should be a warning to the whole country. The Board of Health of that city in their Annual Report, dated April 2d, 1872, say, "It is to be regretted that a large portion of the people, through ignorance, prejudice, or culpable neglect, have not been vaccinated, notwithstanding the daily warnings and appeals as to their duty made through the public press, by means of circulars, and personally by the vaccine physicians and officers in the service of the Board. Such are the persons that furnish the material which has doubtless served to prolong the epidemic in our midst. At this day patients are constantly being admitted to the hospital who have

never been vaccinated or revaccinated. *Nothing but compulsion by law can protect the community from this dangerous class of people always existing in their midst."*

In 1870 there were thirty-six deaths from small pox in Holyoke, where there are many French Canadians and other foreigners, who refused vaccination, and who, when sick, often concealed the nature of the disease. The highest medical authority affirms that the epidemic which prevailed at Holyoke might have been extinguished at its very outbreak by general vaccination and by isolation of the first cases. The remarkable exemption from small pox during the years of the rigid enforcement of the "Contagious Disease Act," proves the effectiveness of vaccination. The recent prevalence of this disease as an epidemic in certain portions of Ireland is said to be clearly due to the more recent non-observance of this law.

But the unanimous opinion of the eminent professional gentlemen connected with the New Haven Medical Association and the Medical School of Yale College, ought to be sufficient without any arguments of mine. The following is their paper:

The Committee to whom was referred the question, "Ought vaccination to be made a prerequisite for admission into our public schools?" report—

That they have given the subject considerable attention; and from whatever point of view the question is examined, it is one of the greatest importance to the people, not only of our city, but of the State.

In the light of recent experience, during an epidemic visitation of small pox, which has extended to all nations, and still lingers more or less in every quarter of the globe, (such an epidemic as has not appeared for nearly 200 years,) it will not be thought necessary to discuss the value of general and systematic vaccination, as an available and efficient means of checking the ravages of the disease, and of finally "stamping it out" of existence. That it is practically possible to accomplish this result, none of us need to be told.

The efforts, spasmodically made, to prevent the spread of small pox, show almost everywhere that preventive measures have been either neglected or misunderstood to such an extent,

that every invasion of the disease finds thousands of children unvaccinated, and still larger numbers of adults unprotected by old vaccinations.

To be really preventive, so as to insure communities from small pox epidemics, vaccination must be general, and constantly practiced. If we could suppose such a thing as that during the year every inhabitant of the State were to be vaccinated, and every child born thereafter to be vaccinated during infancy, and if every case of small pox occurring among the transient population were to be properly isolated, we might reasonably expect to enjoy an entire immunity from the disease.

The results in Ireland, where in 1863 vaccination was made compulsory, show this to be true. From 1830 to 1860, the average yearly mortality in that island from small pox was 3,390. After the new law went into operation the deaths in 1864-'65-'66-'67 and '68 were 854, 347, 187, 20 and 19 respectively. In the first half of 1869 the whole number was 3. The population of Ireland being about five and a half millions, we should have in Connecticut, if equally well protected, scarcely a single death per annum.

In the cities and large towns of Scotland for a few years past, the same effort to "stamp out" the disease has been in progress, and with equally remarkable results. In the State of Massachusetts, the law requires all children attending the public schools to be vaccinated; but in some towns the law has been disregarded, and, as might have been expected, serious consequences followed.

During the year, the experiences of large cities in those States where vaccination is not required by law, have been frightful. New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia have suffered as never before, and the disease has been carried in every direction along the lines of railway radiating from them, until almost every distant hamlet has been reached by it.

Can any non-professional person fail to see that there is but one mode by which communities and individuals can be protected from such an infectious disease,—one that defies ordinary quarantine regulations, and is not restrained by the '*cordon sanitaire*'? It is clearly the duty of those in authority to provide as perfect a protection to the people as the nature of the case and of their

powers will permit. It is the duty of the legislature to enact a law requiring compulsory vaccination of the entire population, and subsequently that of every child within six months of its birth. In default of such action by the legislature, it appears to your Committee to be not only proper, but essentially necessary for the State Board of Education to make vaccination a pre-requisite for admission to the public schools, and rigidly to enforce the requirement. That they have the same right to do this as they have to exclude from the schools a manifest case of contagious disease, or to protect by regulations the morals and good order of the children, or promote in them habits of personal cleanliness, seems so plain as not to admit of argument. Your Committee therefore offer the following resolution, as a mode of testing the sentiment of the Association upon the question.

S. G. HUBBARD, M.D.,

CHAS. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Committee.

Resolved, That vaccination ought to be made a pre-requisite for admission into our public schools.

The above report of Committee, and the accompanying resolution, were presented to the *New Haven Medical Association*, at the regular meeting, March 25th, 1872. The report was accepted, and the resolution unanimously passed.

It was also voted to send a copy of the report to the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

Attest: EDWARD BULKLEY, JR., M.D.,

Secretary.

THE WORDS OF THE GOVERNOR.

In behalf of the teachers and friends of education, I wish to tender cordial thanks to Governor Jewell for the deep practical interest he has taken in public instruction. This has been shown by visiting our schools, giving familiar talks to the children, attending our Institutes and addressing these crowded assemblies of teachers and others, as well as by the fitting words of the Message given below.

The appointment of Mr. Joseph Hall as State Chemist by Governor Jewell is a fitting compliment to our public schools, and especially to the Hartford High School, which is able to furnish from its excellent corps of teachers a suitable successor to Prof. B. Silliman. There are other teachers in our schools to whom a professorship in any of our colleges would be no promotion either in honor, influence or salary.

“The report of the Board of Education will be read with interest by every friend of the public schools. It demonstrates more clearly than ever the propriety of the free school law, and shows an increase in almost everything that is desirable. We support one thousand six hundred and thirty public schools, having two thousand four hundred and twenty teachers, at a cost, all told, of one million four hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$1,496,980.95). We have one hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight children in the State between four and sixteen years of age. Of these, one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-eight are registered as attending the public schools, and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-four the private schools. A few are probably registered twice where changes are made, and there are eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven enumerated in the State who attend no school at all. There has been an increase in the length of the school year, in the number of scholars in attendance, in the salaries of the teachers, and in the money raised for school purposes. The interest in schools is still on the increase, as is shown by the attendance at the Teachers' Institutes, which have been very successful.

The Normal School is a great success under its present management and system, having had during the year about one hundred and fifty pupils in attendance. I think the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500) to its support should be made permanent, and that some measures should be adopted to bring the advantages of the school within the reach of a greater number of the teachers of the State.

The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College continues to

furnish free instruction to all who apply, who cannot afford to pay. Though the State scholarships are limited to forty, which number is now full, yet none have been turned away as yet. None of our Institutions are more useful to the State, and its practical results are much more speedy than in any other except the Normal School."

EDUCATION AND INVENTION.

It is plainly due to the former excellence of our schools, and the universality of education among the people, that Connecticut has always taken the lead in the number, variety and value of its inventions. Our manufactories are relatively more numerous and more diversified in their processes and products than those of any other State. The ingenuity and inventive talent of our people have ever been remarkable, as is shown by the statistics of the Patent Office. I am indebted to the citizen of New Haven who is most familiar with this subject, for the following statements.

New Haven, June 10, 1872.

Secretary B. G. NORTHPROP ;

Dear Sir :— Agreeably to your request I herewith give you the six States in which the proportion of patents to the number of inhabitants is the largest, and the proportion to each State, our own State of Connecticut standing at the head as it has done in years past.

The whole number of patents granted to citizens of the United States for the year 1871 was 12,511, of which

To citizens of Connecticut were	667,	being one to each	806
" " " Dist. Columbia were	136	" " " "	970
" " " Massachusetts	" 1,386	" " " "	1,051
" " " Rhode Island	" 184	" " " "	1,181
" " " New York	" 2,954	" " " "	1,450
" " " New Jersey	" 496	" " " "	1,827

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. EARLE.

The following statistics for 1867 only illustrate the average preëminence of this State in inventiveness.

To citizens of Connecticut were issued 662 patents, which, the population being 460,147, equals one patent to 695 ; to citizens

of New York 2,808 patents, which, the population being 3,880,735, equals one patent to 1,382; to citizens of Massachusetts, 1,451 patents, which, with a population of 1,231,066, equals one patent to 848. This is on the basis of the census of 1860, and the proportion is in the nearest whole numbers. The whole number of patents granted during the year 1867 was 12,301. The above figures furnish another illustration of the words of Burke: "Taxes raised for purposes of education are like vapors, which rise only to descend again in fertilizing showers to bless and beautify the land."

The influence of public schools in promoting individual thrift and general prosperity is well shown by the following statements of Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education:

"The number of patents issued to the inhabitants of Arkansas was one to every 37,267 persons, while in Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 695 persons. In Arkansas there are sixteen adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants; in Connecticut there are four adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants. In Arkansas the receipts of internal revenue are twenty-six cents and nine mills per capita; in Connecticut the receipts are two dollars and fifty-four cents per capita. In Arkansas there resulted during the last year to the Post Office Department a dead loss of over forty-nine cents for each inhabitant of the State, a loss in amount almost double the internal revenue receipts from the State! In Connecticut there accrued a net profit to the Post Office Department of twenty-six cents per capita. In Florida there are twenty-three adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants. In that State one patent was issued to every 31,291 inhabitants, or only six in the entire State. The internal revenue collected amounted to sixty-four cents per capita of the entire population. From that State the Post Office Department suffered a loss of ninety-two cents per capita. Contrast this with California, where the number of patents issued was one to every 2,422 inhabitants, and the amount of internal revenue collected was six dollars and forty-three cents per capita! But in California there are only four adults unable to write to every one hundred of the inhabitants. In Tennessee

twelve adults are unable to read and write to every one hundred of the inhabitants, and the State pays internal revenue at the rate of sixty-nine cents per capita; while Ohio, in which there are four illiterate adults to every one hundred inhabitants, pays five dollars and sixty-eight cents internal revenue per capita."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The last has been the most successful year in the history of this important institution. The number of girls now in the school is nearly eighty. In most of them a marked improvement is noticed, both in conduct and study. Many of them came covered with rags and filth, hitherto ignorant, vagrant, friendless and depraved. Sixty per cent. were orphans. In nine cases out of ten their parents had been criminals or intemperate. Their early associations and surroundings were vicious and corrupting. The results prove the necessity of such an institution. Already a manifest change is noticed in their language and conduct. The habits of order, neatness, obedience, industry and study, here formed, are all reformatory in their tendency.

The following is a summary of the report of Rev. J. H. Bradford, the Superintendent.

Our experience the past two years has confirmed the impression that in the management of this school we are on the right track. There are a few underlying principles in this work of reform, which, when acted upon faithfully, are sure to bring success.

We have unlimited faith in the power of kindness. Not that mawkish sensibility which forbids control, which Eli-like says, "Why do ye such things?" but a love which restrains, even with physical pain, if necessary, always regretting the necessity, and always proving the motives to be only good. It does people good to discipline them. No character is fully developed that has not been restrained by law. To do just as one is inclined to is not productive of high character. A kindness that is patient, persevering, slow to wrath, but plenteous in mercy, that is willing to perform almost any labor and endure any privation to do one good, will induce reform where there is any possibility of it. If that fails, any other means would fail; the case is hopeless.

Another principle we have faith in is liberty. It may be necessary to hedge confined criminals around with stone and iron to cause them to enjoy liberty. License is not liberty. Girls in this institution are trusted. They are put upon their honor. Perhaps they have no sense of it. If not, it will not come by locks and bars. After proving themselves unfit for liberty, they are allowed to reflect for a time, deprived of it, and with the first sign of promise of honor are tried again. No girl is put under lock and key unless she forfeits the right to liberty. The reason for this is evident. She must be trusted sometime. To cultivate with all possible rapidity that sense of honor which renders it safe to trust, is the shortest road to reform. When a girl can be fully and thoroughly trusted in all situations, she is no longer a subject for a reform school. How shall we know except by trial? Put her on her honor, give her some responsibility, and hold her to a strict account, and the sense of self-control will be developed most rapidly. What is the result here of this mode of treatment? Out of ninety-four girls, not one eloper is reported. All are accounted for. For more than one year, no attempt was made to escape. Yet we tell them they can run away any time, night or day, and they know they can, and that is one reason why they do not go. What one can do at any time is most generally neglected. They feel that forfeiting their honor is a greater disgrace than staying here for years. Of course, we try and make a pleasant home for them, to interest them in the various departments of labor and study. This is *our* home, *our* work, *our* school, *our* chapel, they say. Each girl is taught that she may honor or disgrace not only herself, but the whole school, and every means is used to make them choose to stay, and be contented and happy.

A system of marking conduct was put in practice in November, 1870, which has produced good results. Every officer marks the conduct of every girl in her department, daily, on a scale of five. If she is punished she gets 0; if reproved, 1, etc. We mark 30 days for each month; have 3 grades and 8 badges, denoted by colored ribbons, worn as a rosette, as follows: Badge 1, perseverance, black ribbon; 2, carefulness, green; 3, sobriety, dark blue; 4, neatness, red; 5, kindness, light blue; 6, industry, pink; 7, excellence, orange; 8, honor, white.

The three grades are lower, beginning with the first, and a girl, by loss of marks, descends into the second and third. If girls are marked in more than one department, the lowest mark for the month is taken to determine the standing. Once a month the marks are read off in the chapel, the grades determined, and badges given. New comers are put in grade one. Over 90 marks promotes in the first and second badges; over

100, in the third, fourth and fifth; over 120, in the sixth, seventh and eighth. There are rules for special promotion and degradation, for good or bad conduct. For 150 marks, a visit to some place of interest is promised. 140 marks entitles to a ride; 130, to a half holiday, etc.

The system works well. It gives the Superintendent a bird's-eye view of the conduct of every girl daily, and is a great means of discipline. It is understood that it must be a very exceptional case that is discharged before the badge of honor is reached. All the girls in the institution enjoyed a sleigh-ride when we had a little snow, earned by the marks of the best girls for several months. For encouragement in writing and composition, ten prizes, amounting to five dollars, were promised in January. They have not yet been awarded, though specimens of every girl's writing are preserved as a guide.

Through the Middletown Bible Society, a Bible was offered to all who could recite perfect lessons for two months in Sabbath School, and every girl received one. A Band of Hope, with meetings once in two weeks, has been formed, and almost every girl is a voluntary member. Reading, singing, declamation, etc., form the exercises, which are heartily enjoyed by all. Thus we aim to furnish a good home, with every incentive to do right, and dissuasive from doing wrong. We aim to interest the girls in the place and in their work, and to create a spirit of emulation, which aids in the work of self-control.

The girls are allotted, each month, to various departments, as cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, etc. Every one has a task for the morning, and all work is completed by the ringing of the first bell at 1.30 P.M., when the girls prepare for school, where they remain from 2 till 5 P.M. Thus work is not so long continued as to weary the body and render it unfit for study, and the best part of the day is given to intellectual labor. Our motto is, "Do with thy might what thy hand findeth to do." As to the amount of work accomplished by the girls, we need only ask where else are girls between eight and sixteen years of age who do all their room work, their own washing, ironing and cooking, make and mend their own clothing and bedding, and attend school three hours a day? Besides doing this, our girls have made over 40,000 paper boxes, and several of them have learned the trade, so as always to be able to get good wages, and hence have no excuse for a vicious life. In summer, the girls are employed to some extent in the open air. If we had the means to enable us to erect a hothouse, we should cultivate flowers and plants for market, thus adding another link to the chain of love to bind girls to this Home. Who will give a thousand dollars for that purpose?

In school, commendable progress has been made by most of the scholars. In singing, their improvement has been marked, and they have received great praise from those who have heard them. As a Sabbath School, they excel most schools of that kind, and if the work of education is continued long enough, their chances for a respectable life will be very favorable. There is no difficulty in getting good places for good girls. Homes await them as soon as they can be recommended. It is not good policy to let girls return to their old associations. The chances are very much against them if they do. They are expected here to begin a new life, and the opportunity to continue it after they leave should be afforded them. We are cheered by numerous cases of real growth in what is good. We are sure this Institution has stood between many of these girls and destruction; many of them admit it and feel thankful for its sheltering arm.

If, with the means at command, we have succeeded to any proper extent in doing the work given us to do, the benevolent people of this State should enlarge the capacity of the Institution. Before any more homes can be erected we shall be sorely pressed for room. The more girls we have, the nearer we can come to paying all necessary expenses without outside aid.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This useful institution maintains its well earned reputation. The number of inmates has considerably increased. Results show the necessity of the recent enlargement of the buildings. The hygienic regulations are admirable, and the health of the boys for the twenty years of the existence of the school has been remarkable. The whole number of boys connected with the school since its opening is 1,811, and the number of deaths only seventeen. Considering the habits and exposures of many of these boys before their admission, this statement shows the excellence of the sanitary provisions. The number now in the school is 314. While some of the boys after leaving this school have returned to evil ways, the majority have been reformed, and the success of the school is all that could reasonably be expected. As an educational institution it has done great good. It has instructed many whom the public schools did not and could not reach. It has trained many idlers to habits of industry. The lessons in useful labor here learned are invaluable.

The school work of the year, with improved rooms and additional teachers, has been unusually satisfactory. The discipline is strict but kind. The boys have showed increased interest in writing and singing. The rapidity and accuracy of many of them in arithmetical calculation is very commendable.

Financially, this school has been more successful than any similar one within my knowledge. The work has been very remunerative. The net earnings of the boys in "the chair shop" and on the farm were about \$12,000 for the last year. This does not include the large amount of work done in the shoe and tailor shops and the various departments of domestic work, which is performed almost exclusively by the boys.

What to do with those discharged from this school is a question of great importance. They came largely from our cities. Their usual and natural preference is to return to them. But for this class the country is the safer and better place. In the school they sing heartily, "A farmer I would be." Many are "bound out" to farmers. It is an important duty of the officers to find suitable homes for them in the country. In the cities they are likely to meet their old associates and to encounter the same temptations which once overcame them. School visitors and all friends of the young will render a good service by corresponding with the superintendent,* Dr. Hatch, as to safe and desirable homes. When discharged, they peculiarly need sympathy and kindness. The reforming influences of the school may often be confirmed by the sunny atmosphere of a Christian family. They need encouragement and employment. However forlorn in the past, let them be inspired with hope for the future. Too often a cold world treats them as convicts, repels them with disdain, and revives their disgrace. In their early history, many of them were more unfortunate than criminal. A due consideration of their former exposures and temptations would awaken that sympathy and kindness which they greatly need. Helping hands and generous hearts may here reap a rich reward. The example of the great Teacher commends efforts to befriend the prisoner and reclaim the outcast.

* At West Meriden.

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES.

As yet, Connecticut has made but meagre provisions for imbeciles. In many other States large institutions are most liberally supported for this most unfortunate class. They need special training. To amuse and develop their dormant faculties requires teachers of the highest skill and patience. The most improved methods of teaching are here demanded. It is often said the best teachers are needed in the Primary school. In an institution for imbeciles they are indispensable. Dr. Knight deserves great credit for the success attained with the limited means provided by the State. With nearly a thousand imbeciles in the State, more liberal provision is needed for their benefit. The building should be enlarged, and new school rooms provided.

The following letter gives a clear statement of its condition and wants.

Lakeville, May 1st, 1872.

Secretary B. G. NORTHROP ;

Dear Sir:—My report of this institution for the year past, records, briefly, the history and operations of the fourteenth year of its existence.

There have been connected with the school during the year, fifty-five pupils. The present number is forty-eight. Twenty are beneficiaries of the State to the amount of \$3 per week.

The School has been prosperous. Twenty-one pupils read from books, ten others from cards. Twenty are in articulation classes. Fifteen recite geography from the maps. Seventeen practice writing. Thirteen correspond with friends. Twenty-one sing. Seventeen study arithmetic, but only four can do more than add, subtract, multiply and divide. Several can do little sums in the fundamental rules, who can do nothing more, and several can only add and subtract, while others are learning to count. Eleven girls sew very well, and a few can do fancy work with worsteds. Twenty dance and join in light gymnastics, but our very limited room prevents our making indoor physical exercise such a prominent feature in our work as is desirable. During the dry weather of summer, our beautiful and ample grounds make up in great degree for our lack of play rooms, and heretofore, when there has been snow

upon the ground, coasting has furnished us exhilarating and health-giving exercise in the winter. During the last winter the ground has been bare and hard, and the children have been necessarily kept within doors much of the time. While we have had occasion to complain of want of room for several years, we have felt our need in this respect during the last year in greater degree than ever before.

There have been forty-six applications for admission during the year. Sixteen have been admitted. We have now on hand sixty-three applications. Six pupils have been dismissed, and three have died. The income of the institution for the year ending April 1st was \$10,622.50. Amount paid for salaries, \$1,240. Amount paid for wages, \$1,260. Average number in the household, sixty-seven.

Imbecility implies an original lack in the physical, mental, or moral system, or is the result of disease. As there may be various forms of imbecility, so there may be various causes producing these conditions. The manifestations are not uniform, but are as numerous as the conditions are diverse. There are many grades, from the point just below average mentality, to that of extreme vacuity. In our training, these various grades or conditions must be recognized, and all means and surroundings adapted accordingly.

While segregation, or proper classification is thus seen to be necessary, it will also be easily understood that contact is an essential feature in all attempts at development and education. Many sluggish children fail to acquire speech, for example, because mentality is not sufficient to gain it as children of healthy minds and bodies do, by imitation. Nevertheless, articulation can be successfully taught in classes.

I think our labors and the labors of those who have the care of the insane are more nearly akin than has been commonly supposed. We not only have to do with lack of development, but we deal with diseased bodies and brains, from which often, if not usually, the lack results. We deal with hereditary transmissions and tendencies, with mental derangement, with many of the phenomena of insanity. We have in all of our institutions some mixed cases. Imbeciles are quite subject to epilepsy, with all its sad concomitants, its periods of fury, its par-

oxysmal insanity. But there is a class of imbeciles, who, without epilepsy, are subject to sudden bursts of ill-temper and violence as marked as those of the maniac. In the treatment of these cases, we are deprived of many of the helps which are available in the treatment of the insane. The latter, it may be, before the period of attack had well balanced and well disciplined minds, capable of self-restraint, and in the habit of practicing that virtue. Our children come to us without any such aids. Impulse governs them in nearly the same degree, naturally, that the disturbing cause does the insane person. In our work, general physical improvement, patient, long protracted, mental and moral training are necessary, before we can in the least avail ourselves, in these cases, of such helps as are found at hand in the treatment of many of the insane.

But the majority of imbecile children and youth are gentle, kindly in disposition, and easily although slowly influenced. Love is the key-note in all endeavors to benefit our pupils. Classes of such diversity must be widely separated. For the best interests of our pupils, and to promote a healthy growth of our school, we need *ample room*.

I am well aware that quite a large portion of the community is ignorant of the extent to which idiocy prevails. Few persons who are outside the small circle of those engaged in this special work realize the extent of idiocy, or the amount of misery and suffering occasioned by it. Those who, having limited acquaintance with institutions such as ours, regard them *only* as schools for rudimental instruction in the branches of education commonly taught in the public schools, most certainly fail to apprehend the broader relations and wider scope which they bear to society in general. There are as many idiotic, imbecile, and feeble-minded, as there are insane, in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois, and so far as I know, in every country where a careful census has been taken. Why, in the name of common humanity, should not the one class receive as much parental and financial aid from the State as the other?

Some may think the statement above is incorrect. In 1856, when an investigation was made, eighty-eight towns, having a population of 186,831, reported 514 idiots and imbeciles; and

as these towns were located in every county of the State, it is fair to presume that they did not contain more than an average proportion. Assuming the average to be the same throughout the State, the whole number in Connecticut was more than 1,000. Thirty per cent. of the whole number whose ages were given were under twenty years of age.

Idiocy is usually the result of accident, grief, fright of the mother, or of hereditary taint. It is impressed upon my mind more and more each year that one of the saddest results of our high civilization is the departure from those simple, natural laws which should govern us, and the heavy penalty paid is the imperfect fatherhood and motherhood of this generation. Hereditary taint, transmitted influence, is, after all, in my judgment, the great cause of idiocy in its various forms, from the mildest to the severest. Accidental causes furnish a certain proportion. Many who have paid but little attention to statistics upon this subject suppose consanguinity to be the greatest cause of imbecility. So far as all of the tables to which I have been able to gain access prove any thing, they prove the contrary. That consanguinity exercises a sad influence upon offspring and the race cannot be doubted, but the forms which the transmitted evil influence assumes are very varied. Among these may be mentioned scrofula, tubercular affections, physical degenerations, monstrosities, epilepsy, retarded or imperfect dentition, defects of sight, blindness, mutism and idiocy. To this list ought to be added sterility, frequent miscarriages, and giving birth to children who do not live beyond the period of infancy.

It is claimed by the medical profession that neurotic diseases are upon the increase. This undoubtedly is a fact, and can only be accounted for by the habits of living, the conditions and occupations of the people. The whirl of business, the excitement of gain, the strain of scholarship, late hours, alcohol and dissipation undermine the constitution; whilst the fashionable follies of high life have an enervating influence upon the human system, lasting as life itself, and equal in sad consequences to that resulting from squalor and a struggle for bread. Society needs to slow its pace, and to pay far more attention to the art of living well. Elementary physiology and psychology with hy-

giene should be taught at home and in the school, and youth instructed that the nobility of the body, implanted by God, "being made a little lower than the angels," should be preserved.

The insane, the imbecile, and all classes of unfortunate humanity, perform their part in the Creator's plan of governing and developing the race, by binding with cords of dependence, charity and love, the sick to the healthy, the weak to the strong, those who cannot help themselves to those who are able to help themselves and others.

I cannot help asking again, whether it must remain the settled policy of the State, and of the friends of the imbecile, that this small institution shall continue, in its present condition and size, to be the only provision for the wants of this entire class in Connecticut?

Trusting in Him whose blessing gives success, we hope for years of increased usefulness.

H. M. KNIGHT,
Superintendent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

This School has strong claims to our sympathy and support. Its object and its judicious management should commend the Home to the confidence and liberality of all who gratefully remember the services of those who gave their lives for the defence of the country. For the following statements I am indebted to the Superintendent, Mr. John B. Carpenter.

Mansfield, June 1, 1872.

Hon. B. G. NORTHPROP ;

My Dear Sir:—At your request I herewith present you a statement of the condition of our School the past year.

Number of children in the Home, June 1st, 1871,	-	-	51
“ received during the year,	-	-	17
Whole number in the Home during the year,	-	-	68
Number returned to friends or placed out,	-	-	23
Present number,	-	-	45

The School has been doing with much success its legitimate share in the good work in which we are engaged. In no past year has the work of instruction been so successfully and

thoroughly carried on. Our faithful and efficient teacher, Miss E. A. Conant, of this town, has been untiring in her devotion to the best interests of the children, and the marked improvement in their studies shows that her labors have not been in vain.

The branches of study are the same as are taught in the public schools of the town; and like other schools, it is under the supervision of the School Visitors, the Institution receiving its share of the public money, except the Town Deposit Fund.

Learning to write is about the first anxious thought a child has after entering the Institution, and it is believed that our children excel in this branch. The desire to receive letters from, and write to their friends is intense and almost universal. One little girl who entered the A B C class less than two years ago, and is only seven years of age, writes a very creditable hand for a girl much older. A little boy of about the same age had written to his mother: his sister replied, "Mother cried when she read your letter, and we think you write nicely for one so young."

Five children have studied through "Eaton's Common School Arithmetic," and another class have advanced nearly half way through. We have interesting classes in geography and grammar; but a detailed account would make this report too long. We are indebted to Messrs. Brown & Gross of Hartford for seventy-five volumes of books to replenish our School Library.

As year after year rolls round, it is our pleasant duty to express gratitude to those who have, in any manner, aided us by their sympathy and prayers, or by donations of money, clothing, and other supplies. The public schools in some forty towns in the State, in response to the appeal made by our Executive Committee for the 22d of February, contributed over four hundred dollars in aid of the unfortunate ones here assembled. In their behalf, we hereby tender grateful acknowledgments.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN B. CARPENTER,

Supt. C. S. O. Home.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

As Connecticut appropriated to this institution the National Grant Fund, amounting to \$135,000, thus constituting it the State School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and made the Secretary of the Board of Education one of its Board of Visitors, a sketch of its recent progress is here appropriate. This school is deservedly growing in public favor. The last year has witnessed a large advance both in attendance and material resources. The following statements are condensed for the Annual Report of the Visitors and the Governing Board.

The Sheffield School has never had so large a number of scholars, so many members of the Freshman class, or so many post-graduate students, as during the year now current. The number of scholars of all classes is one hundred and forty-nine. Its funds are also gradually increasing, and although the salaries paid to the instructors are still very inadequate, the number of professors, the books, apparatus and collections are increasing, and the school is establishing itself so thoroughly in the favor of the community that its proper endowment must certainly come. The generous citizens of this and other States may well turn their benefactions to an institution where so much is done with the means at command.

One generous gift, from a lady, born in this country, but long resident in England, surpassing in amount the gift of every other benefactor but one, deserves especial gratitude. Mrs. ROBERT HIGGIN, of Liverpool, has given five thousand pounds sterling for the chair of Dynamic or Mechanical Engineering,—a chair, the instructions of which are intimately allied to the manufacturing industries of Southern New England. This munificent gift was made during the visit of Mrs. Higgin to New Haven in the summer of 1871, when she had the opportunity of looking into the plan and the results of the institution she has so greatly aided.

Mr. JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, of New Haven, in consideration of the interest which the public has shown in the School, and of its rapidly increasing importance, has added largely to his previous gifts in money, and has begun the erection of a second building for the use of the School. Its estimated cost, aside from the land on which it stands, is not far from \$100,000.

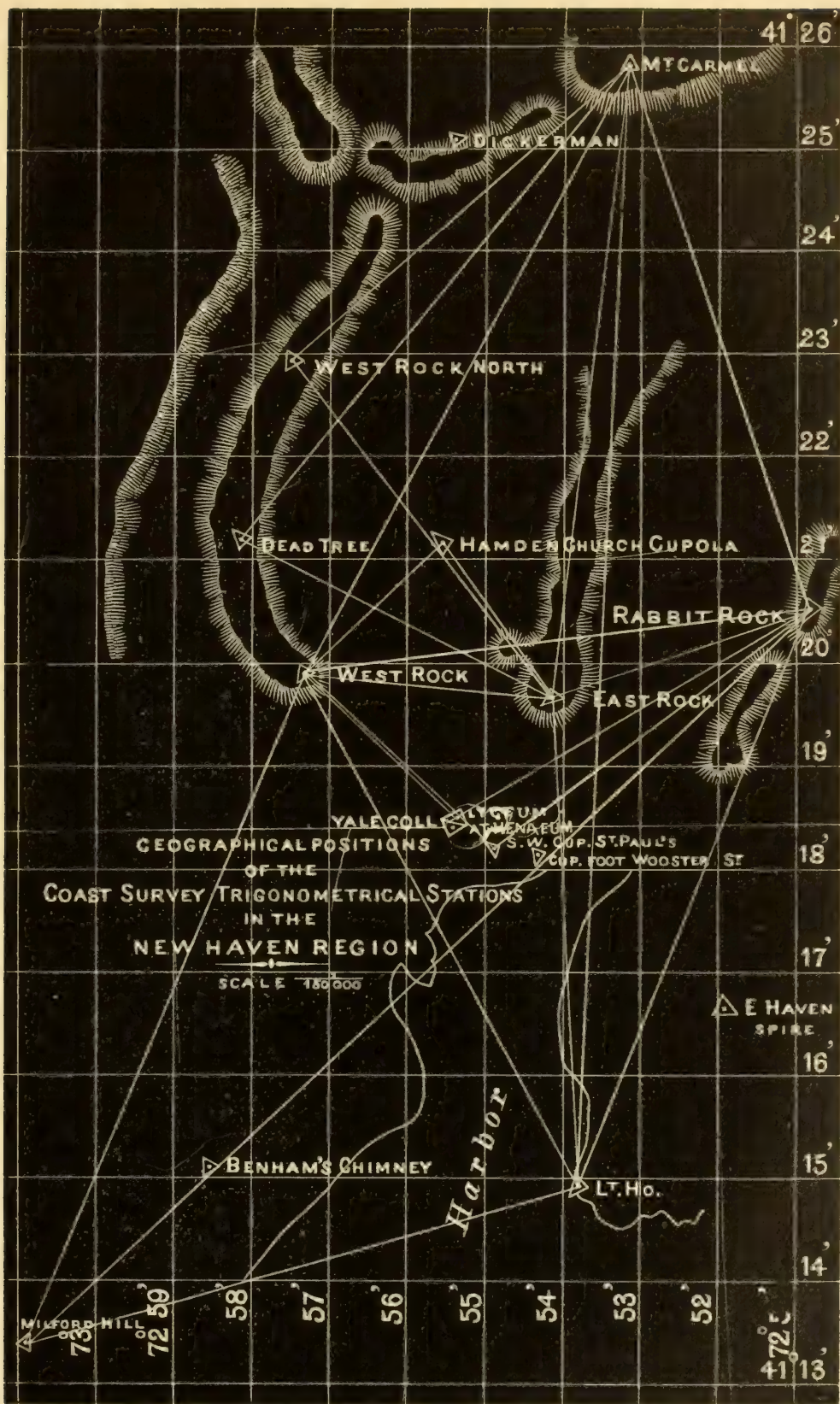
A generous gift has been made by Hon. O. F. WINCHESTER, of New Haven, by which an Observatory, for astronomical and physical researches, will presently be established at New Haven, in connection with Yale College, the advantages of which will of course be shared by the Sheffield Scientific School.

The people of this State cannot show in too many ways, or too soon, their appreciation of an institution which is closely connected with the material welfare of the State, and which is also adding to the intellectual culture of Connecticut, and to its reputation throughout the land. The young men and boys of the State, as well as parents and teachers, should also consider more fully than they have yet done the new professions which are opening in these days, and the opportunities which are offered by the Sheffield School in preparation for such callings.

The manifestations of public confidence and support have never before been as manifold or as gratifying as in the year just closed. The effort which began in 1870 to raise a fund of a quarter of a million dollars for the further endowment of this institution has been successful, and that amount is secured. It is gratifying to remember that nearly all the subscriptions which have been received have been offered to the Board without any personal urgency. No agents have been employed and no commissions have been paid. A variety of public and private meetings have been held, and a number of explanatory pamphlets have been printed, showing how much the promotion of scientific education may do for the welfare of the country, and how inviting are the callings now open to young men who are trained in the principles of scientific investigation. The School still stands greatly in need of further funds, for the employment of teachers and the purchase of all requisite materials. Every year makes new demands upon its capacity. New departments of study are added. The general labor of administration is much increased. Science is advancing in every direction, and men who are skilled in every specialty are needed as instructors.

During the past year, numerous important additions have been made to the zoölogical collections, and a large amount of time has been devoted to their scientific arrangement and description. During the summer vacation, in coöperation with Prof. S. F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, a thorough zoölogical survey of Vineyard Sound and the adjacent waters was undertaken by Prof. A. E. Verrill and Mr. S. I. Smith, aided by Prof. J. E. Todd, Prof. A. Hyatt, Dr. A. S. Packard, and others. From this source a very large and valuable collection of the invertebrata of the coast was received, which has been in great part scientifically arranged. Prof. Baird has also given a series of the fishes obtained at the same time by his party. Among the fishes are a considerable number of skins of sharks, rays, and other large species.

Mr. S. I. Smith, during a part of the summer, was also engaged in dredging in the deeper parts of Lake Superior, in



connection with the Lake Survey. From this source a very interesting collection was received.

Prof. O. C. Marsh and party contributed many valuable skeletons and skulls and other specimens from the Rocky Mountains and California. Prof. Marsh has also presented a fine collection of the birds and mammals of California, including about 350 specimens collected by Mr. A. Provo Kluit, and has also given skins and skeletons of two species of the Apteryx of New Zealand, and a large number of valuable skeletons from various sources. Mr. Grinnell has forwarded numerous bodies and bones of animals, from which excellent skeletons have been made. Among them were two ostriches, an elephant, etc. An interesting collection of insects, reptiles, and other things from South Africa, has been received from Mrs. Sarah Abraham.

Prof. Peirce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, having, in August last, detailed Mr. Richard Mead Bache, Assistant, to make a survey of the New Haven Region, north of the city, the work was begun and prosecuted late into the autumn, leaving between that time and the opening of the next season's operations, in the early spring, an interval in which the School gladly availed itself of Mr. Bache's instruction in the use of the Plane-table, now recognized as the best topographical instrument.

During the winter, members of the School have, incidentally to receiving instruction, assisted Mr. Bache in making a survey of the Winchester Observatory grounds, in which the elevations and contours are delineated by horizontal plains only three feet apart. Afterward, divided into two sections, each repeated the survey for practice.

A projection on a small scale is given on the opposite page, on which are plotted the positions of the trigonometrical stations upon which the survey of the New Haven region depends; also a corresponding list showing their geographical positions; and a list of some of the heights. The trigonometrical stations referred to form but a very small portion of the points actually determined in the surveys hereabouts. Some are merely the points forming the apexes of the triangles, which, as part of the network of triangulation of the Coast Survey, enclosing and binding together the whole coast from north to south, happen to fall within the area of the New Haven region, and others are special determinations with reference to the indefinite multiplication of points less and less remote from each other, to afford a special basis for the topography of the Region.

Geographical positions in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn.—The points indicated upon the annexed diagram have the following positions.

Names of Stations.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	°	'	"	°	'	"
Mount Carmel, -----	41	25	49.45	72	53	05.34
Dickerman, -----	41	25	04.59	72	55	22.05
West Rock North, -----	41	22	56.52	72	57	24.58
Dead Tree, -----	41	21	11.38	72	58	09.97
West Rock, -----	41	19	54.03	72	57	21.74
Rabbit Rock, -----	41	20	29.25	72	50	51.87
Hamden Methodist Cupola, -----	41	21	09.00	72	55	32.86
East Rock, -----	41	19	40.05	72	54	06.03
Yale College Lyceum, -----	41	18	27.74	72	55	24 20
Yale College Athenæum, -----	41	18	26.20	72	55	25.28
St. Paul's S. W. Spire, -----	41	18	11.35	72	54	53.59
Manufactory, foot of Woosterst., -----	41	18	07.09	72	54	18.41
East Haven Spire, -----	41	16	39.39	72	51	59.40
Benham's Chimney, -----	41	15	05.46	72	58	34.48
New Haven Light House, -----	41	14	53.99	72	53	54.84
Milford Hill, -----	41	13	24.01	73	00	55.27

Distances between triangulation points within the New Haven Region.

	Meters.
EAST ROCK to West Rock, -----	4570.9
“ “ Mt. Carmel, -----	11481.9
“ “ Hamden Church Cupola, -----	3406.4
“ “ West Rock North, -----	7617.4
“ “ Dead Tree, -----	6332.1
WEST ROCK to Mt. Carmel, -----	12477.4
“ “ Rabbit Rock, -----	9128.8
“ “ Hamden Church Cupola, -----	3428.3
“ “ Yale Lyceum, -----	3815.9
“ “ S. W. Cupola St. Paul's, -----	4680.4
“ “ Milford Hill, -----	13016.4
MT. CARMEL to Rabbit Rock, -----	10352.5
“ “ Milford Hill, -----	25458.5
“ “ Dead Tree, -----	11119.7
NEW HAVEN LIGHT to Mt. Carmel, -----	20251.6
“ “ “ Milford Hill, -----	10175.4
YALE LYCEUM to Athenæum, -----	54.3
“ “ Rabbit Rock, -----	7358.2
S. W. CUPOLA ST. PAUL'S to Rabbit Rock, -----	7048.6
RABBIT ROCK to West Rock North, -----	10194.5

*Heights above mean high-water.**—The heights have been ascertained as follows:

	Ft.
West Rock, -----	405.335
East Rock, -----	359.496
Rabbit Rock, -----	372.571

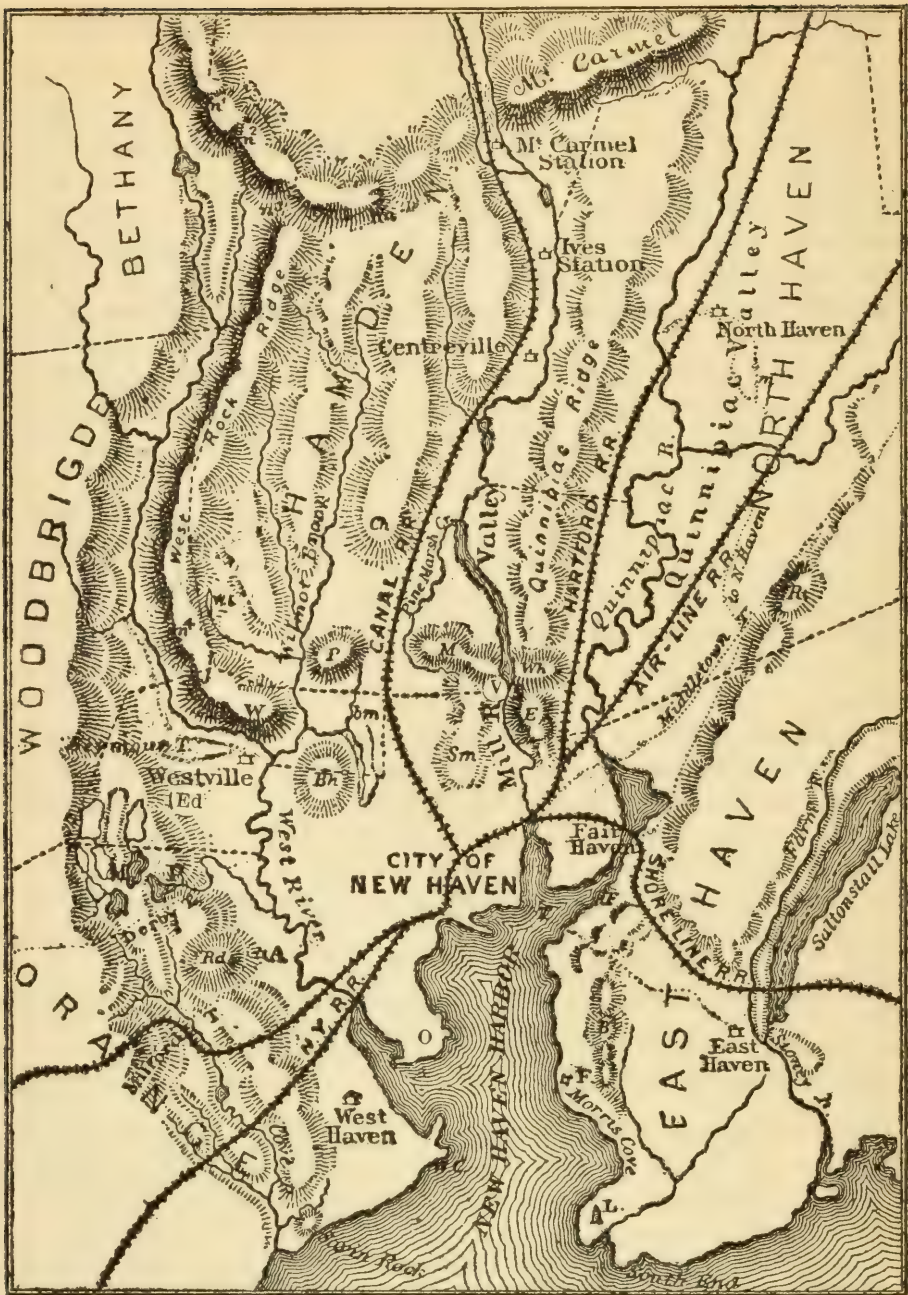
* The difference between mean high-water and mean low-water, as determined by observations during one lunation, is 6.25 ft.

Starting from top of the granite post on the west side of the north entrance of the Green, ending at summit of Mount Carmel.

	Feet.
Top of granite post,-----	26.843
Top of first mile-stone from New Haven, on Whitney Avenue,-----	44.120
Top of second mile-stone on Whitney Avenue,-----	33.678
East end of overflow Whitneyville Dam,-----	30.914
West end of the lower step of Whitneyville Church,---	65.352
Top of third mile-stone from New Haven, on road to Centreville,-----	62.533
Top of fourth mile-stone,-----	73.835
Top of the southernmost of two white posts at top of hill south-east of Augerville Dam,-----	79.629
Nail in the overflow of Augerville Dam,-----	40.409
Top of fifth mile-stone,-----	60.157
Nail at the end of the overflow of the Webbing Co's Dam,-----	48.814
S. E. corner of the lower step of Hamden Church,-----	77.220
S. E. corner of the lower step of the Centreville House,--	71.543
Angle (on top fence) formed by the meeting of the two main roads above Centreville,-----	102.850
West end of overflow of Beers' Dam,-----	57.018
The platform scales at Ives' Station,-----	93.520
S. E. end of a square timber of the overflow of Ives' Dam,-----	68.900
East end of the overflow of Ives' new Dam,-----	75.421
The third stone from the south-west end of the overflow of F. Ives' Dam,-----	90.582
Top of leaning post at corner of Kimberly's store, near Mt. Carmel station,-----	112.429
Top of large cedar horse-post just beyond corner of road leading back of Mt. Carmel to Wallingford,-----	111.049
MT. CARMEL (highest point of rock north of bolt-hole under Coast Survey signal,)-----	736.025

Physical Features of the New Haven Region.—In connection with this statement of Mr. Bache, the following description of the principal features of the New Haven region, by Prof. James D. Dana, will be found interesting:

"Either side of New Haven Bay,—an indentation of the coast about four miles in depth,—there is a north-and-south range of hills, the trap and sandstone ridges of East Haven and North Haven on the east, and the eastern portion of the Woodbridge plateau on the west; and these make the eastern and western boundaries of the New Haven region. Their height, which is greatest to the north, probably nowhere exceeds 600 feet. The width of the region varies from about four miles on the south to seven on the north, and the whole length from the sound to Mt. Carmel—its true northern topographical limit—is twelve miles. The northern half of the region is divided longitudinally by two lines of ridges: (1) the long West Rock trap ridge near the



Explanation of the map.—A, Allingtown village. B, Beacon Hill. Bh, Beaver hills. Ch, Cherry Hill. E, East Rock range, consisting of East Rock proper to the northwest, Indian Head, and then Snake Rock. Ed, Edgewood, the estate of Donald G. Mitchell, Esq. F, Fort Hale. F, Ferry Point, or Red Rock, on the Quinnipiac. J, Judges' Cave, on the West Rock ridge. L, Light House. M, Mill Rock. MP, Maltby Park, only three of the proposed lakes of which are constructed. O, Oyster Point. P, Pine Rock. Rd, Round Hill. Rt, Rabbit or Peter's Rock. Sm, Sachem's ridge. T, Turnpike; also Tomlinson's bridge, across the head of New Haven bay. V, Whitneyville. W, West Rock, the south end of West Rock ridge. W C, West Cape, or West Haven Point. Wh, Whitney Peak. W L, Wintergreen Lake, just north of Wintergreen Falls. Wn, Warner's Rock. *bm*, Beaver Pond Meadows; *m*, Mineral Spring, southeast of North Haven; *n1*, *n2*, *n3*, *n4*, different notches in the West Rock ridge; *n1*, *n2*, the upper and lower Bethany Notches; *n3*, the Hamden Notch; *n4*, Wintergreen Notch.

Scale, 4-10ths of an inch to the mile.

western side, four hundred feet and upward in height; and (2) nearly midway in the area east of West Rock, the short isolated East Rock (E) range of trap and sandstone, and the continuation of this range northward to Mt. Carmel in the low Quinnipiac sandstone ridge which divides the waters of Mill River and the Quinnipiac. The New Haven region hence consists in its northern half of three subordinate north-and-south regions: (1) a narrow valley west of West Rock, drained by West River; (2) a broad central plain (the Hamden plain), continuous with the New Haven plain, rising into hills to the northward, and drained along the east side by Mill River; and (3) a wide eastern portion occupied by the river-course and the extensive meadow lands of the Quinnipiac, in other words, the wide valley of the Quinnipiac. South of East Rock, the central New Haven plain blends with that of the Quinnipiac. The West Rock ridge to the north throws off a branch on the east which curves around to Mt. Carmel and forms the northern boundary of the central of the three subordinate regions. This central region is partly subdivided across, on a curving line between West and East Rocks, by two short trap ridges; Pine Rock (P), a third of a mile from West Rock, and Mill Rock (M), which adjoins East Rock; the width of the interval between the two is nearly a mile. Mill River passes through a deep cut in the Mill Rock ridge, at the village of Whitneyville."

Additions to the Zoological Collections.—The most important feature of the special zoölogical work during the year has been the coöperation of Professor A. E. Verrill, the curator and his assistant Mr. S. I. Smith in the researches of the U. S. Fish Commissioner, Prof. S. F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, in reference to the fishes of the coast and inland waters, their food, modes of reproduction, rate of growth, migrations, and habits generally, as well as upon the character of the fisheries and their effects upon the fishes. Hitherto, very little reliable information in regard to the habits and food even of our common marketable fishes has been published, and most of the statements upon which the legislation in regard to the fisheries has been based are but crude "guesses" of fishermen.

In order to obtain any solid basis of facts upon which alone legislation can be safely based, it was necessary to undertake new and very extended investigations in the most scientific manner, for every kind of information desired. Arrangements were accordingly made with Prof. Baird for the fullest coöperation in these researches. The part of the work specially in charge of the curator and Mr. Smith has been the investigation of the *food* of the fishes, and the sources from whence it is derived, together with the character of the bottoms, temperature of the waters, etc. It was soon found that to obtain such

information would involve a systematic zoölogical survey, as complete as possible, in each region investigated. In the spring vacation, the curator, and assistants visited Great Egg Harbor, N. J., and made many useful observations upon the food of the fishes of that region, and secured a valuable collection both of the fishes and the invertebrata. During the summer vacation, in coöperation with Professor Baird and his party, a thorough zoölogical survey of Vineyard Sound and the adjacent waters was undertaken.

The collections made during these explorations are by far the largest and most complete ever made upon any portion of our coast, both for the fishes and the invertebrata. All of the latter have been sent here for identification and description; after this shall have been done, the Yale Museum will receive a complete series, and the duplicates will be sent to other institutions. A large portion of this work of identification has been already completed, and the curator has in preparation a lengthy report upon the invertebrate faunæ and the physical features of the regions explored, which will be illustrated by charts showing the localities of the dredgings, character of the bottom, depth of water, temperature, etc., and by about three hundred figures of the animals obtained. Prof. Baird has also given a series of the fishes, including several that are entirely new to our coasts, obtained at the same time by his party. Among the fishes are a considerable number of skins of sharks, rays, and other large species.

Preparations have been made and apparatus constructed to carry on still more extensive explorations of the same kind, in the Bay of Fundy and on St. George's Bank. All the naturalists engaged in these explorations have cheerfully given their time and labor without any pecuniary compensation.

Geological Department, Prof. O. C. MARSH, Curator.—The present year has been an important one for this Department, as the Museum has received the largest accessions ever made in a single season. The new material is, moreover, especially valuable, as it contains a very large number of fossil vertebrates new to science.

Continued efforts have of late been made by this department to increase the collection in Osteology, more especially as an aid to the investigations of the extinct vertebrate remains, which now form the most prominent feature of this Museum. More than two hundred skeletons of recent animals, most of them typical specimens, have been secured during the last year, so that ample facilities for the study of Comparative Osteology are now afforded.

The most important gifts received during the past year are the various collections made by the Yale Expedition in charge of Professor Marsh, which spent the summer and autumn of

1871 in geological explorations in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific Coast.

The expedition, although attended with much hardship, difficulty and danger, was in all respects successful, and resulted in placing in the Yale Museum not less than 15,000 specimens of fossil vertebrate remains, including probably seventy-five undescribed species, some of them of great interest. Large collections of recent animals, and many valuable ethnological specimens were also secured. Measured by the expenditure of the party, and the important assistance received from the Government and other sources, the results of the expedition may fairly be regarded as representing a gift to the Museum of not less than \$40,000, and the expedition of the previous year an equal amount. The combined collections of extinct vertebrates made by the two expeditions place the Yale Museum in this respect far in advance of any other in this country.

Among the other noteworthy additions to the Museum during the past year may be mentioned an interesting collection of fossil animals from the Tertiary of Greece, received in exchange from the University of Athens, through the Hon. Robert P. Keep, of the class of 1865, late U. S. Consul at Piraeus, Greece.

Two additional professors have recently been appointed, Mr. Thomas R. Lounsbury, a graduate of the academic department in the class of 1859, to be Professor of the English Language, and Mr. Oscar D. Allen, Ph.D., a graduate of the Scientific School in the class of 1861, to be Professor of Metallurgy.

Progress has been made in the institution in drawing, particularly through the assistance of the Yale School of the Fine Arts. Arrangements were made upon the appointment of Professor Niemeyer, by which the Freshman class in the Scientific School, and some of the higher students, should receive his instructions during the year, and the results have been highly satisfactory. In addition, the services of Mr. F. R. Honey, formerly a pupil of the South Kensington Museum, London, and subsequently a practical Mechanical Engineer, have been secured as an instructor in Orthographic Projection.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGES.

The table on the next page contains figures creditable to our Colleges and Professional Seminaries, which embrace 1,137 students, coming from thirty different American States or Territories and six foreign countries. Only 125 sons of Connecticut are reported in the Colleges and Seminaries named out of this State. In proportion to its population, no other State is educating so large a number of students in its Colleges. These

institutions reflect honor upon the State, and deserve to be cherished by the people.

A TABLE

Showing the residences of students in the Colleges of Connecticut, and the number of students in the Professional Schools of the State; also the number of Connecticut students in the Colleges and Professional Schools of other States.

STATES.	Yale.	Trinity.	Wesley. Univ.	Total.	II. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.
Connecticut,-----	147	17	22	186	Yale Theological Seminary,---- 68
New York,-----	155	22	54	231	Theological Institute of Conn.,-- 25
Massachusetts,-----	28	4	44	76	Berkeley Divinity School,-- -- 37
Pennsylvania,-----	38	11	4	53	Total Theological Students,-- 130
Ohio,-----	35	2	0	37	
New Jersey,-----	20	2	8	30	III. OTHER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.
Illinois,-----	25	3	0	28	Yale Medical School,----- 26
Maine,-----	8	5	11	24	Yale Law School,----- 21
New Hampshire,-----	6	1	6	13	Sheffield Scientific School,----- 149
Missouri,-----	10	1	0	11	Total in these Schools,---- 196
Vermont,-----	5	0	6	11	Graduate Students in Philosophy,
Michigan,-----	6	4	0	10	etc.,----- 20
North Carolina,-----	0	7	1	8	GRAND TOTAL,----- 1,137
Kentucky,-----	7	1	0	8	
California,-----	5	1	1	7	<i>Number of Connecticut Students in</i>
Georgia,-----	2	4	0	6	<i>Colleges and Professional Schools</i>
South Carolina,-----	0	5	1	6	<i>in other States.</i>
Wisconsin,-----	4	1	1	6	Brown University,----- 19
Dist. Columbia,-----	3	1	0	4	Amherst College,----- 16
Iowa,-----	3	1	0	4	Harvard College,----- 6
Maryland,-----	2	0	2	4	Dartmouth College,----- 5
Rhode Island,-----	2	1	1	4	Columbia College,----- 2
Indiana,-----	3	0	0	3	College of New Jersey,----- 2
Louisiana,-----	1	2	0	3	LaFayette College, Pa.,----- 1
Alabama,-----	1	1	0	2	Madison University,----- 1
Delaware,-----	1	0	1	2	Marietta College,----- 1
Texas,-----	0	2	0	2	Michigan University,----- 1
Minnesota,-----	0	1	0	1	Tufts College,----- 1
Tennessee,-----	1	0	0	1	University of Rochester,----- 1
Virginia,-----	0	1	0	1	Williams College,----- 1
OTHER COUNTRIES.					Total,----- 57
China,-----	2	0	0	2	THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.
Sandwich Islands,-----	2	0	0	2	Andover Seminary,----- 4
Syria,-----	2	0	0	2	Union "----- 4
England,-----	1	0	0	1	Newton "----- 3
India,-----	1	0	0	1	Harvard "----- 2
South Africa,-----	1	0	0	1	Princeton "----- 2
TOTAL,-----	527	101	163	791	Tufts College "----- 2
SUMMARY.					Bangor "----- 1
I. COLLEGES.					Total,----- 18
Yale College, (Academic),-----	527				
Trinity College,-----		101			
Wesleyan University,-----			163		
Total in Colleges,-----	791				

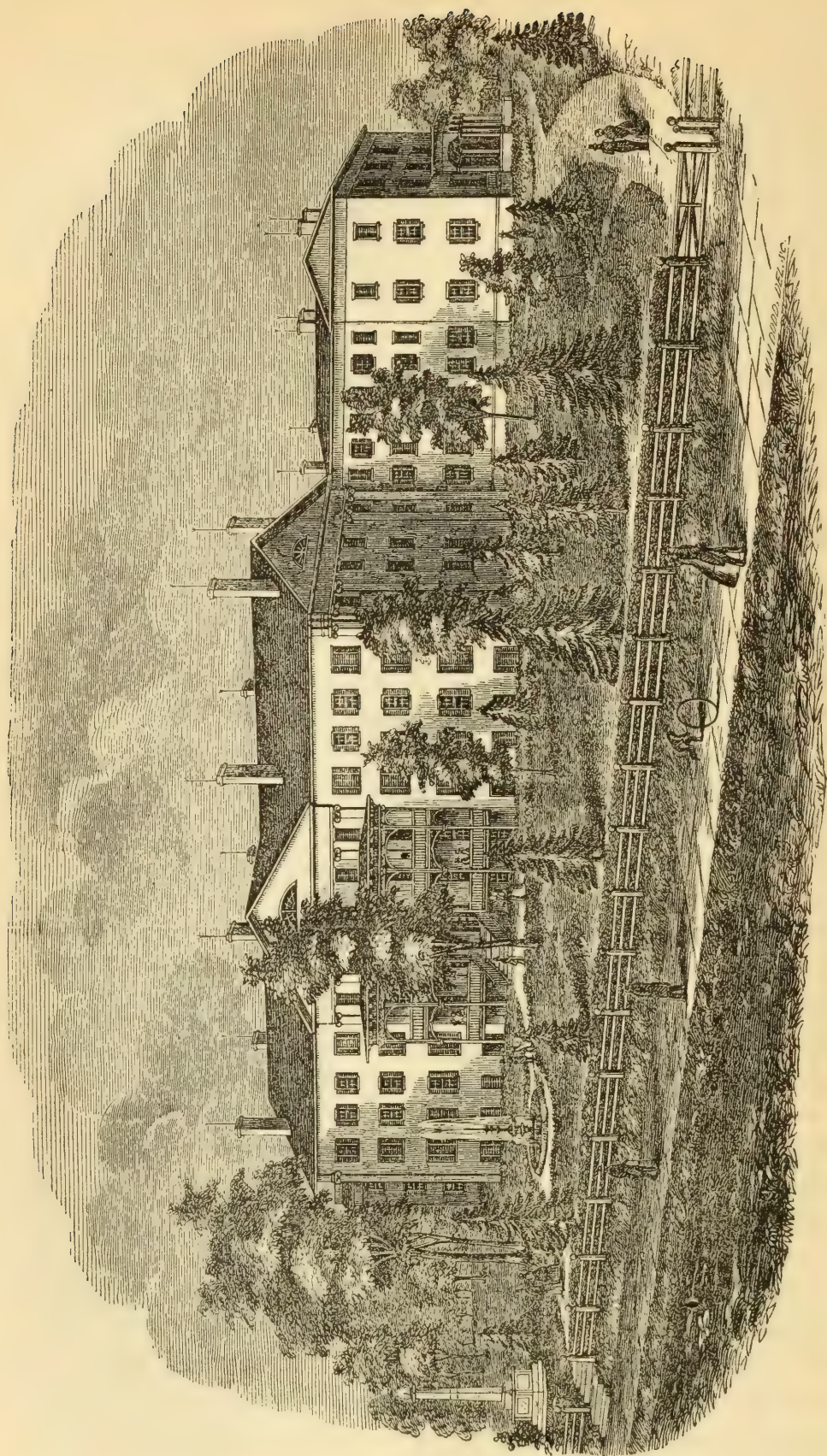
LAW SCHOOLS.		SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.	
Columbia College,-----	11	Cornell University,-----	9
Harvard,-----	4	Brown University,-----	5
Columbian College, D. C.,-----	2	Mass. Institute of Technology,-----	4
Michigan University,-----	1	Oberlin, Scientific Department,-----	3
	—	Union College “ “-----	1
Total,-----	18		—
		Total,-----	22
MEDICAL SCHOOLS.		Total out of the State,-----	125
Harvard,-----	5		
Michigan University,-----	3		
Dartmouth,-----	1		
University of Vermont,-----	1		
	—		
Total,-----	10		

There are probably a few more, in other institutions.

THE AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THIS institution still merits its old title, the *American Asylum*. It was long the only institution of the kind in this country. It is not only the oldest, but the most truly national. It is supported in part by each of the New England States, and during the last year has had private pupils from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California. The number in attendance during the last year was 291. Of these the State of Maine supported 59, New Hampshire 22, Vermont 19, Massachusetts 109, Rhode Island 10, Connecticut 60. According to the last census, the whole number of the deaf and dumb in the United States is 16,205, or one in two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight of the population. The whole number in New England is 1,654, or one in two thousand and forty-eight. The actual number no doubt considerably exceeds these figures of the census. A cut of the building will be found on the next page. Nearly two thousand pupils have been trained in this institution during the last fifty-six years. No similar school in America has graduated so many pupils, or maintained so long-continued and well-merited celebrity. The experience of over half a century attests the wisdom of its founders.

Instruction in articulation and lip-reading has been regularly given during the last year to a class of twenty-five semi-mutes. In May last Mr. A. Graham Bell, of England, and more recently of Canada, commenced a course of lectures and instruction in this institution upon the system of “visible speech”



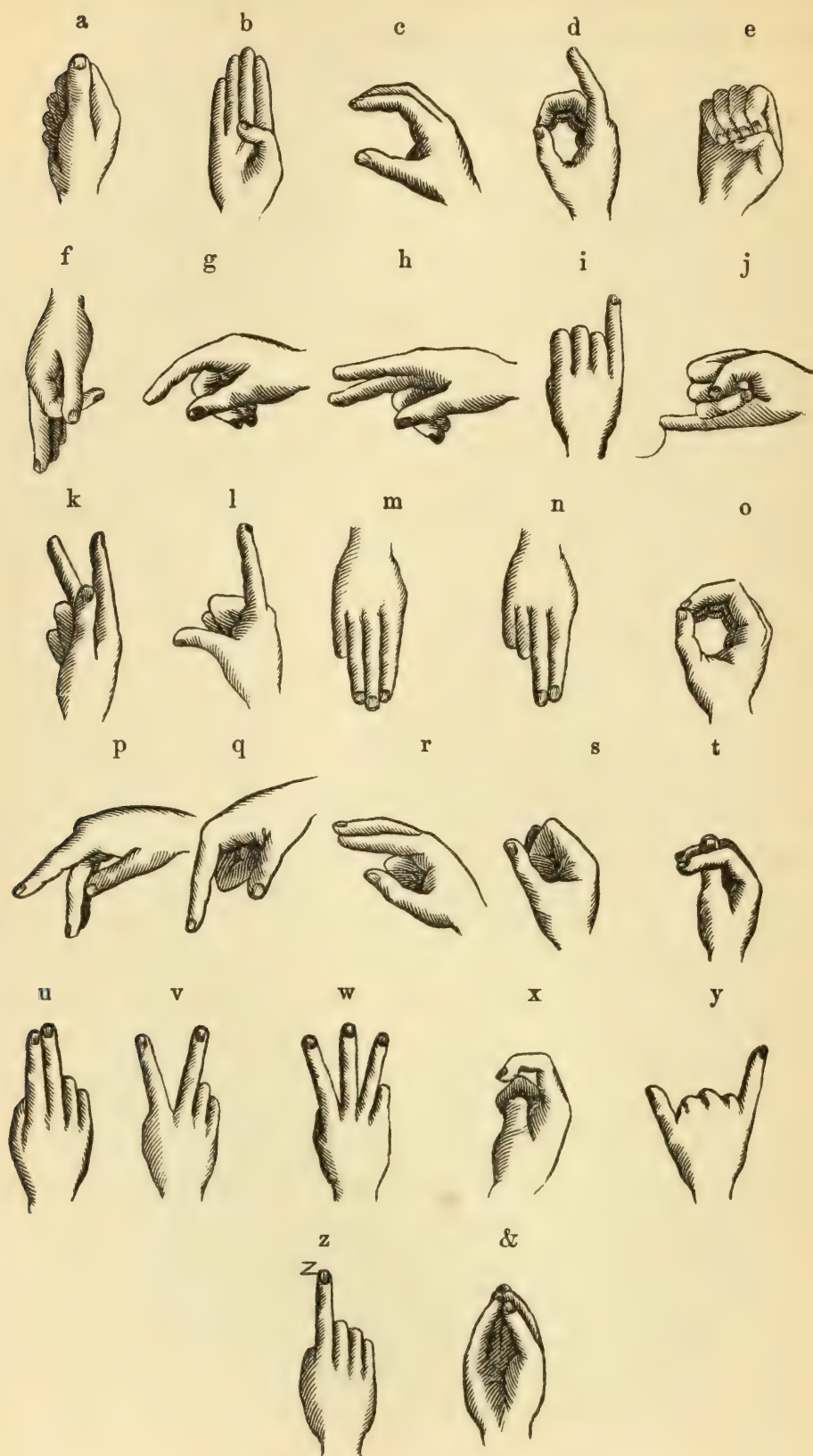
invented by his father, Mr. A. Melville Bell, of England, which has recently been introduced with good results in the deaf and dumb schools of Boston and Northampton.

CAN DEAF-MUTES BE TRAINED TO TALK?

Impossible! was long the answer to this question, except by Him who bestowed the divine gift of speech. An instance of a deaf-mute articulating well under the instruction of the Bishop of Hagulstad, in England, some twelve hundred years ago, was accepted as a miracle. But modern skill has made such "miracles" common.

My observations, both at home and abroad, convince me that it is both possible and practicable to train some deaf-mutes to speak. Those especially who have keen perceptive powers, the quick and sharp eye, can read from the lips and by imitation, and otherwise be trained to articulate. For a large number, and probably the majority of the congenitally deaf, the language of signs and pantomime is the most serviceable. Articulation cannot wisely be made the exclusive or fundamental principle of instruction. Articulation may supplement other methods and become a prominent drill with a small and favored number of congenitally deaf, and with a large proportion of those who early became deaf after beginning to speak. One of the most successful of the German teachers of articulation, Mr. Hill, of Weissenfels, after over forty years of experience, says, in regard to the proportion of his pupils who learned to speak and read from his lips, "Out of one hundred pupils, eighty-five on graduating can talk on common things with their intimate friends, sixty-two can do so easily, and eleven can converse readily with strangers on ordinary subjects." For a congenital mute to learn to talk well is a great achievement, as yet somewhat rare, and always highly creditable to both teacher and pupil. Articulation is now regularly taught to a portion at least of the pupils in most of the deaf-mute schools in Europe. In our excellent school at Hartford it is properly made the adjunct rather than the sole and fundamental principle. With the addition of the classes for articulation now adopted, our American Asylum holds a proud position among the very best of the kind in the world. Classes in

ALPHABET OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.



articulation have recently been organized in the deaf and dumb institutions of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and other States.

The Clark Institution at Northampton is the largest and most successful one in this country for the special purpose of training deaf-mutes in articulation. Last year it had forty-four pupils, of whom only seven were congenitally deaf.

The system of articulation is most favorable with semi-deaf and semi-mute pupils. My acquaintance with the Principal, Miss Rogers—first as a school-girl, and subsequently as a teacher employed on my recommendation, and in a school which I often officially inspected—enables me to speak highly of her rare tact, enthusiasm and success. I met her in Europe, where she has spent nearly a year in studying the most improved methods of teaching articulation. She was greatly interested in the school of Mr. Lehfelddt, in Vienna, a small family school where unusual attention is given to individual instruction. She carefully inspected the great school of Mr. Deutsch, liberally supported by the Jews of Vienna, which is regarded as one of the best as well as largest of the articulating schools of Europe. Her faith in the value and success of the system has been fully confirmed by her European observations.

The following description of the system of visible speech of Mr. A. Melville Bell is given in his own words:

“The plan originated fully a quarter of a century ago. The idea conceived was that of representing the sounds of all languages by means of one alphabet, the characters of which should reveal to the eye the organic formation of the sound. Although my father’s professional duties as a corrector of the defects of utterance directly favored the study of the organic formation of sounds, still the difficulties in the way of carrying out the idea were so great that it was not until 1864 that the plan took definite shape. Then, indeed, a scheme of letters was produced which claimed to be so perfect as to represent *any sound the human mouth could utter*. The system does not interfere with any existing plan of education. Visible speech takes *no part* in the contest between articulation on the one hand, and signs and manual alphabets on the other. In presenting his system for adoption, all that the inventor means to say is this: ‘Here is a means by which you can obtain perfect articulation from deaf-mutes; *make what use of it you choose*.’ He places the *tool* in the hands of teachers, with general directions

how to use it. Visible speech is not *necessarily* associated with lip-reading. There is no doubt that, in schools where lip-reading is employed, the symbols will materially assist the pupils by showing them *what to look for* in the mouths of hearing persons, but this is apart from its greater sphere of usefulness as a means of communicating articulation. Visible speech does not profess to teach the deaf to *modulate their voices*; it deals with articulation pure and simple. There is no doubt that, by means of the symbols, the quality or 'timbre' of the voice may be influenced; and future experiments will show how far a harsh and disagreeable voice may be made soft and pleasing by means of them. Deaf-mutes may be taught to modulate their voices, and to read with expression, by means of an (at present) unpublished development of visible speech, which aims at representing pictorially the changes of the voice in regard to force, duration, and pitch. This system constitutes an elocutionary, and, in its fullest development, a musical notation, accomplishing for the throat what visible speech does for the mouth. We all know that our deaf-mute pupils give on the play-ground and elsewhere *perfectly natural inflections*. They laugh and cry like other children. The problem is to make them *conscious* of the movements of their voices. Experiments in the Boston school have proved that this can be done. Analogy reveals the cause of the only partial success that has hitherto attended the efforts to teach articulation to the congenital deaf-mute. The attempt to make him utter words and sentences, *from the very outset of his education*, can only be productive of imperfect articulation. It will be difficult, and in many cases impossible, to correct afterward the defects engendered by too great anxiety for progress on the part of his teacher. The mouth must be educated to produce sounds before the difficulties of spoken language can be successfully grappled with. By means of the symbols the elementary sounds may be combined in all sorts of ways to form *senseless* compounds analogous to syllables, words, and sentences. These should be uttered at first very slowly; then, by degrees, faster and faster, until the power of correct and rapid utterance has been attained. Then, and not till then, will it be safe to introduce articulation with sense attached."

The family school of the Whipples in Ledyard, has attained great success in teaching deaf-mutes by articulation. Jonathan Whipple, the grand-father of the present Principal, deserves the credit of being the first successful teacher of this method in America. His son, a deaf-mute, is a remarkable illustration

of the excellence of his father's drill and of the value of the system. The grand-son, either by inheritance or training, seems to have rare adaptation to this work.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The greater attendance consequent on the organization of Free Schools, and the growing interest of the people in education, have prompted the building or enlargement of many school-houses. During the last four years \$1,688,563.46 have been expended for building and repairing school houses, while the amount for the *fifteen* previous years was \$1,074,352.82. The expenditures for the last four years for this purpose exceed those of the previous fifteen years by more than half a million (\$614,210.64). Among the superior houses erected the last year may be named one at South Manchester, built solely at the expense of the Cheney Brothers, the High School at Danielsonville, and the Charter Oak School in Hartford, the cut of which is given on page 85, and the Morgan School of Clinton. I do not know where else in the world can be found a school-house for the *children of operatives* surpassing the Charter Oak.

The cuts of the Wadsworth street and Charter Oak street School house, on pp. 85-92, illustrate the growth of the South School District of Hartford. The former was built in 1857. Successive additions during the last twenty years have three-folded its accommodations, as well as improved them in respect to egress and ingress, furniture and ventilation. The prosperity of the schools has been greatly promoted by the official permanency of the Prudential Committee. But little change has been made in this office during twenty-five years, and none for the last six years. This stability of the South District, so strongly favoring unity and efficiency of management, furnishes an example worthy of imitation throughout the State.

The following is a description of the Charter Oak building :

It is 95 × 54 feet on the ground, and three stories high above the basement, and is surmounted by a French roof, from which rises the bell tower.

The base of the building, for three feet above the ground, is of Portland stone, laid in cement, and resting upon substantial piling driven to the depth of fifteen to twenty-five feet. The walls of the building above the stone base are faced with

pressed brick, and the caps and sills are of brown stone. The brick walls are hollow, and constructed with heavy outside pilasters through which the ventilating flues and chimneys are carried, thus leaving the inside surface of the walls plain for blackboards. For this reason also the hot air flues are all constructed within the main central partition wall. The building has four entrances, one at each side, and one at each end. The side doors are designed for the use of teachers and visitors, and the two doors at the ends, (one for males and the other for females,) opening direct into the play rooms, are for the use of the pupils. The floor of the basement is of cement, and elevated some twenty inches above the side walks, and the grounds are so graded as to give them a gradual descending slope from the building outward. The basement is twelve feet in height and divided into rooms as shown on the plan. The two play rooms are each 32×25 feet. The school rooms are each 32×25 feet, and the wardrobes 17×5 feet. These two stories are each $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height in the clear. On the third floor is an assembly room, 58×52 feet, which is furnished with a beautiful "Steck" piano. This story is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. All the school rooms are provided with platforms, chairs and school desks of the best models for the use of the teachers. The chairs and desks occupied by the pupils are of the most approved patterns, the seats being hung on pivots so as to be thrown up or down at the pleasure or convenience of the occupants in taking or leaving their places. This arrangement also enables the janitor the more readily to keep the rooms and especially the floors neat and tidy. The school rooms are all large and commodious, and will comfortably seat on an average fifty pupils each, or five hundred in the ten rooms.

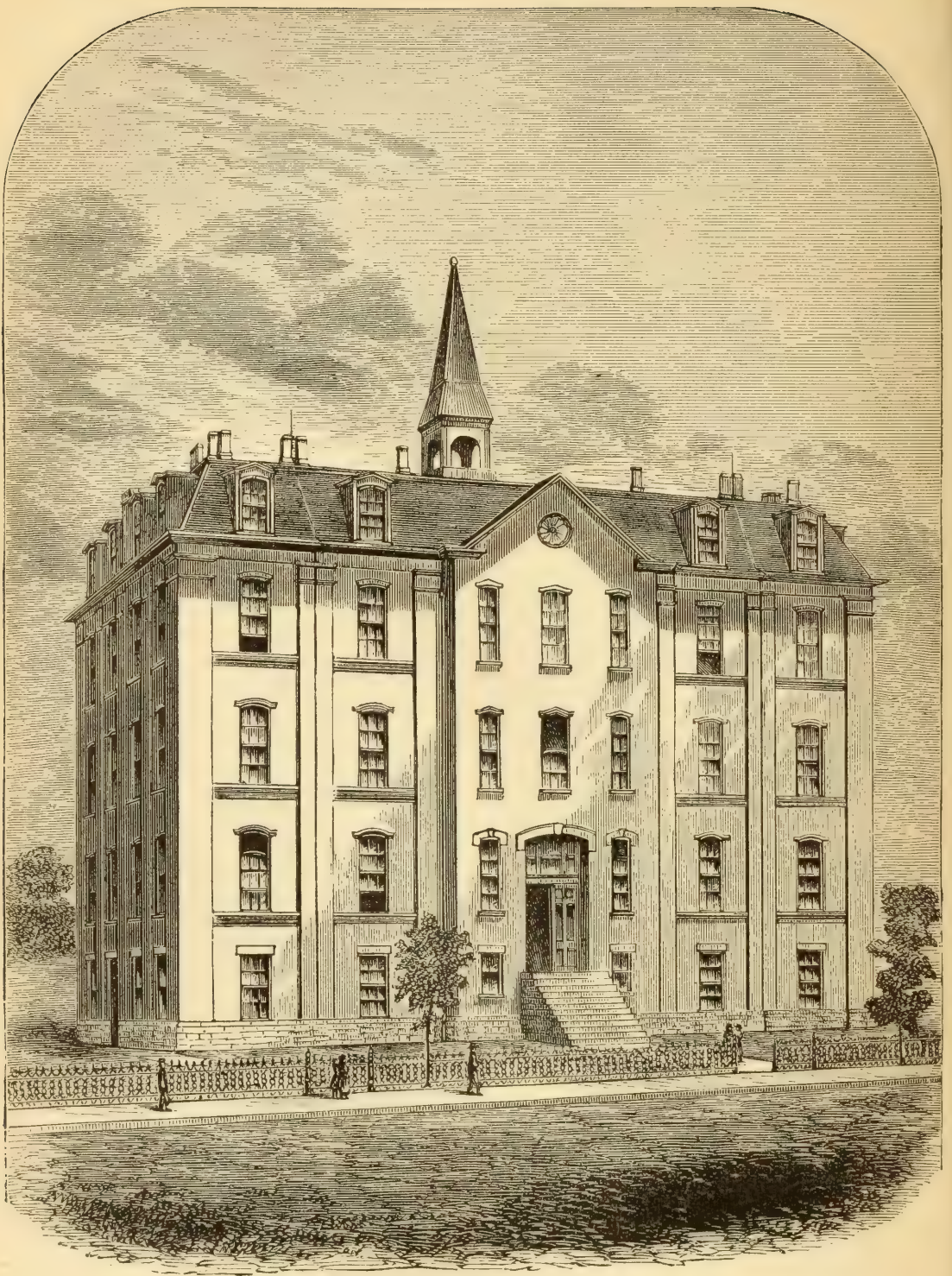
Each room has its wardrobe and hydrant on the same floor for the use of the pupils, and directly over these suitable wardrobes are arranged for the use of the teachers, making the whole as complete and perfect as possible in every particular.

THE MORGAN SCHOOL.

The new Morgan School edifice, the cut of which appropriately forms the frontispiece to this report, was dedicated in December last. It is a noble structure, finely located on high ground in the center of a large lot. The building and ground cost \$60,000. There is an endowment fund of \$50,000. The whole is the munificent gift of Charles Morgan, of New York, who thus gratefully remembers his native town. The school has opened under most favorable auspices. Its Board of Trustees act in harmony with the School Visitors, and make this a Free School open to all the children of the town, which has united its districts and voted a liberal sum for the support of the school, in order to make it one of superior excellence. It is Mr. Morgan's judicious plan to help those who help themselves. With moderate appropriations, the town of Clinton can henceforth proffer to all its children the richest opportunities of culture. Its citizens are justly proud of this noble Institution, and profoundly grateful to the liberal donor. Clinton is now a favored town. With rare natural advantages, this school will constitute a new attraction to invite desirable residents.

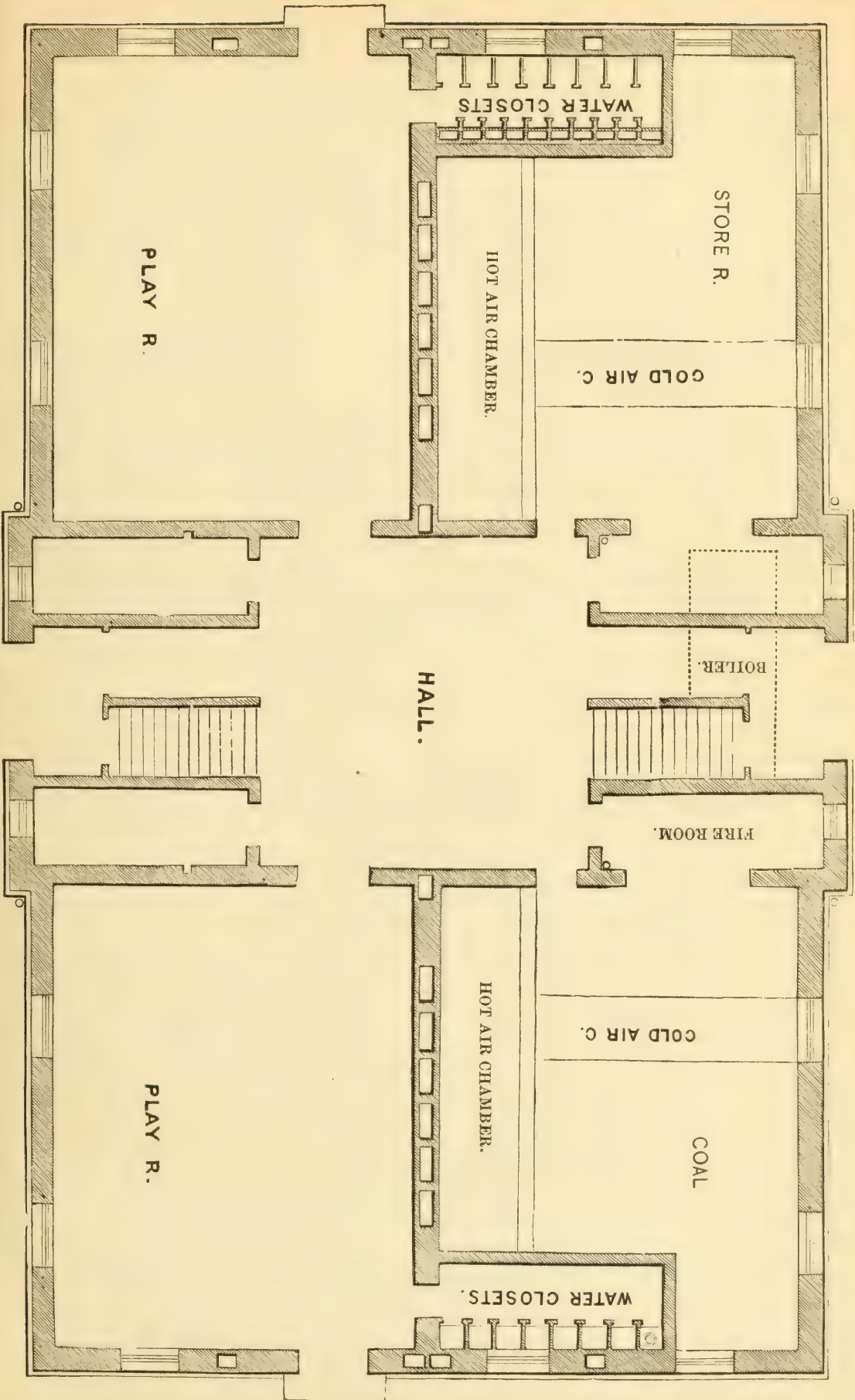


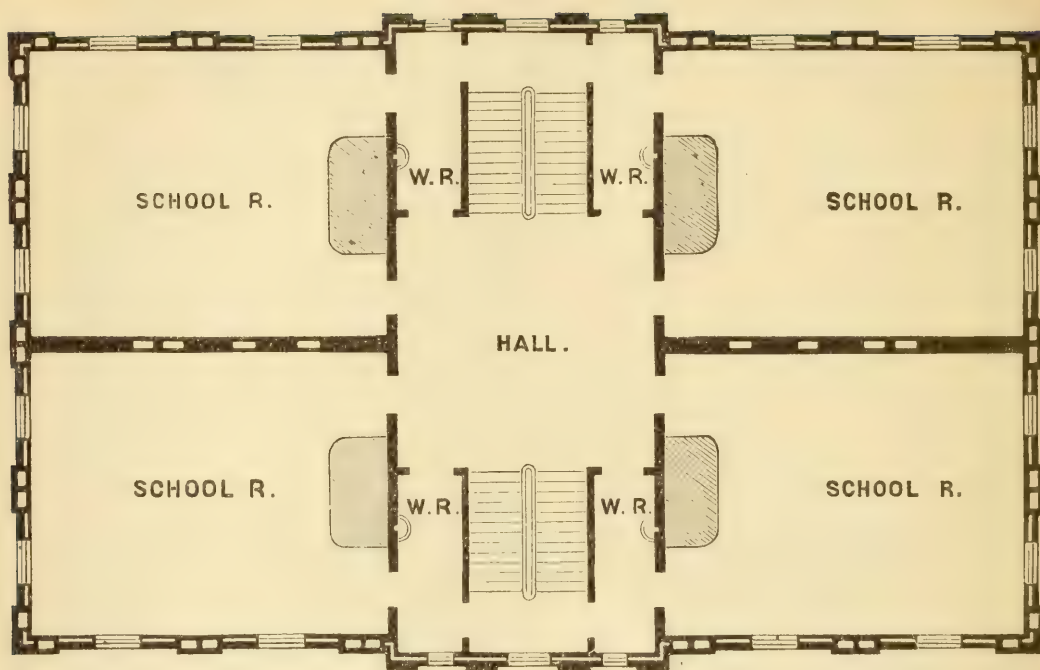
Chas. A. Morgan



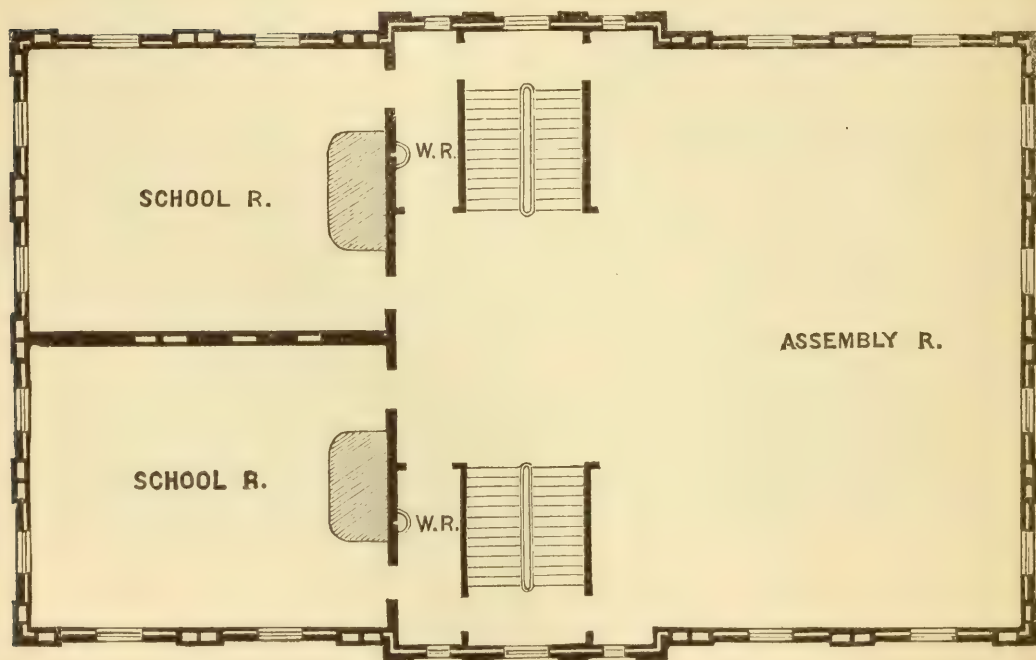
Charter Oak Street School.

BAS E M E N T .

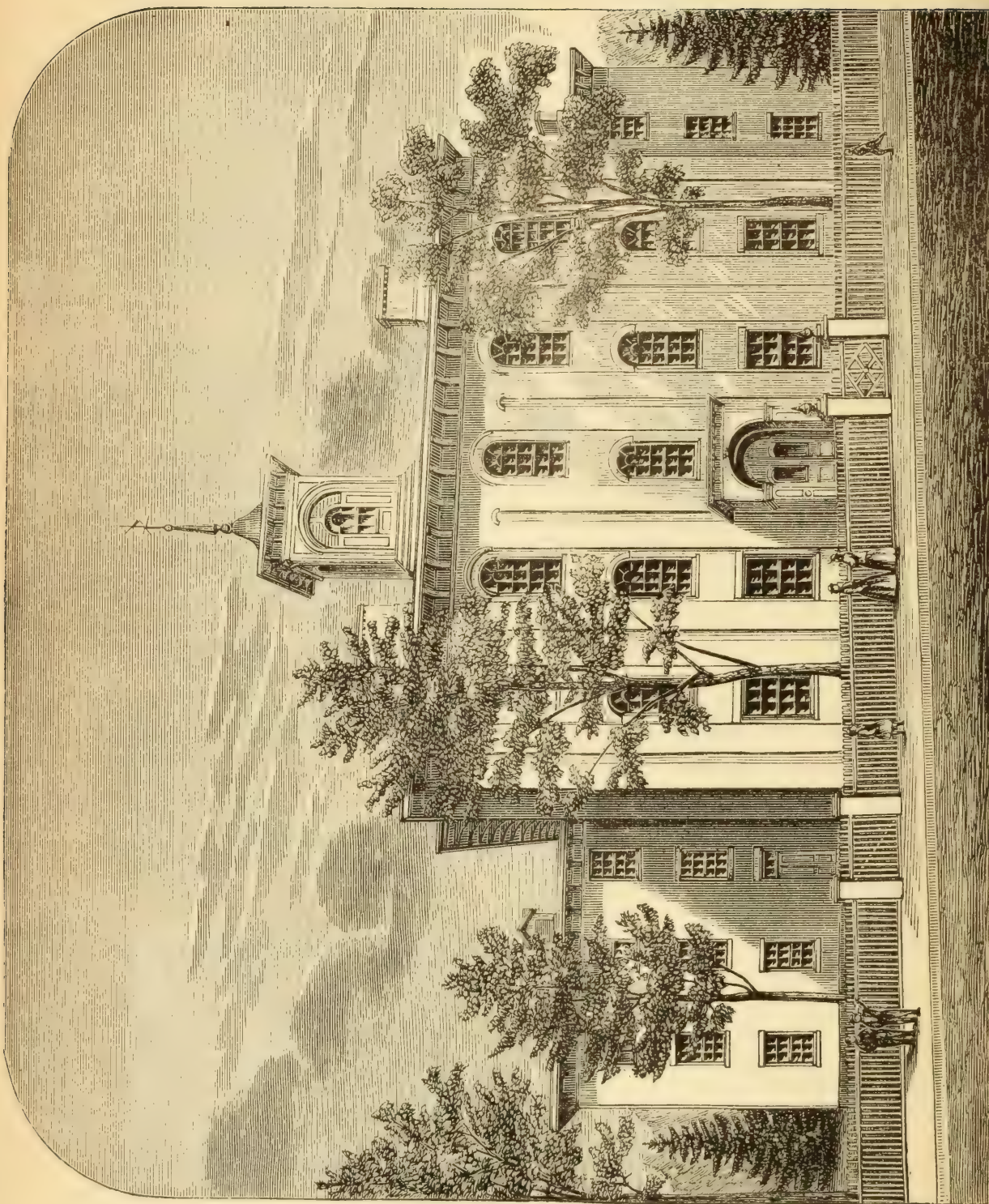




First and Second Floors.



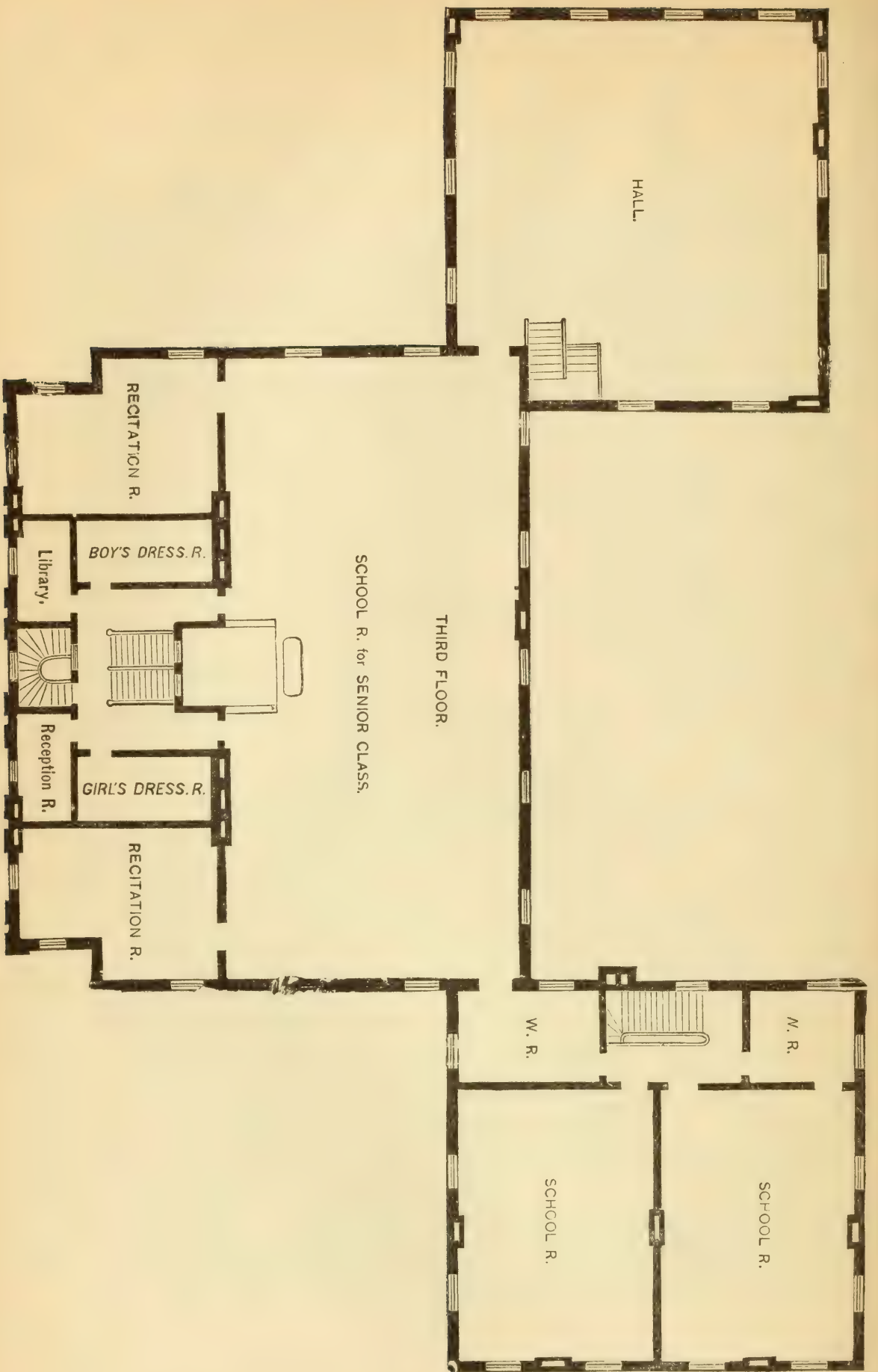
Third Floor.



Wadsworth Street School.



PLAN OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.



HALL.

THIRD FLOOR.

SCHOOL R. for SENIOR CLASS.

M. R.

W. R.

SCHOOL R.

SCHOOL R.

RECITATION R.

BOY'S DRESS. R.

Library.

GIRL'S DRESS. R.

Reception R.

RECITATION R.

The Institution lacks but one thing to make it complete in all its appointments, and that is a library. Fortunately the building has a spacious library room. The school will first train the children, but a library would educate the entire community. It would also greatly help the teachers, and thus improve the school. The true teacher must be progressive. When he ceases to learn, he should stop teaching. Only he who thirsts for knowledge can impart the love of it. His mental life is gone who has got into the ruts.

A library supplements the school and helps the pupils, multiplying their means of culture. Access to a good library invites a taste for books and fosters the habit of reading. Horace Greeley and Henry Wilson—each having scanty school privileges—may be named as representing a large class who were educated mainly by an early taste for reading. A public library has proved a blessing to multitudes.

On the opening of the school, Mr. Morgan generously provided a liberal supply of maps, charts, apparatus and reference books for the school, which will greatly increase its usefulness. A nucleus of a good library has already been formed. Let the town of Clinton apply the library law, and annually appropriate a small amount for the increase of the library, and this institution will be most complete in all its appointments.

No town of its size in Connecticut can show a school edifice so admirable and well provided with maps and reference books, or a school of so high an order. The children of Clinton are greatly favored. Free to them all, the children of the poor as well as the rich, are now opened the choicest educational privileges even up to full preparation for college. Many youth of Clinton against whom penury would otherwise bar the temple of knowledge, will here gain a higher education. This school will awaken new ambitions, and discover and develop what otherwise would be latent talent. Many a gifted, but poor and modest boy, who would have been discouraged from attempting liberal studies, will here be made conscious of his power, and inspired with higher aspirations.

The example of the generous founder of the Morgan School is worthy of imitation. What genuine gratification must come to him from the founding of this school, already prosperous

beyond the expectations of its friends, but whose future usefulness and power only generations yet unborn can tell. Are there not other wealthy sons of Connecticut whose love for the old homestead and their native town should prompt them to bring such filial gifts to the mother soil that bore them? There is hardly a town in our State that has not sent forth some of her sons to fill positions of commanding influence, or to the attainment of affluence. By founding schools or libraries, how wisely and easily could the favorites of fortune build a monument each for himself in his native town, and be gratefully recognized as the benefactor of his fellow-citizens and of future generations.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School no longer needs any commendation from me. The people now recognize its value, and each year multiplies its friends. Its results have turned many honest opponents to warm supporters. The number of different scholars during the year has been one hundred and forty-nine. Of these, fourteen were in the Institute class. The members of this class and many others remain not more than a single term. Most of them had been previously engaged more or less in teaching. Even in so brief a time they make considerable preparation for this work. Half a loaf is better than no bread. So a partial course is better than none. It should, however, be understood that the Normal course cannot be mastered in a single term. Those whose connection with the school is thus temporary should not be confounded with the graduates. Even with the latter class, there will, of course, be some instances of failure. Not all the graduates of any professional institution, whether of law, medicine, theology or didactics, succeed in their chosen profession. It may be safely asserted that failures are as rare with the graduates of the Normal School as of any other professional school.

Though in the old building, the present school is virtually a new institution organized but three years ago, with new teachers and new courses of study. This re-organization has involved all the difficulties of starting a new one, increased

somewhat by the legacy of prejudice left by the old one. The teachers have toiled with zeal and success. They have made the school their pet and pride. Most of them have declined other situations offering larger salaries. One of the lady assistants lately declined the offer of an eligible situation in one of the best High Schools of this country, enforced by the proffered advance of several hundred dollars in salary. While we may rejoice in the devotion of the instructors to this school, the State of Connecticut ought not to ask of them such pecuniary sacrifices. Their salaries ought to be increased. No service performed for the State is more important than that which improves the qualifications of our teachers. Nearly six hundred employed last year never taught before. In the Normal School, the skill and experience of experts are made available for novices. Hints learned in long personal service, or drawn from observation of the mistakes and successes of others, are given to beginners. The plastic mind of childhood is too precious a kind of apparatus to be periled in hap-hazard experiments, or in ignorantly trying exploded theories. The teacher should understand the material on which he works, the tools with which he works, and the end for which he works, the difficulties to be expected, the mistakes to be avoided, the secret of success and the common causes of failure. He who learns well-considered principles of school organization, government and instruction, is better fitted for emergencies than the novice relying on the chance expedients of the moment. These Normal principles and methods are not to be blindly followed in any mechanical routine. They are to be the teacher's servant, not his master. They are to be modified in adaptation to changing conditions and endlessly varying characters. The true teacher studies the traits of each pupil, his evil tendencies as well as his strong points, and then aims to help him make the most of himself, and get full possession and use of his powers.

A detailed statement of all payments made by the State Board of Education for the purposes of the Normal School, from July 4th, 1871, to May 11th, 1872.

[*Note.*—This includes no part of the Teachers' Salaries for the Summer term, which began April 15th, 1872.]

I. *Repairs.*

For Carpenter work,	\$517.24
“ Lumber and supplies,	394.48
“ Plumbing and supplies,	1,238.94
“ Mason work and supplies,	476.84
“ Painting,	281.58
“ Wall Paper,	7.50
“ Carpets,	37.00
“ Weather Strips,	23.80
“ Laborers,	82.85
“ Tin work on roof,	14.96
	<hr/>
	\$3,075.19
Less cash received from First School District of New Britain,	400.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of repairs to the State,	\$2,675.19

II. *Current Expenses.*

For Salaries of Teachers, (see above,)	\$4,607.00
“ Advertising,	202.37
“ School Books and Stationery,	184.02
“ Coal,	238.59
“ Insurance,	72.00
“ Printing, (Catalogues, etc.)	65.25
“ Anniversary Expenses,	42.17
“ Ordinary Repairs,	44.73
“ Chemicals,	41.58
“ Furniture,	36.99
“ Cleaning School-rooms,	24.92
“ Traveling Expenses of Principal on official business,	18.73
“ Postage and Revenue Stamps, and Box Rent,	13.92
“ Crayons, etc.,	8.71
“ Gas Bills,	7.30
“ Expressages,	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,612.28

III. *Bills from Previous Years.*

For Boiler and Heating Apparatus,	\$963.42
“ Coal Bill and Janitor's services,	405.06
	<hr/>
	\$1,368.48
	<hr/>
Total,	\$9,655.95

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Report of the Board of Education for the year 1868, contained a brief statement of educational principles, termed "The Connecticut Common School Platform." This summary was prepared by my predecessor, Prof. Daniel C. Gilman. It occasioned much discussion, and though unanimously adopted by the State Teachers' Association, encountered earnest opposition from some then unfriendly to the State Board of Education. But these questions seem now to be settled. The very principles most opposed have been approved by the people, and ratified in the platforms of both political parties. This platform, with some modifications by its author, and others suggested by prominent educators in different States, has been endorsed by the Presidents of more than twenty of our leading Colleges, by the School Superintendents of a still larger number of States, and by many other distinguished educators. Out of over one hundred of the prominent gentlemen addressed, but one dissented and refused his signature. This paper, thus sanctioned by the most eminent thinkers of the land, may properly be called the *American System of Public Instruction*. Though in its present form prepared at the request of Hon. Arinori Mori for circulation in Japan, it has both a present and historic value for Connecticut.

1. *Education Universal*.—The American people maintain in every State a system of education which begins with the infant or primary school and goes on to the Grammar and High Schools. These are called "Public Schools," and are supported chiefly by voluntary taxation, but partly by the income of funds derived from the sale of government lands, or from the gifts of individuals.

2. *Public Schools have been Tried for 250 years*.—Their estimate of the value of education is based upon an experience of nearly two centuries and a half, from the earliest settlement of New England, when public schools, high schools, and colleges were established in a region which was then almost a wilderness. The general principles then recognized are still approved in the older portions of the country, and are adopted in every new State and Territory which enters the Union.

3. *The Well Known Advantages of Education*.—It is universally conceded that a good system of education fosters virtue,

truth, submission to authority, enterprise and thrift, and thereby promotes national prosperity and power; on the other hand, that ignorance tends to laziness, poverty, vice, crime, riot, and consequently to national weakness.

4. *State Action Indispensable.*—Universal education cannot be secured without aid from the public authorities; or in other words the State, for its own protection and progress, should see that public schools are established in which at least the rudiments of an education may be acquired by every boy and girl.

5. *The Schools are Free, are open to all, and give Moral, not Sectarian Lessons.*—The schools thus carried on by the public, for the public, are (*a*) free from charges for tuition; (*b*) they are open to children from all classes in society; (*c*) no attempt is authorized to teach in them the peculiar doctrines of any religious body, though the Bible is generally read in the schools; and (*d*) the universal virtues, truth, obedience, industry, reverence, patriotism and unselfishness, are constantly inculcated.

6. *Private Schools allowed and protected by Law.*—While Public Schools are established everywhere, the government allows the largest liberty to Private Schools. Individuals, societies, and churches are free to open schools and receive freely any who will come to them, and in the exercise of this right, they are assured of the most sacred protection of the laws.

7. *Special Schools for Special Cases.*—Special schools for special cases are often provided, particularly in the large towns; for example, Evening Schools for those who are at work by day; Truant Schools for unruly and irregular children; Normal Schools for training the local teachers; High Schools for advanced instruction; Drawing Schools for mechanics, and Industrial Schools for teaching the elements of useful trades.

8. *Local Responsibility under State Supervision.*—In School matters as in other public business, the responsibilities are distributed and are brought as much as possible to the people. The federal government being a Union of many States, leaves to them the control of public instruction. The several States mark out, each for itself, the general principles to be followed, and exercise a general supervision over the workings of the system; subordinate districts or towns determine and carry out the details of the system. The Military School at West Point and the Naval School at Annapolis are maintained by the National Government.

9. *Universities and Colleges Essential.*—Institutions of the highest class, such as Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, &c., are in a few of the States maintained at the public expense; in most they are supported by endowments under the direction of private corporations, which are exempted from taxation. Consequently, where tuition is charged the rate is always low.

They are regarded as essential to the welfare of the land, and are everywhere protected and encouraged by favorable laws and charters.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the year 1870-71, our Institutes were continued as long as the funds permitted, leaving a balance of only sixty-four cents; while in 1871-72, in consequence of my absence in Europe, the number of sessions has been fewer, and only \$1600 drawn from the State treasury for that purpose.

The regular sessions were held during the months of March and April in Birmingham, Westport, Clinton, and Middletown, with an aggregate attendance of 698, or an average of 174. This is a larger average than in any former year. The interest and attendance of the citizens in these towns were equally remarkable. The largest halls and churches available were well filled. In Middletown the session began in the fine large hall of the Central School. When still more room was needed, the President of Wesleyan University welcomed the Institute to the new and beautiful Wesleyan chapel, where the remaining sessions were held. The interest taken in the proceedings, both by the President and Professors of this flourishing institution, was a pleasant recognition of the mutual inter-dependence of the College and the School. Many of the members and graduates of this College are teachers in the public schools. Really, the aim of the College and the School is one. The Presidents and some Professors in each of our Colleges have assisted at our educational meetings.

A teachers' class was held at Danielsonville during the month of August 1871, when assistance was given by five of our Institute instructors. I have been also aided by the same gentlemen in several other local institutes in different parts of the State.

The following persons have assisted at the Institutes: Governor Marshall Jewell, Judges L. F. S. Foster and E. Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, President Joseph Cummings, Professors Wm. N. Rice and R. G. Hibbard, of Wesleyan University, Rev. F. T. Russell, of Waterbury, I. N. Carleton, Wm. B. Dwight, E. S. Smith and E. M. Goldthwaite, of New Britain, H. M. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, H. E. Sawyer, of Mid-

dletown, Geo. A. Walton, of Westfield, Mass., Morris Tyler, Charles Atwater, Professors T. A. Thacher, D. C. Gilman, D. C. Eaton, Mark Bailey and Louis Bail, of Yale College, Ariel Parish, John G. Baird, L. L. Camp, J. D. Whitmore, John G. Lewis, and Benj. Jepson, of New Haven.

The following is the financial account of the Institutes :

Balance on hand from last years' account,.....	\$.64
Sum drawn from the State Treasury,.....	1,600.00
Amount for the School year 1871-72,.....	1,600.64
Amount expended for 106 lectures,.....	1,211.25
Incidental expenses,.....	388.79
Total expended,.....	\$1,600.04
Balance on hand,.....	.60

ILLITERACY.

On this subject the figures of the census tell their own story. The illiterates of New England are mainly foreigners and their children. The latter, though native born, too often inherit the indifference and ignorance of their parents. The opponents of our free institutions in Europe sometimes parade the facts as to the extent of illiteracy in America as evidence of the inefficiency of our Public Schools. They forget that the two great causes of ignorance among us have been slavery and immigration. I had frequent occasion in England to say in public and in private that much of the illiteracy charged to us belongs to their own account and is of European origin.

The contrast between New England and the eight leading slave States, given in the accompanying table, is striking. In New England the whole number of *native* illiterates is less than 32,000; in those eight Southern States the number exceeds by more than 2,600,000, the whole number of this class in New England. In New England the number of *native* illiterates, made up mostly of the children of foreigners, is 16.29 per cent., while in the Southern States the number is about *one hundred per cent.*, 99.52. The explanation of the illiteracy of the South then, is plainly that slave code which prohibited the education of the slaves, and by kindred necessity discouraged any general system of public instruction for the poor whites. But on the ruins of slavery is now building a system of free schools which will ultimately make education universal at the South.

A Table derived from advance sheets of the Ninth Census (1870), showing certain facts concerning illiterate persons over ten years of age, in the States named.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STATES.	Popula- tion, 1870.	Whole No. of Illiterates.	Per cent.	Native.	Foreign	Per Native.	Per cent.	White.	Colored.	Chinese and Indians.	Per cent.	Per cent. White.	Per cent. Colored.	*Minors, 10 to 21 years old.	*Adults, over 21 years old.	Per cent. Minors.*	Per cent. Adults.*	*Male Adults.	*Female Adults.	Per cent. Male.*	Per cent. Female.*
Maine, -----	626,915	19,052	3.04	7,986	11,066	41.92	58.08	18,874	173	5	99.06	.94	.94	5,630	13,417	29.56	70.44	6,585	6,832	49.08	50.92
New Hampshire, -	318,300	9,926	3.12	1,992	7,934	20.07	79.93	9,831	95	0	99.04	.96	.96	2,270	7,656	22.99	77.01	3,399	4,257	44.40	55.60
Vermont, -----	330,551	17,706	5.36	3,902	13,804	22.04	77.96	17,584	116	6	99.31	.69	.69	4,306	13,394	24.33	75.67	6,912	6,482	51.61	48.39
Massachusetts, -	1,457,351	97,742	6.70	7,912	89,830	8.09	91.91	95,576	2,148	18	97.76	2.24	2.24	12,048	85,676	12.33	87.67	31,742	53,934	37.05	62.95
Rhode Island, --	217,353	21,921	10.09	4,444	17,477	20.27	79.73	21,031	872	20	95.94	4.06	4.06	5,115	16,786	23.36	76.64	6,213	10,573	37.01	62.99
Connecticut. ---	537,454	29,616	5.51	5,678	23,938	19.17	80.83	27,913	1,675	28	94.25	5.75	5.75	5,584	24,004	18.87	81.13	9,617	14,387	40.06	59.94
	3,487,924	195,963	5.62	31,914	164,049	16.29	83.71	190,809	5,077	77	97.37	2.63	2.63	34,953	160,933	17.84	82.16	64,468	96,465	40.06	59.94

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia, -----	1,225,163	445,893	36.39	444,623	1,270	99.72	.28	123,538	322,236	119	27.71	72.29	72.29	170,182	275,592	38.18	61.82	125,554	150,038	45.56	54.44
North Carolina, -	1,071,361	397,690	37.12	397,573	117	99.97	.03	191,961	205,032	697	48.27	51.73	51.73	222,159	174,834	55.96	44.04	75,949	98,885	43.44	56.56
South Carolina, -	705,606	290,379	41.15	289,726	653	99.77	.23	55,167	235,164	48	18.98	81.02	81.02	111,186	179,145	38.30	61.70	83,320	95,825	46.51	53.49
Georgia, -----	1,184,109	468,593	39.57	467,503	1,090	99.77	.23	124,935	343,641	17	26.66	73.34	73.34	193,234	275,342	41.24	58.76	122,450	152,892	44.47	55.53
Florida, -----	187,748	71,803	38.25	71,235	568	99.21	.79	18,904	52,894	5	26.33	73.67	73.67	27,464	44,334	38.25	61.75	20,682	23,652	46.65	53.35
Alabama, -----	996,992	383,012	38.42	382,142	870	99.77	.23	92,059	290,898	55	24.04	75.96	75.96	145,166	237,791	37.91	62.09	108,446	129,345	45.61	54.39
Mississippi, ----	827,922	313,310	37.84	312,483	827	99.77	.23	48,028	264,723	559	15.33	84.67	84.67	121,615	191,136	38.89	61.11	90,112	101,024	47.15	52.85
Louisiana, ----	726,915	276,158	37.99	268,773	7,385	97.33	2.67	50,749	224,993	416	18.38	81.62	81.62	92,105	183,637	33.40	66.60	88,660	94,977	48.28	51.72
	6,925,816	2,646,838	38.21	2,634,058	12,780	99.52	.48	705,341	1,939,581	1,916	26.65	73.35	73.35	1,083,111	1,561,811	40.95	59.05	715,173	846,638	45.79	54.21

* The Chinese and Indians are not included in these columns.

A Statement of the Library orders drawn from the State Treasury during the year ending March 31st, 1872.

TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Installments.
Hartford, -----	South,	5th *	New Haven, ----	City,	9th.*
" -----	West Middle,	8th.*	" -----	Westville,	3d.*
" -----	North East,	3d.	Branford, -----	Union,	3d.*
" -----	High School,	4th.*	Cheshire, -----	No. 12,	2d.
Avon, -----	No. 1,	1st.	Derby, -----	No. 2,	5th.*
" -----	No. 5,	2d.	" -----	No. 4,	8th.*
Berlin, -----	No. 7,	3d.	" -----	No. 6,	4th.*
Bloomfield, ----	Farms,	3d.	East Haven, ----	No. 2,	1st.
Bristol, -----	No. 1,	2d.	" -----	No. 4,	13th.
" -----	No. 3,	6th.*	" -----	No. 5,	5th.
" -----	No. 5,	3d.	Guilford, -----	No. 13,	1st.
" -----	No. 9,	1st.	" -----	No. 14,	1st.
" -----	No. 13,	4th.	Hamden, -----	No. 8,	14th.
Canton, -----	Collinsville,	6th.*	Madison, -----	No. 4, Neck,	15th.
" -----	South Centre,	5th.	" -----	East River,	10th.
East Hartford, --	Meadow,	1st.	Meriden, -----	Prattsville,	8th.*
East Windsor, --	No. 7,	2d.	" -----	Centre,	5th.*
Enfield, -----	No. 3,	3d.	Milford, -----	No. 11,	1st.
" -----	No. 5,	2d.	Naugatuck, ----	No. 1, Union,	7th.*
" -----	No. 7,	3d.	North Branford, -	No. 7,	1st.
" -----	No. 8,	4th.	North Haven, --	No. 2,	12th.
" -----	No. 9,	2d.	" -----	No. 6,	9th.
" -----	No. 12, ville],	2d.	Orange, -----	No. 2,	1st.
" -----	No. 14, [Hazard-	4th.*	" -----	Union,	4th.*
Farmington, ----	Waterville,	1st.	Wallingford, ----	No. 3,	3d.
" -----	North East,	1st.	" -----	Centre,	3d.*
Marlborough, ---	Centre. No. 1,	2d.	Waterbury, ----	Centre,	12th.*
New Britain, ---	No. 1, Centre,	14th.*	" -----	East Farms,	6th.
Plainville, ----	Union,	3d.*	Woodbridge, ---	North †	3d.
Southington, ---	No. 1,	4th.*	" -----	North West, †	2d.
" -----	No. 4,	8th.*	" -----	Middle,	2d.
" -----	No. 5,	3d.	" -----	South,	3d.
South Windsor, -	No. 1,	10th.	" -----	South West,	3d.
" -----	No. 2,	6th.	17 towns; 33 districts; 6 1st installments; 3, 2d; 7, 3d; 2, 4th; 3, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 7th; 2, 8th; 2, 9th; 1, 10th; 2, 12th; 1, 13th; 1, 14th; 1, 15th.		
" -----	No. 3,	4th.			
" -----	No. 4,	3d.			
" -----	No. 5,	3d.			
" -----	No. 6,	2d.			
" -----	No. 7,	2d.			
" -----	No. 8,	7th.			
" -----	No. 9,	7th.			
" -----	No. 10,	2d.			
Suffield, -----	East,	2d.			
" (West,) -----	Centre,	12th.	New London, ---	Union,	9th.*
Wetherfield, ----	No. 3,	7th.	Norwich, -----	West Chelsea,	5th.*
Windsor, -----	No. 3,	2d.	" -----	Wequonoc,	1st.
" -----	No. 5,	3d.	Colchester, ----	No. 1,	2d.*
" -----	No. 6,	2d.	Sprague, -----	No. 3,	9th.
Windsor Locks, -	Union,	6th.*	Stonington, ----	No. 3,	4th.*
19 towns; 49 districts, (including Hartford High School;) 5 1st installments; 13, 2d; 11, 3d; 6, 4th; 2, 5th; 4, 6th; 3, 7th; 2, 8th; 1, 10th; 1, 12th; 1, 14th.			Waterford, ----	No. 10,	1st.
			6 towns; 7 districts, 2 1st installments; 1, 2d; 1, 4th; 1, 5th; 2, 9th.		
			Bridgeport, ----	Bridgeport,	12th.*
			" -----	Golden Hill,	8th.*
			" -----	Union,	3d.*
			" -----	Island Brook,	1st.
			" -----	Barnum,	8th.*
			" -----	E. Bridgeport,	1s.

† In the previous Report, it was erroneously stated that the North district had then received its 1st installment, and the North West its 2d.

(Continued.)

TOWNS.	DISTRICT.	Install- ments.	TOWNS.	DISTRICTS.	Install- ments.
Danbury, --	Centre,	8th.*	Killingly, -----	No. 4,	1st.
Fairfield, -----	Southport,	7th.	" -----	No. 6,	2d.
Greenwich, -----	Pemberwick,	1st.	" -----	No. 9,	1st.
New Canaan, ---	No. 3,	2d.	Scotland, -----	No. 5,	1st.
Norwalk, -----	Down Town,	1st.*	Sterling, -----	No. 4,	2d.
" -----	North West,	4th.*	Windham, -----	No. 2,	7th.*
" -----	Centre,	7th.*	" -----	No. 5,	3d.
Stamford, -----	No. 1, Centre,	9th.*	" -----	No. 8,	2d.
" -----	Farms,	7th.	Woodstock, ----	No. 1,	1st.
Stratford, -----	New North,	4th.	" -----	No. 3.	1st.
Trumbull, -----	Long Hill,	4th.			
9 towns; 17 districts; 4 1st install- ments; 1, 2d; 1, 3d; 4, 4th; 2, 7th; 3, 8th; 1, 9th; 1, 12th.			7 towns; 15 districts; 9 1st install- ments; 3, 2d; 1, 3d; 1, 4th; 1, 7th.		
Litchfield, -----	Beach Street,	8th.	Middletown, ----	City,	8th.*
" -----	Harris Plain,	9th.	" -----	Maromas,	1st.
Morris, -----	No. 3,	11th.	Haddam, -----	No. 2,	3d.
New Milford, ---	No. 1,	14th.	Chatham, -----	E. Hampton, C.	1st.
" -----	No. 13,	3d.	Chester, -----	South,	6th.
Norfolk, -----	Centre,	2d.	Clinton, -----	Union,	4th.*
Plymouth, -----	No. 2,	7th.	East Haddam, --	No. 16,	2d.
" -----	No. 10,	5th.*	Killingworth, ---	Union,	1st.
Sharon, -----	No. 14,	4th.	Middlefield, ----	North,	10th.
Torrington, -----	Wolcottville,	7th.*	Old Saybrook, --	No. 2,	3d.
" -----	Torringford, S.	9th.	Portland, -----	No. 1,	1st.
" -----	" C.	9th.	" -----	No. 2,	5th.*
" -----	" N.	9th.	" -----	No. 3,	3d.
Watertown, ----	Polk,	3d.	" -----	No. 6,	1st.
" -----	Nova Scotia,	1st.	Westbrook, ----	No. 1,	2d.
" -----	East Side,	1st.			
Winchester, ----	No. 4,	3d.*	11 towns; 15 districts; 5 1st install- ments; 2, 2d; 3, 3d; 1, 4th; 1, 5th; 1, 6th; 1, 8th; 1, 10th.		
Woodbury, -----	No. 1,	1st.	Bolton, -----	Centre,	2d.
10 towns; 18 districts; 3 1st install- ments; 1, 2d; 3, 3d; 1, 4th; 1, 5th; 2, 7th; 1, 8th; 4, 9th; 1, 11th; 1, 14th.			Coventry, -----	No. 2,	1st.
Brooklyn, -----	No. 1,	4th.	" -----	No. 4,	1st.
" -----	No. 7,	1st.	Mansfield, -----	No. 1,	2d.
Canterbury, ----	No. 8,	1st.	Union, -----	No. 4,	8th.
" -----	No. 9,	1st.	Vernon, -----	Rockville East,	10th.*
Killingly, -----	No. 1,	1st.*	" -----	North East,	1st.
			5 towns; 7 districts; 3 1st installments; 2, 2d; 1, 8th; 1, 10th.		

SUMMARY.—84 towns; 161 districts; 37 1st installments; 26, 2d; 26, 3d; 16, 4th; 8, 5th; 6, 6th; 9, 7th; 10, 8th; 9, 9th; 4, 10th; 1, 11th; 4, 12th; 1, 13th; 3, 14th; 1, 15th.

Number of districts, (marked *,) which received *multiple* appropriations, 46. Amount paid to these districts, \$1,690. Whole amount drawn from the State Treasury for School Library appropriations for 161 districts, \$2,435.

Seven towns drew the whole amount to which they were entitled, viz: Plainville, South Windsor, Windsor Locks, New Haven, Branford, New London and Clinton. Five of these drew as "Union Districts."

STATISTICS.

The statistics of our Reports, though necessarily dry, are highly useful. They cost much patient work and are richly worth it. In many respects they form the basis of wise legislation. Such figures furnished an effective argument in securing Free Schools. Aside from their bearing upon the Legislature, they exert an important local influence. More than one town has been reminded that it is not creditable to its liberality and public spirit to be last in the county, and the lowest in the whole state in every point of comparison. The town which for some years held that bad pre-eminence has lately been thoroughly aroused and started on a better career. The accuracy of these statistics is due entirely to the faithful and efficient Assistant in this office, Rev. John G. Baird. As the credit belongs to him, I may say that their fullness and accuracy have been often and deservedly commended by the Superintendents of Education in other States.

THE CONN. COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.

This Journal is the organ of the State Teachers' Association, which annually appoints the editors, and directs its management. It has an honorable history and has done great good. It never showed better signs of vigor and growth than now. The credit of its management belongs entirely to the teachers of Connecticut. Other duties have so absorbed my time as to permit me to contribute almost nothing to its pages. I may, therefore, strongly commend the zeal of its editors and the general excellence of its articles. Its influence should reach every school. None of our teachers can afford to do without it. It is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy for teachers to grudge the cost of a professional journal. There is no journal more worthy of our sympathy. Our State pride, as well as the personal interest of teachers, should ensure it a liberal support. Much credit is due to Mr. H. C. Davis, of New Haven, for his great efficiency and devotion to its interests during the last year, even at the expense of his health. The new editors, I. N. Carleton, Principal, and W. B. Dwight, Vice Principal of the

Normal School, have changed the form of the journal, and are discussing every month practical questions relating to the everyday work of the school-room. "The Young Teacher's Department" is especially fitted for novices.

The number of inexperienced teachers is still large, although there is a gradual advance in the permanency of their employment. Last year there were five hundred and ninety-five teachers in our schools who never taught before. Such articles as "Hints to Young Teachers," by the President of the Association, and also those on the "Study of Literature in our Schools," by the Principal of the Norwich Free Academy, and many others in successive numbers, amply compensate teachers for the trifling cost of the journal.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this Association was held in the Free Academy of Norwich, October 19th and 20th. The attendance was large, and the meetings interesting. Lectures or lessons were given by Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, President of Tufts College, on "The True Aim in Education;" Prof. Louis Bail of New Haven on "Drawing;" Miss Belle A. Strickland of Springfield, Mass., on "The Word Method in teaching Reading;" W. B. Dwight of the Normal School on "Natural Science in Schools;" Park Hill of Bridgeport on "The Teacher's Preparation;" Miss Ella S. Smith of the Normal School on "Map Drawing;" Benj. Jepson of New Haven on "Music;" and J. A. Kellogg of Wallingford on "The Successful Teacher." Addresses were also given by Ariel Parish, Superintendent of the Schools of New Haven, Rev. L. Burleigh of Plainfield, H. C. Davis and L. L. Camp of New Haven, Chas. Northend and I. N. Carleton of New Britain, F. F. Barrows of Hartford, and Rev. T. L. Shipman of Jewett City. H. M. Cleveland of Brooklyn responded for the State Board of Education. H. E. Sawyer, Superintendent of the Schools of Middletown, was reelected President, and I. N. Carleton and W. B. Dwight of New Britain were elected Editors of the School Journal. Among the resolutions adopted were two paying a fitting tribute to the late Gen. William Williams as the active and sympathizing friend of teachers, and the earnest and efficient advocate and patron of education.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

It has long been both my duty and desire to care for neglected children. For this purpose I have visited many manufactories in different parts of the State. Since the resignation of Mr. Cleveland, the supervision of the schooling of minors employed in factories, or at any service, devolves on the Secretary of the Board. So far as other duties permit, it is my intention, in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education, to watch this important interest, and confer both with manufacturers and operatives in order to secure their coöperation. My work and my sympathies are much with the laboring classes. A desire to promote their true interest, as well as the education of their children, has led me often to discuss the labor question in various sections of the State. While seeking especially to help the workingmen, I have had the happiness of gaining their confidence as well as that of our manufacturers.

The adjustment of labor and capital is one of the pressing questions of the age, now arresting public attention more than ever. No question in political economy touches the masses so broadly throughout the civilized world. The difficulty involved cannot be adjusted by force, as has been vainly attempted in some European countries, nor by money, or numbers. It will nowhere stay settled till it is settled right—on a basis which in the long run and on a broad scale will secure the highest interests of both parties. Everything possible should be done to ameliorate the condition of the operative—hard at best.

Labor is both superior and prior to capital, and alone originally produces capital. But the condition and opportunities of the laborer improve with the increase of industrial capital, which always befriends labor when it multiplies the opportunities for education and profitable employment. Parisian Internationals denounced capital as the enemy of labor. In the same breath they boasted that it was the unaided product of labor, and therefore rightly belonged to its producers, whoever may be the legal owners. It is a striking fact that in Paris itself, not long after this International proclamation, nothing but the capital thus attacked kept its assailants from

starvation during the siege, when production ceased. If capital were to be annihilated to-morrow, labor would suffer first and most. Capital and labor therefore are not enemies. There is only an apparent opposition of interests, which vanishes on a careful examination. Instead of open strikes or smothered jealousies, dissolving all social ties, there should be kindness and sympathy between the employer and the employed. There should be no impassable gulf between the rich and the poor, no tyranny of capital over labor, nor hostility and hatred of labor to capital. The capitalist should fully know the wants and trials of the laborer's lot, and the workman should understand the risks, anxieties and conditions of success on the part of the manufacturer. There should be liberal pay on the one side and fair profits on the other. The interests of both classes are bound together. If either one is harmed, the other must ultimately suffer. Certainly, the laborer cannot long suffer in health, education or pay, without harm to the employer, and large losses to employers inevitably extend to the operatives. They are co-partners and cannot afford to be antagonists. Capital is as dependent on labor as labor is on capital, and only as both work in harmony can the highest good of each be secured. There is need of mutual consideration, often of mutual concession. Wages no doubt have been too low, and have been deservedly raised.

In many villages, our manufacturers have allayed prejudice and disarmed hostility by a liberal policy. As enlightened, liberal, philanthropic men, they have generously aided both the school and the church, provided reading-rooms and lectures for the especial benefit of their operatives, and erected boarding and tenement houses in a style favorable for their health and comfort. They have encouraged the purchase of homesteads or the erection of houses, by selling the land and loaning a large percentage of the cost of building on favorable terms. There are many thriving manufacturing villages in Connecticut, where a strike, or anything like antagonism of labor to capital, has never been known. Instead of isolating themselves from their operatives, the capitalists have treated them as partners, cast in their lot with them, guarded their health, provided for their material comfort and intellectual and moral welfare. The three gover-

nors of Connecticut, Jewell, English and Buckingham, extensive manufacturers, have each illustrated the wisdom of a liberal policy toward their employees. The harmony and good will thus secured has proved an important part of their effective capital. I have had occasion to know that their workmen feel a pride in their service and a deep interest in their success.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

In England no one plan has tended so widely to promote harmony between labor and capital as that of Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation, originated by A. J. Mundella, M.P., some twelve years ago. Before his election to Parliament, Mr. Mundella was the managing partner of a firm in the city of Nottingham, employing five thousand operatives in the manufacture of hosiery. By his invitation I visited this extensive factory, and also attended the National Trades Union Congress, held in Nottingham for the week beginning January 8th. The Mayor and city authorities gave the members of the Congress, numbering nearly one hundred, an elegant dinner on Monday evening. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Mundella and three other members of Parliament gave the Congress a handsome breakfast, and on Thursday evening a supper. These four members of Parliament and "the American gentleman" were made honorary members, and all took part in the discussions. Their councils were received with special interest. Instead of the indifference or aloofness too common with us, I could not but wish that our Trades Union might have the benefit of as wise and experienced advisers. The point which interested me most was the general approval which the members of this body gave to Mr. Mundella's plan of arbitration. I was assured that no strikes have anywhere occurred where this plan has been adopted. As proof of its success, the Board of Arbitration in the great manufacturing city of Nottingham say:

"During the eleven years of its existence no strike or lock-out has taken place, no personal attacks have been made, and no inflammatory handbills circulated. Never in the history of the trade has there existed so much good feeling betwixt employers and employed as at the present moment.

And during the years when labor has been scarce, and agitation on the question of wages prevalent throughout England, the manufacturers who have adopted this plan of arbitration and conciliation have been able to accept contracts without apprehension, and execute them without delay."

I give the history and working of this system mainly as furnished me by Mr. Mundella. Wherever it has been adopted, it has proved a cheap, simple and practical way of settling, or more often of preventing strifes and conflicts between employers and employed, and of establishing friendly relations between capital and labor.

The hosiery trade, for a period of two centuries, has been centered in the Counties of Nottingham, Leicester and Derby. Leicester has long been the centre of the woolen branch, as Nottingham is of the cotton, silk, and merino branches. These last employ about 25,000 workmen in hand-frames, not reckoning the frames worked by steam power.

There are few trades in the United Kingdom in which there has existed so much agitation and irritation as in this. For a century past, strikes have been frequent and protracted, and in some instances have led to disastrous and even fatal consequences. Throughout the present century, down to the year 1860, strikes and lock-outs continued, and in years of brisk demand the trade was constantly subjected to consequent loss and embarrassment. Trades Unions have existed in every branch from about 1780 to the present day. The trade has always had to maintain a sharp competition with the foreigner, and especially against the cheap labor of Saxony. The system of employing middle-masters, which is a necessity of the trade, is liable to great abuse, and the cupidity of individual employers has at times given rise to great oppression; hence there has always been cause for irritation and dissension, and however unreasonable the demands of the workmen may occasionally have been, their grievances have been many, and often calculated to embitter their minds against employers and their agents.

From these dissensions both the capitalists and the workmen have been frequent sufferers. Strikes have heretofore been usually resorted to by the workmen as their only means of

redress. Frame breaking and burning in effigy were amongst their worst consequences in the first quarter of the present century, and in modern times they have been embittered by gross personalities and inflammatory placards.

It was after a struggle of many weeks in the wide frame branch, in the autumn of 1860, that the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation originated. This was the fourth strike in the same branch during that year. The workmen struck for an advance of wages which their employers believed it would be impolitic to grant. The manufacturers met together to consider what steps should be taken to terminate the strike, and as the branches which were at work contributed to the support of the branch which refused to work, a lock-out was proposed. Before resorting to such an extreme course, some manufacturers wished to try conciliatory measures, and it was resolved to invite the workmen to a conference. This invitation was cheerfully responded to, and a deputation of employers met the workmen in the Committee room of the Chamber of Commerce; and after a protracted discussion, extending over several days, all difficulties were adjusted upon the express condition that a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation should be formed to prevent such calamitous disputes in the future.

The Board was immediately constituted, and met for the first time on the 3rd of December, 1860, at the Committee room of the Chamber of Commerce of Nottingham, where it continues to hold its meetings. At the outset it consisted of nine manufacturers, chosen by a public meeting of their own body, and nine operatives, selected by the respective Trades Unions.

Questions of wages, the manner in which certain classes of work should be performed, and the rate at which new classes should be paid, constantly occupy the attention of the Board; but in addition other matters have arisen which have an important bearing on the material and moral interests of the workmen. One of the first subjects demanding its attention was the abominable practice of the "truck system." Some of the middle-masters, whilst paying the regulation prices to their workmen, continued to keep them in a state of subjection by supplying them in advance with various articles of consumption, such as groceries, flour, cheese, bacon, &c. This, although in

contravention of law, is difficult of suppression, when it is done in an indirect manner through some relative keeping a shop or store in which the employer possesses a secret interest. The goods supplied in this way are invariably charged much above the market value, besides being of inferior quality, and this is tantamount to a large reduction of wages, besides depriving the workman of his independence. The Board advertised in the newspapers their determination to prosecute the offenders, and remove the machinery from any middle-master having recourse to such practices. A prosecution was instituted in one instance, and these measures entirely stopped this oppressive system.

Another evil which reduced the purchasing value of the workmen's earnings was the custom of paying them in the villages at late hours on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning, when no markets were available. This was also advertised in the newspapers as contrary to the wishes of the Board, and individual employers guilty of the practice were written to in terms of remonstrance, and the evil thereby checked. Deductions from earnings in excess of the customary charges of the trade have been steadily discountenanced and suppressed.

When the Board was first formed, it was generally considered a doubtful experiment. Several manufacturers were hostile to it, some regarded it as Utopian and impracticable, others as likely to pry into the secrets of their business, and some as derogatory to their position and independence. These objections, however, have been steadily disappearing, until at the present time there are only two or three who refuse to acknowledge its decisions; but these are as effectually governed by its regulations as its warmest supporters, and the resolutions of the Board have been loyally responded to by both masters and workmen.

The discussions of the Board have always been conducted in the most friendly spirit and orderly manner. There has never been the slightest contention as to who should fill the offices of President or Vice-President. The workman propose a manufacturer as President, and the manufacturers a workman as Vice-President. Whenever any breach of economic laws has been suggested by workmen outside the Board, the opera-

tive delegates have always been the first to denounce it. The voices of reason and humanity have invariably had due weight with the delegates of both sections. And although both masters and workmen are accustomed to express their opinion of each other's individual and collective acts without the slightest reserve, no manufacturer or workman has ever been known to suffer from the free and honest expression of his views.

One of the most evident results of this interchange of thought and opinion is, that *the workman becomes better acquainted with the laws which govern trade and commerce, and with the influence of foreign competition; and the master learns how to appreciate the difficulties of the workman, and to sympathize more with his trials and struggles to maintain and improve his position.* The success of this system is more attributable to its preventive than its curative character. Nine tenths of the matters arising in the trade, that would, if allowed to go on, produce dissension and irritation, are never brought before the Board, but are arranged by the interposition of the Committee of Inquiry, who, by taking prompt action, and by exercising a spirit of justice and conciliation, succeed generally in arriving at a satisfactory result; if unable to do so, a reference is then made to the Board.

During the disastrous years of 1863 and 1864, the trade suffered terribly from the American war. The manufacturers sustained great losses, and the workmen suffered severely from want of employment. For the greater portion of that period the Board did not meet together, as there was no occasion for its services; but the Committee of Inquiry continued its duties, and as soon as trade revived the meetings of the Board were alike called for by manufacturers and workmen, and the prices of labor were raised to a level corresponding to the demand.

The strikes of former periods not only entailed great sacrifice and suffering on the workmen while they lasted, but necessitated large contributions before and after to sustain them. The Trades Unions sometimes levied as much as one shilling and sixpence per week from the scanty earnings of the stocking maker for many weeks in succession, and the clothing and furniture of scores of families disappeared during a prolonged

strike. At present the contribution to the Trades Unions during some years does not exceed that of a single week under the old system, and the manufacturers have ceased to regard them as their natural enemies.

I have given this summary of Mr. Mundella's system and its results in order to commend it here to the practical consideration of all parties concerned. While it may not be a panacea for all the ills of labor and capital, it has cured the worst cases in England, where its application is now extensive. Good as a curative, it is better still as a preventive.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

My thanks are due to various parties for the gift of pictures, and the free use of the plates of school houses and plans found in this volume. The completion of the Report has been delayed in order to include the School Laws. Being already in type for the use of the Legislature, they are thus economically transferred to this volume. An Index to the Laws will be found on pages 161* to 169*.

REVISION OF SCHOOL LAWS.

For convenience of reference and permanent use of selectmen and school officers, the School Laws as revised by the Legislature of 1872 are given in this volume, and also a brief historical sketch of our School Legislation, prepared by Mr. Giles Potter, Chairman on the part of the House of Representatives of the Committee on Education, and one of the Committee appointed by the previous General Assembly for this "Revision." This gentleman deserves the thanks of the people for the time and heart he has given to his duties as a member of the Revision Committee and of the joint Committee on Education, as well as for his very valuable services as a member of the House of Representatives. The Educational Committee embodied more than usual culture, and school and legislative experience, which increased their efficiency and influence. This Revision should favor greater permanency in our School Laws. The practice of rotation in the membership of the General Assembly

has been the leading cause of change in School Legislation. New members are most forward to urge new laws. The changes made have been few compared with the number annually proposed. The Board of Education have favored permanency, and advised few changes except those connected with the Free School Law.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

An account of the schools of Europe, their comparative excellences and defects, and the lessons we may learn from them, except that concerning obligatory education, is deferred by reason of limited time and space to the next report, which is likely to be my last. My trip abroad was interesting and suggestive beyond expectation. Every facility for observing educational systems and institutions in England and on the continent was freely afforded. My special acknowledgements are due to the Lord Bishop of Manchester, formerly the Queen's Educational Commissioner to this country, and long Inspector of schools, to W. E. Forster, author of the New National System and Head of the Educational Department, Matthew Arnold, Charles Reed, M.P., A. J. Mundella, M.P., and many others in England and Scotland, and to the representatives of our government in each of the countries visited. A single example will illustrate the value of this assistance. The Hon. John Jay, our Minister to Austria, promptly arranged by the usual correspondence through "the foreign office" for an interview with the Minister of Public Instruction, and afterward accompanied me to the Educational Department, and then under an official escort to the different Schools, Colleges, Technical and Art Institutions, the Scientific and Industrial Collections of Vienna. By pre-arrangement, an expert was ready, key in hand, in each Museum to exhibit and explain the objects of special interest. By similar aid in the other countries visited, educational institutions were freely opened, and my work greatly facilitated.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

SCHOOL LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

In the following brief history of legislation concerning Schools in this State, no attempt has been made to state all the laws that have been passed on this subject, but those only which have been of general interest, and which have materially affected our system of Schools.

"The History of the Legislation of Connecticut respecting Common Schools down to 1838," published by Henry Barnard, State Superintendent of Common Schools, in his Report in 1853, has furnished much of the material for this sketch, and saved the committee much labor which otherwise would have been required in searching the original records; but when any doubt has arisen, such records have been consulted.

Our present system of public schools originated in the practice of the first settlers of the several towns which composed the two colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, before any law was enacted for their regulation and support; and the first order of the General Court relating to Education did but little more than make obligatory the practice which already existed.

The first mention of schools in the records of the town of Hartford which now exist, is in 1642, when an appropriation of thirty pounds is settled upon the school, as one of the established interests of the town.

In 1643, tuition was fixed at the rate of twenty shillings a year; but if any were not able to pay for the teaching of their children, "the Townsmen were to pay it at the Town's charge." This mode of supporting the school was adopted by other towns in the Colony.

The "Code of 1650" (the first enacted by the Colony) contained essentially the same law regarding children as is contained in chapter first of this present revision. In this code was also the following order: "That every township of fifty householders shall appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to read and write; whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children or by the inhabitants in general." Also, "That where any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families, they shall set up a grammar school." The penalty for not obeying this order was "five pounds annually to be paid to the next school."

Within a year after the settlement of New Haven (in 1639), a transaction is recorded that shows the existence of a school at that period. In 1641 it was ordered that a free school be set up in the town, and a public classical school was also established in 1659.

The records of New Haven from 1641 to 1660 frequently refer to the subject of schools. The provisions relating to "Children's Education" were much the same as those of the Colony of Connecticut.

On the union of these two Colonies (in 1665) the laws of New Haven were entirely superseded by those of Connecticut.

In the revision of the laws of 1671--2, the provisions of the Connecticut code of 1650 are re-enacted, with the further order that in every county "there shall be set up and kept a Grammar School for the use of the county." There were at this time four counties, viz: Hartford, New Haven, New London and Fairfield.

To aid in carrying out this order, six hundred acres of land were appropriated by the General Court to each of the four county towns.

In 1690, the General Court ordered that the grammar schools in Hartford and New Haven should be of a higher order, and be made free. The masters were to receive each sixty pounds a year, "thirty pounds of which were to be paid out of the county treasury, the other thirty out of the school revenue given by particular persons, or to be given for this use, so far as it will extend, and the rest to be paid by the respective towns of Hartford and New Haven." By "school revenue given by particular persons," probably was intended the avails of the legacy left by Gov. Hopkins in 1657.

In the revised edition of the laws completed in 1700 and printed in 1702, the Act for Educating Children remains as in the code of 1650, with some further provisions for committing stubborn or rebellious children, or servants, to the house of correction. The system of public instruction in Connecticut at this time embraced the following particulars, viz:

A tax of "forty shillings on every thousand pounds of the lists of estates" was collected in every town with the annual tax of the Colony, and payable proportionably to those towns only which should keep their schools according to law.

A school in every town having over seventy families, kept eleven months in the year, and in every town with less than seventy families, kept for at least six months in the year.

A grammar school in each of the four "head county towns" to fit youth for college, two of which grammar schools must be free.

A collegiate school, toward which the General Court made an annual appropriation of £120.

In May, 1717, the obligation heretofore imposed on towns of seventy families to maintain a school for eleven months, was extended to parishes or ecclesiastical societies having that number of families; and parishes having less than seventy families were to maintain a school for half the year; and the majority of householders in any parish were authorized to lay taxes for the support of the school.

In 1733 an Act was passed granting all the moneys that should arise from the sale of seven townships, in what is now Litchfield County (viz: Norfolk, Goshen, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Salisbury and Sharon), to the towns of the colony then settled, for the support of schools, "to be divided in proportion to the number of their polls and ratable estate." The amount realized from the sale of all these townships can not now be determined. Norfolk was sold for £6,824.10s.; Kent for £1,225.19s. In the Revised Statutes published in 1750 the "Act for Educating and Governing Children" remains nearly the same as it was in 1650 with the addition made in 1670. The "Act for Appointing, Encouraging and Supporting Schools" was the same as in 1700 with the additions mentioned above.

In 1754 the amount to be paid from the treasury was reduced to 10s. on each £1000; in 1766 it was raised to 20s.; and in 1767 it was restored to 40s., where it remained till 1820.

In May, 1766, the selectmen in each town were authorized to collect any sums which remained unpaid at that date for excise on liquors, tea, &c., and pay the same to the school committee in the several towns and societies to be set apart as

a fund to be improved for the encouragement of schools. And at the October session, 1774, the treasurer of the colony is directed to pay out to the several towns the principal sums paid in by them as excise money, together with the interest due at the time of payment, "which moneys shall be appropriated to the use of schools."

The money received from this source, with that received from the sale of townships in Litchfield County, constituted the principal part of the so-called *School Society funds* referred to in Section twenty-six of this revision of the school laws.

In October, 1766, a law was passed authorizing each town and society "to divide themselves into proper and necessary districts for keeping their schools, and to alter and regulate the same from time to time, as they shall have occasion; which districts shall draw their equal proportion of all public moneys belonging to such towns or societies, according to the list of each respective district therein."

It was remarked by Mr. Barnard, State Superintendent of Common Schools, in his Report in 1853, that "this Act with the operation of other Acts transferring to School Societies the direction and control of schools, which should have been confined to towns, has resulted in distributing the means of education most unequally over the State, and lowering the standard of education."

In 1794 *School Districts* were authorized "by vote of two-thirds of all the qualified voters, passed at a meeting called for that purpose, to lay a tax to build a school house, and to locate the same, and to choose a collector."

By the Charter of 1662, given by Charles the Second, Connecticut was bounded on the north by the Massachusetts line, and on the south by the "sea," (Long Island Sound,) and extended from Narraganset Bay to the "South Sea," (Pacific Ocean.) The parts of this territory, covered by the grants already made to New York and New Jersey, were never claimed by Connecticut; and the part covered by Pennsylvania was given up to the claims of that State: the remaining portion was held by Connecticut till after the Revolutionary war, when it was all ceded to the United States, except about 3,300,000 acres in what is now the northwestern part of Ohio. This territory was known as the "Western Reserve," or the "Lands west of Pennsylvania." In May, 1795, an Act was passed appropriating the interest on the moneys which should be received on the sale of these lands to the support of schools, "to be paid over to the said societies in their capacity of school societies according to the list of polls and rateable estate of such societies respectively." The societies, here referred to, were formerly known only as *parishes* or *societies*, and later as ecclesiastical societies. This act recognizes them in a distinct capacity and denominates them *school societies*.

The "lands west of Pennsylvania" were sold August, 1795, for \$1,200,000, by a committee appointed for that purpose, and their report was accepted by the Legislature in October of the same year.

In May, 1798, the *school societies* were invested with the powers, and subjected to the duties, which the former laws had given to and required of towns and ecclesiastical societies relative to the same objects, and from this date they are known in law as *School Societies*—with territorial limits sometimes co-extensive with a town, in some cases part of a town, and in other cases parts of two or more towns. These School Societies not only had the control of schools, but generally of the burying-grounds within their limits.

In the revision of the laws respecting schools made in 1799, these Societies are required to appoint "overseers or visitors," whose duties were nearly the same as those now required of School Visitors. School Societies were authorized to form

School Districts, and these Districts to tax themselves for the purpose of building and repairing school-houses, to appoint a clerk, a treasurer, and a collector; but the "committee to employ teachers and manage the prudentials" was appointed by the School Societies. School Societies were authorized to institute and support schools of higher order. The law did not specify how long time in each year the schools should be kept open.

The first apportionment of the income of the School Fund was made in 1799. In March, 1800, the dividends were \$23,651. Up to this time the fund was managed by the committee that negotiated the sale. In 1800, three persons, with the Treasurer, were appointed "managers" of this fund. In 1810 Hon. James Hillhouse was appointed Commissioner of the School Fund. During the fifteen years of his administration, the annual dividend averaged \$52,061.35, and the capital was increased to \$1,719,434.24.

In 1810 the expense of keeping a District school above the amount of public money was apportioned according to the number of days of attendance of each person at school; and in 1811 this was so altered as to authorize the apportionment according to the number of persons attending.

In 1820 an Act was passed providing that the appropriation of \$2 upon every \$1,000 (40s. on every £1,000) in the list of each School Society should not be paid whenever the income of the School Fund equalled or exceeded \$62,000, which it did the next year. From this date the income of the fund was apportioned to the several School Societies and Districts according to the number of persons over four and under sixteen in each, on the first Monday of August in each year.

In 1825, Hon. Seth P. Beers was appointed Commissioner of the School Fund. During his administration, which continued till May, 1849, the annual dividends to the School Societies and Districts averaged \$97,815.15, and the capital was increased to \$2,049,482.32.

In 1837, school visitors and society committees were required to make returns to the Comptroller like those now required to be made to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

In 1836 the United States revenue was in excess of the expenditures, and Congress directed all the surplus, except \$5,000,000, to be divided and deposited with the several States, according to their representation in Congress. The amount thus appropriated was \$37,468,859.97, but owing to financial revulsions only three-fourths of this amount was paid to the States. This State received as its share \$764,670.60. At the session of the legislature the same year, an Act was passed requiring this money to be distributed among the several towns in the State in proportion to their population, and that one-half at least of the entire income received from such funds should be annually appropriated for the promotion of education in the common schools. This is denominated the "Town Deposit Fund." The amount actually distributed to the several towns was \$763,661.83.

In 1855 the whole amount of the income from this fund was required to be appropriated for schools.

In 1838 an Act was passed providing for a Board of Commissioners of Common Schools, to consist of the Governor, Commissioner of the School Fund and eight persons, one from each county, to be appointed by the Governor. Said Board was authorized to appoint a secretary, and the returns required the previous year to be made to the Comptroller were to be made to this Board.

In "An Act concerning Schools," passed in 1839, a School District is for the first

time declared to be a "body corporate, so far as to be able to purchase, receive, hold and convey any estate, real or personal for the support of schooling in the same, and to prosecute and defend in all actions relating to the property and affairs of the District." This Act also empowered School Districts to appoint their committees. It named the branches (the same as those now required) which a person must be found qualified to teach before he could receive a certificate from the school visitors. This Act also provided that any School Society might "apportion the public money among the districts, either according to the number of persons between four and sixteen, or according to the amount of attendance for a period of six months in each year." It was also provided that School Districts might tax themselves to the amount of \$30 the first year, and \$10 each year afterwards for school libraries; and that two or more Districts might associate for supporting a high school.

In 1841, an Act authorized the School Societies to divide the public money either according to the number of persons in the Districts between four and sixteen, or according to the number who had attended school; but no District was to receive less than \$50; and dividends from the School Fund were not to be paid to any District unless its school had been kept *at least four months* of the year. It was also provided that "two or more adjoining school districts might associate together and form a union district with power to maintain a union school, to be kept for the benefit of the older and more advanced children of such united district." This is the Act of 1841 referred to in Section fifty-five of this present revision. In 1842 the act constituting a Board of Commissioners was repealed.

In 1845 the School Fund Commissioner was made *ex-officio* "Superintendent of Common Schools," having the duties of the Secretary of the former Board of Commissioners. In 1846, the Act passed in 1841 requiring the School Societies to appropriate to each District at least \$50 was amended, making the amount \$35, provided there were not less than twelve children in the District.

In 1847 a resolution was passed directing the Superintendent of Common Schools to employ four or more suitable persons to hold "schools of teachers for the purpose of instruction in the best modes of governing and teaching common schools, between the 15th of September and 31st of October of that year." In 1848 this provision was slightly changed and made permanent.

In 1849 an Act was passed to establish a State Normal School, providing for a board of eight trustees, and appropriating for its support the bonus derived from the "State Bank," from which the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was to be paid annually for four years. Further appropriations were afterwards made.

The principal of the State Normal School was made *ex-officio* Superintendent of Common Schools, and authorized and directed to hold schools or conventions of teachers in each county.

In 1852, the time of making the enumeration of persons between four and sixteen years of age was changed from August to January; and in lieu of divisions of the School Fund in October and March, it was provided that the money should be distributed in March only.

In 1854, an Act was passed requiring each town "annually to raise by taxation a sum equal to one cent on the dollar on their grand list (as made up at that time) for the support of schools," and the whole amount to be annually distributed to the several School Societies within each town, under the direction of the selectmen and town treasurer.

An Act was also passed at this time, authorizing "any town which did not embrace a city within its boundaries, any city, and the inhabitants of that portion of any town embracing a city within its boundaries, which lies without the limits of such city," to consolidate the several existing Districts and parts of Districts within their respective limits; and schools were required to be kept at least six months in each District (instead of four), as a condition of receiving public money. When the amount of public money received by any District was less than thirty-five dollars, it was to be increased to that amount from the money raised by the town for purposes of education. And the year for school purposes was to end on the 28th of February.

In 1856, School Societies were abolished, and their property and their obligations transferred to towns. The reports of committees were to be made annually for the year ending August thirty-first.

A few of the School Societies have been re-established by special Acts, generally with reference to burying grounds, but in some cases on account of local funds.

In 1858 School Districts were authorized to fix a "rate of tuition" not exceeding two dollars for any term; but they might exempt therefrom all persons whom they considered unable to pay the same, and the town was to pay the amount abated. In 1862 this was raised to six dollars a year, and to twelve dollars for high schools. In 1860 the amount to be raised by the town for schools was fixed at not less than *three-tenths of a mill* on the dollar, which is about the same as the amount fixed in 1854. In 1866 this was raised to *four-tenths*. In 1861 an Act provided that the amount raised by towns for school and the income of the town deposit fund should be distributed under the direction of the selectmen and school visitors; but that no District should receive less than *thirty-five dollars* of the public moneys. In 1865 an Act was passed authorizing towns to consolidate their School Districts; and the Act constituting the Board of Education; and repealing the Act that made the principal of the Normal School *ex-officio* superintendent of common schools.

In 1867 the appropriation for the State Normal School was withheld; and the school was closed till 1869, when the resolution which withheld the appropriation was repealed.

In 1868 the amount to be raised by the towns was "such sums as each town may find necessary to make the schools free, not less than six-tenths of a mill on the dollar," in addition to four-tenths of a mill before required; and the public money, with the exception of so much as was necessary to make the amount to each District fifty dollars, was to be divided "according to average daily attendance."

In 1869 the amount to be raised by the towns was fixed at not less than one mill on the dollar; sixty dollars to be apportioned to each District, and the balance of the public money to be "divided according to aggregate attendance." In 1870 the time schools must be kept in each year was made, at least, thirty weeks in Districts in which there were twenty-four or more persons between four and sixteen years of age; and twenty-four weeks, at least, in other Districts; and the appropriation of funds was to be made under the direction of the School Visitors and Selectmen.

In 1871 an annual appropriation was made from the State treasury of a sum equal to fifty cents for each person between four and sixteen years of age, to be paid to the several towns with the dividends of the School Fund. G. P.

L A W S
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
CONCERNING EDUCATION,
AS REVISED AND RE-ENACTED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
1 8 7 2 .

♦♦♦

CHAPTER I.

Of the Instruction of Children.

SEC. 1.—All parents, and those who have the care of children, shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment; and shall instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. And every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least three months in each year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive; or to be instructed at home at least three months in each year in the branches of education required to be taught in the public schools, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable.

1650-1821-1849.

Duty of parents
and guardians.

1872.

SEC. 2.—No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school, where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be so employed; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit for each offense a penalty of one hundred dollars to the treasury of the State.

1842-1869.

Employing chil-
dren without
having them
instructed.

1871.

Children discharged from employment to go to school must be sent to school.

SEC. 3.—Every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business, in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child may have been so discharged; unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable.

1650-1869.

Informing officers.

SEC. 4.—It shall be the duty of the State's Attorneys in their respective counties, and the grand jurors in their respective towns, to inquire after and make presentment of all the offenses against the provisions of the preceding sections; and any person who shall violate any of said provisions, except those of section second, shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, payable to the treasury of the town in which he resides, for every week, (not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year), during which he shall have failed to comply with any of said provisions.

1650-1871.

Penalties.

SEC. 5.—It shall be the duty of the School Visitors in every town, once or more in every year, to examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments in such town, and ascertain whether all the provisions of this chapter are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to one of the grand jurors of the town.

1842.

School Visitors to inspect factories.

SEC. 6.—The State Board of Education may take such action as they may deem proper to secure the due observance of all the provisions of this chapter, and may appoint an agent for that purpose, who shall receive from the treasury of the State for his services, as such, five dollars a day for the time actually employed, and his necessary expenses.

1869.

State Agent.

1650-1821-1868.

SEC. 7.—The selectmen, in their respective towns, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, they may admonish them to attend to their duty; and if they continue to be negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn, and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from their parents, or those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master,

Duties of selectmen.

or to any suitable charitable institution or society incorporated and existing in this State for the care and instruction of such children, males till twenty-one, and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated, and brought up in some lawful calling and employment.

SEC. 8.—Each city and town shall make all needful provisions and regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and any children wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, or business, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years; and shall also make such by-laws, respecting such children, as shall be most conducive to their welfare, and the good order of such city or town; and suitable penalties shall be annexed to such by-laws, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach; but said by-laws shall, in the case of towns, be approved by the Superior Court sitting in any county in this State.

1865.

Town regulations respecting truants, &c.

SEC. 9.—The several cities and towns shall appoint, at the annual meetings of such towns, or annually, by the mayor and aldermen of such cities, three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for the violation of such by-laws.

1865.

Who may prosecute.

SEC. 10.—Warrants issued under the preceding sections shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the police court, of the town or city; and the justice, or judge, shall receive such compensation as the city or town shall determine.

1865.

Jurisdiction of prosecutions.

SEC. 11.—The police in any city, and the bailiffs or constables in any borough or town, and the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs in their respective counties, are empowered and required to arrest any and all boys that are supposed to be truants from school, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, habitually wandering or loitering about the streets or public places of the same, or anywhere beyond the proper control of parents or guardians, during the school term, and during the hours when school is in session; and to stop at any place within the limits of said city, borough, or town, any boy under the age of sixteen years, during the usual public school hours as aforesaid, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school, or is engaged in any proper business; and in case he is a truant, such truant shall be sent to the school of which he is a member at the time of said arrest.

1869.

Arrests of truants without warrant.

1869—1872.

SEC. 12.—In case any truant boy shall be arrested a third time under the provisions of the preceding section, such boy, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court sitting in chambers, or before any justice of the peace in any borough or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation or business, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, or, with the approval of the selectmen, to the State Reform School, for a term of not more than three years.

Mode of
prosecution.

1869.

SEC. 13.—In all cases arising under the provisions of the preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing.

Warrant and
hearing.

1869.

SEC. 14.—The fees of the judge or justice in such cases shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town, respectively, in which said proceedings occur.

Fees.

1869.

SEC. 15.—After the hearing in any such case, the judge or justice of the peace, before whom it may be had, may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend the rendition of judgment.

Suspending
judgment.

1869.

SEC. 16.—Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had, including the rendition or suspension of judgment, as are above provided with respect to boys arrested as aforesaid, except that said girls may be committed to the Industrial School for Girls.

Arrest of
vagrant girls.

CHAPTER II.

Of the State Board of Education.

SEC. 17.—There shall be a State Board of Education, composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and four persons appointed by the General Assembly, one in each year, and selected one from each congressional district, who shall hold office for the term of four years, except when appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned otherwise than by the expiration of the term of office, in which case the person so appointed shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he may be appointed: all such vacancies shall be filled by the General Assembly; but until an appointment has been so made, the vacancy may be filled by appointment of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

1865.

Board of
Education, how
constituted.

Term of office.

Vacancies,
how filled.

SEC. 18.—The Board shall have general supervision and control of the educational interests of the State; it shall have power to direct what books shall be used in all the schools of the State, but shall not direct any book to be changed oftener than once in five years; shall prescribe the form of registers to be kept in the schools, and the form of blanks and inquiries for the returns to be made by the various school boards and committees; and shall annually, on or before the third Wednesday in May, lay before the General Assembly a report, containing a printed abstract of said returns, and a detailed report of all the doings of the Board, with such remarks and suggestions in reference to the subject of education, as they may think proper.

1865.

Powers and
duties of the
Board.

SEC. 19.—The Board may hold, at one or more convenient places in the State, conventions of school officers, teachers, and other friends of public education, for the purpose of instructing in the best modes of administering, governing and teaching public schools; but the expenses incurred for such conventions shall not exceed in any one year the sum of three thousand dollars.

1866.

Educational
conventions.

SEC. 20.—The Board shall appoint a Secretary, who shall exercise a general supervision over the public schools of the State; shall collect information from School Visitors, and from other sources; and shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Board, containing the abstracts required in section eighteen of

1849, 1865.

Duties of the
Secretary of the
Board.

this act, a statement of the condition of the Normal School and of the public schools of the State, plans and suggestions for the improvement and better organization of the same, and all such matters relating to his office, and to the interests of education, as he shall judge necessary. He shall visit, as often as his other duties will permit, different parts of the State, for the purpose of awakening and guiding public sentiment in relation to the practical interests of education; shall collect in his office such school books, apparatus, maps, and charts, as can be obtained without expense to the State; receive and arrange, in his office, the reports and returns of the school officers; and receive, preserve, or distribute, the State documents in relation to the public schools. He shall also give sufficient notice of all teachers' institutes, or other meetings, held under the direction of the Board; and shall have printed and send the blank forms of inquiry, the school registers, and the annual report of the Board, including his own annual report, to the School Visitors of the several towns, as soon as they are ready for distribution.

1867.

Salary of
Secretary.

SEC. 21.—He shall receive from the State an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and his necessary traveling expenses, incurred in the performance of his official duties, not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, after they have been audited and approved by the Board; upon the express condition, however, that he shall devote his time exclusively to the duties of said office; and all postages and other necessary expenses arising in his office, shall be paid in the same manner as those of other departments of the State government.

1865.

Expenses, how
paid.

SEC. 22.—The expenses of the members of the Board, incurred in the discharge of their official duties, and all expenses authorized under the preceding five sections, shall be paid by the Treasurer, upon the order of the Comptroller, drawn in favor of the Board.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duties of Towns.

1870.

Public schools
established.

SEC. 23.—Public schools shall be established in the several towns in this State, and maintained for at least thirty weeks in each year, in every school district in which the number of per-

sons between four and sixteen years of age at the last preceding enumeration was twenty-four or more, and for at least twenty-four weeks in the other districts; but no school need be maintained in any district in which the average attendance of persons at the school in said district during the preceding year, ending the thirty-first day of August, was less than eight. Said schools shall be taught by teachers found duly qualified by the School Visitors, and shall be open to all children over four years of age residing in the respective districts; and no person shall be denied admittance to and instruction in said schools on account of race or color. The expense of maintaining such schools shall be provided for in accordance with the requirements of Chapter XII of this act.

Length of school Term.

1870.

When they need not be maintained.

How taught.

1868.

Open to all.

How paid for.

SEC. 24.—There shall be in every town a Board of School Visitors, composed of six or nine members, as each town may determine; which Board shall be divided into three classes, the first class to hold office until the next annual town meeting, the second class until the second annual town meeting following, and the third class until the third annual town meeting following, and until others are elected in their places. Should any vacancy occur, the remaining members of the Board may appoint some one to fill the same till the next annual town meeting, when all vacancies in the Board shall be filled.

1856.

School Visitors.

SEC. 25.—School Visitors shall hereafter be chosen by ballot in the following manner:—If the number to be chosen at any town meeting be two, four, six or eight, no person shall vote for more than one-half the number to be chosen. If the number to be chosen be three, then no person shall vote for more than two; if five, then no person shall vote for more than three; if seven, then no person shall vote for more than four; if nine, then no person shall vote for more than five. That number of persons sufficient to fill the board who have the highest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie, that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.

1872.

How chosen.

SEC. 26.—Any town may, at any legal meeting, authorize and direct the School Visitors to employ the teachers for all the public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.

1872.

May be authorized to employ teachers.

1856.

School fund
treasurer.

SEC. 27.—In case any town shall have received any permanent funds from any school society or district within its limits, such town shall annually elect, by ballot, a school fund treasurer; who shall have the charge of such funds, and keep a separate account of the same, and who shall give bond, with surety, to the satisfaction of the selectmen of the town, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

1856.

Duties of select-
men.

SEC. 28.—The selectmen shall have the care and management of any property, or funds, appertaining to schools and belonging to the town, and shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, with the treasurer, except so far as the same shall have been, or shall be, intrusted to others by the donor or grantor, or by the General Assembly, or by the town: they shall pay to the treasurer all money which they may collect and receive for the use of schools; they shall cause the boundary lines of school districts to be entered on the records of the town; they shall designate the time, place, and object, of holding the first meeting in any new district; and shall perform all other lawful acts which may be required of them by the town, or which may be necessary to carry into full effect the powers of towns with regard to schools.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Transfer of the Obligations and Property of School Societies to Towns.

1856.

Towns to suc-
ceed to obliga-
tions of School
Societies.

SEC. 29.—All debts, legal obligations, or pecuniary trusts of any school society, heretofore existing, which pertain to schools, shall remain in full force against the town or towns within which such school society was situated.

1856—1860.

Records of
School Societies.

SEC. 30.—The records of school societies shall be deposited, and forever kept, with the records of the towns in which such school societies were situated; and where any school society lay within the limits of two or more towns, the records of such society shall be deposited and kept with the records of the town within which the greater part of the territory of such society lay. And said records, whether they appear to have been made at a meeting held in pursuance of a warning or otherwise, or

whether informal or otherwise, provided the same can be clearly understood, are hereby validated and confirmed.

SEC. 31.—All the funds, buildings, and property of every kind, heretofore held for school purposes by the school societies, shall vest in the towns within which such school societies are situated; to be held by such towns for the purposes for which the same were held by the societies. Where there were two or more school societies within the limits of any one town, and any of such school societies had a permanent fund for the support of schools, such fund shall be held in trust by said town, for the support of schools for the inhabitants of the territory, formerly embraced within such school society; and where any school society lay within the limits of two or more towns, and was possessed of any permanent fund, such fund shall be divided between or among such towns; and the portions so distributed shall be held by such towns in trust for the support of schools for the inhabitants of that portion of such school society lying within said town; and where any such school society was indebted, such indebtedness shall, in the same manner, be divided between or among said towns.

1856.

Towns to succeed to property of School Societies.

Apportionment when Societies extend over more than one town.

SEC. 32.—When it shall be necessary to distribute any fund, or divide any indebtedness, between or among different towns, in the manner provided by the preceding section, such distribution or division shall be made by the selectmen of said towns; and, if they cannot agree, then, upon application of the selectmen of either town, by a committee of three disinterested persons, to be appointed by the Superior Court within the county in which either of such towns shall be situated; who shall make report to said court, which report, when accepted by said court, shall be final in the premises; and the report of such committee, or the agreement of the selectmen, shall be recorded at length upon the records of each of said towns.

1856.

Mode of apportionment.

SEC. 33.—School societies, heretofore organized under the act of 1855, entitled "an Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act concerning Education," which are not coëxtensive with the towns within which they are situated, shall become school districts of said towns, with all the powers and duties of school districts, as specified in this act; with the following exceptions,

1856—1857.

School Societies not co-extensive with the town, organized under Act of 1855.

To choose Board
of Education.

Powers and du-
ties of such
Board.

namely: such school districts shall annually choose, on the third Monday of September, instead of a district committee, a Board of Education, consisting of six or nine persons, in the manner prescribed in this act for the election of School Visitors; and said Board of Education shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties imposed on the district committees; and, in addition thereto, shall have the general charge and superintendence of the public schools within their district, and the care and management of the property and funds of the district: they shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, with the treasurer of said district, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the donors or grantors, or by the General Assembly; they shall pay into the treasury of the district all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools; they shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school; shall supply the requisite number of qualified teachers; shall annually, during the first two weeks of the month of September, ascertain the expense of supporting and maintaining the schools under their superintendence, during the year ending the thirty-first day of the previous August, and report the same, together with the amount of moneys received towards the payment thereof, to the district, at a meeting to be held on the third Monday of September in each year; and shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and all important matters concerning the same, to the district; and shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the district, and which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties granted by this act.

1856.

Re-organization
of other Socie-
ties into Dis-
tricts.

SEC. 34.—All existing school societies, in which school districts have been or may be abolished, may avail themselves of the privileges specified in the preceding section.

Property of such
Societies to re-
main as before.

SEC. 35.—The funds, buildings, and all other property of the school societies, specified in the two preceding sections, shall not be affected by this act.

1858.

SEC. 36.—The Board of Education, appointed by any school district, organized under the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of this act, shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the

duties within said district, which are possessed by the School Visitors in the several towns; and shall make their annual report to the Secretary of the State Board of Education, and send their returns and certificates directly to the Comptroller.

Powers and duties of Boards of Education in such Districts.

SEC. 37.—Said Board of Education shall have full power to appoint an Acting School Visitor in said district; who shall possess, within said district, all the powers and be subject to all the duties by law possessed by and imposed upon similar officers appointed by the School Visitors of the several towns.

1858.

Board may appoint acting School Visitor.

SEC. 38.—The authority of the Board of School Visitors, of the town in which said district is situated, shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town; and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

1858.

Authority of Board of School Visitors.

SEC. 39.—The Comptroller of public accounts, on the application of the Board of Education of such district, shall draw an order in favor of such district on the Treasurer, for the proportionate amount to which such district may be entitled, of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns; and the town in which said district is situated shall be entitled to receive only its proportionate amount of such public money for the children in the remaining portion of said town.

1858.

Apportionment of public money.

CHAPTER V.

Of School Visitors.

SEC. 40.—The Board of School Visitors shall annually choose from themselves a chairman and a secretary. They shall prescribe rules and regulations for the management, studies, classification and discipline of the public schools, and, subject to the control of the State Board of Education, shall prescribe the textbooks to be used. They shall as a Board, or by a committee by them appointed, examine all persons desiring to teach in the public schools; and to those with whose moral character, literary attainments and ability to teach they are satisfied, they shall give a certificate, either authorizing the holder to teach in any district in the town so long as desired, without further examination unless specially ordered; or to teach in any such district during

1856-1872.

Organization.

Duties.

Examination of teachers.

1872.

Higher branches
to be named in
the certificate.

Shall revoke cer-
tificates of in-
competent
teachers.

1872.

Town may direct
them to employ
teachers.

To make rules
for libraries.

High Schools.

1872.

To notify the
Boards of adjoining towns when
a change of text-
books is pro-
posed.

the ensuing term only, or to teach only in the district therein named during such term; but no certificate shall be given to any person not found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar thoroughly, and the rudiments of geography and history. Also after the first day of September, 1873, teachers shall be qualified to give instruction in the rudiments of drawing, if required by the School Visitors of the town. If a person is examined in other branches beside those herein named, and found qualified to teach the same, such branches shall be named in the certificate given to such person. They shall revoke the certificates of such teachers as shall at any time be found incompetent to teach or to manage a school, or fail to conform to the requirements of the Board.* They shall, if the town so direct, employ the teachers for all the public schools of the town, after consulting with the several district committees. They shall make proper rules and regulations for the arrangement, use and safe keeping of the district and high school libraries provided in part by the State; and the books selected for such libraries must be approved by them. They shall fill vacancies in district offices, and fix sites and approve plans for school-houses, in the manner specified in this act; and whenever any town shall maintain a high or graded school, the school visitors shall perform the duties specified in those sections of this act providing for such schools.

SEC. 41.—Whenever the Board of School Visitors, or school committee of any town, propose to order a change of any of the text-books used in the public schools of the town, they shall, at least two months before deciding what text-books they will prescribe for the schools, notify the Boards of School Visitors, or school committees, of the several adjoining towns, that such change is proposed; and the Board giving notice and the several Boards notified shall, so far as may be practicable and consistent with the best interests of all the schools of the several towns, agree upon such changes of books as will cause the same text-books to be used in all the schools of their several towns.

* A general certificate, without limitation of time, given to a teacher, qualifies him to teach in any district of the town, until it is annulled or a reëxamination ordered.

Wilson vs. East Bridgeport School District, 36 Conn., 282.

SEC. 42.—They shall annually assign the duty of visiting the schools of the town to one or more of their number, who shall be called the Acting School Visitor or Visitors, of which number the Secretary of the Board shall always be one; and such Acting School Visitor or Visitors shall, in company with the other Visitors, and with the district committee when convenient, visit such schools at least twice during each term, once within four weeks after the opening, and again during the four weeks preceding the close, at which visit the school-house and out-buildings, school register and library, shall be examined, and the studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and general condition of the school investigated. Half a day shall be spent in each school so visited, unless otherwise directed by the Board. They shall, one week at least before the annual town meeting, submit to the Board a full written report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the several schools during the year preceding, with plans and suggestions for the improvement of the same.

1856—1872.

Visiting schools.

1872.

Report to the Board.

SEC. 43.—The Board of School Visitors shall make returns, signed by the chairman and secretary, of the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age in their respective towns to the Comptroller, and the chairman and secretary shall draw orders on him for the public money due the town, as prescribed in Chapter XII of this act. So soon as convenient after the close of each term of school in any district, the School Visitors shall give to the selectmen a certificate, stating whether each school has been kept in all respects according to law or not; and shall, in connection with the selectmen, perform the duties required by the provisions of Chapter XII of this act, and make the apportionment required in the case of districts formed from parts of two or more towns, as prescribed in section one hundred and seventeen.

Returns to the Comptroller.

1856.

Certificate to selectmen.

1870.

Joint duties with selectmen.

SEC. 44.—The Secretary of the Board shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Board, and of the proceedings of the Acting School Visitors, and of the decisions of the joint Board of School Visitors and Selectmen required by Chapter XII of this act, in a book which he shall provide for that purpose at the expense of the town; he shall annually submit to the town at its annual meeting a written report of the doings of the Board, with the report of the Acting School Visitors, and shall on or

1872.

Duties of the Secretary.

before the fifteenth day of October, in each year, send two written or printed copies of said reports to the Secretary of the State Board of Education, and shall furnish such additional returns and statistics respecting the schools of the town as the Secretary of the State Board of Education may call for. The Secretary of the Board of School Visitors, and all other school officers, shall preserve with care all books and documents which may be of permanent value, pertaining to schools, and which come into their hands by virtue of their offices, and shall transmit the same to their successors.

1856—1872.
Compensation.

SEC. 45.—The Secretary and other Acting School Visitors shall be paid from the town treasury, for the time actually employed in the performance of their duty, three dollars each per day, and in like proportion for parts of days.

CHAPTER VI.

Of School Districts.

1860.
Towns may
form, alter, and
dissolve School
Districts.

SEC. 46.—Each town shall have power, except as is hereinafter provided, to form, unite, alter, and dissolve school districts and parts of school districts within its limits; and any two or more towns may form school districts of adjoining portions of their respective towns; but no new district shall be formed, nor any district so divided, that it shall contain less than forty persons between the ages of four and sixteen years.

1856—1865.
Powers of
School Districts.

SEC. 47.—Every school district shall be a body corporate, and shall have power to sue and be sued, to purchase, receive, hold, and convey, real and personal property for school purposes; to build, purchase, hire and repair school houses, and to supply the same with fuel, furniture, and other appendages and accommodations; to establish schools of different grades; to purchase globes, maps, blackboards, and other school apparatus; to establish and maintain a school library; to employ teachers, except for such time as the town may direct the School Visitors to employ the teachers, and shall be holden to pay the wages of such teachers, as are employed by the committee of such district in conformity to law; to lay taxes for all the foregoing purposes; to borrow money for any purpose for which it may lay a tax; and to make all lawful agreements and regulations for estab-

lishing and conducting schools, not inconsistent with the regulations of the town having jurisdiction of the schools in such district.*

SEC. 48.—The name or number and limits of every school district shall be entered on the records of such district, and on the records of the town or towns to which such district belongs. 1849.
Record of District limits, etc.

SEC. 49.—Whenever the boundary lines of any district are not clearly settled and defined, the selectmen of the town in which said district is situated shall settle and define the same; they shall also settle and describe the boundary lines of any new district; and whenever said selectmen cannot agree in settling and defining said boundary lines, the town to which such district belongs may appoint three indifferent persons for that purpose, who shall have the same authority therein as is herein conferred upon said selectmen; and said boundary lines may, in either case, when necessary, be defined by an actual survey; and when parts of such districts lie in two or more towns, the selectmen of the towns in which any such part is situated, or, in case of disagreement, indifferent persons appointed as aforesaid, shall settle and define the boundary lines of such part. 1849.
Settlement of boundary lines.

* Districts may sue by the name by which they are generally known. *The South School District vs. Blakeslee*, 13 Conn., 234. Every inhabitant of a District is a party to any suit brought against it, may appear and defend, and is concluded by the judgment; and his property may be taken upon any executions issued against it. *McLoud vs. Selby*, 10 Conn., 395–397. The votes and proceedings of School Societies and School Districts, if confined to subjects within their jurisdiction, and reasonably intelligible, will be favorably construed by the Courts. *Bartlett vs. Kinsley*, 15 Conn., 332; *Sanford vs. Dick*, 15 Conn., 454. A vote laying a tax need not specify the particular expenses which it is designed to meet, if it can be inferred with reasonable certainty that it is imposed for legitimate purposes. *The West School District vs. Merrills*, 12 Conn., 439. Districts have power to remove teachers, as well as to appoint them. *Gilman vs. Bassett*, 33 Conn., 304. Much must be left to the discretion of a District in determining as to the character and cost of its school-houses, and the Courts will not interfere unless in a case where such discretion has been manifestly abused. Providing a hall in the building, separate from the school rooms, for District meetings, lectures, etc., is not necessarily improper. *Sheldon vs. Centre School District*, 25 Conn., 226, 227. Districts have no right, against the wishes of any of their tax payers, to allow religious meetings to be regularly held in their school-houses, when the school is not in session, if it does any substantial injury to the building or its contents, or increases the danger of fire. *Scofield vs. Eighth School District*, 27 Conn., 503–508. And an injunction will be granted in such a case, at the instance of any tax payer. *Ibid.* A school-house is not an “out-house” within the meaning of the Statute as to burglarious entries of out-houses. *The State vs. Bailey*, 10 Conn., 145.

1860.

Notice of
proposition to
alter School
Districts.

SEC. 50.—Whenever it is proposed to form, alter, unite, or dissolve any school district or districts, notice that such change is proposed shall either be posted on the school-house in each school district to be affected, or, if there be no school-house in any of such districts, then at the usual place for posting warnings for meetings of such districts; or printed in a newspaper published in the town to which such districts or any one of them may belong; and a copy of the same left with the clerk of each of said districts at least fifteen days before the town is called to act upon the proposition.

1865.

Appeal to
Superior Court.

SEC. 51.—Whenever application shall be made to a town to form, alter, or dissolve, a school district, or to unite two or more school districts, any district aggrieved by the action or neglect of action of the town, in the premises, may appeal from such action or neglect of action of the town to the superior court of the county in which such town is situated.

1865.

Mode of
appealing.

SEC. 52.—Such appeal may be taken to either of the next two terms succeeding the action or neglect appealed from; and shall be made by a brief statement, that such an appeal is taken, by whom, and the subject matter of such appeal, signed by the proper agent or attorney of the appellants; to which shall be annexed a citation, signed by proper authority, notifying the appellees to appear at the court to which such appeal is taken; and service thereof shall be made by some proper officer by leaving a true and attested copy of such appeal and citation with the town clerk, or one of the selectmen, of such town, and with the clerk, or one of the district committee, of any other district interested, at least twelve days before the session of the court to which the same is made returnable.

1865.

Proceedings on
the appeal.

SEC. 53.—Said court shall hear the parties, and shall have the same powers to act upon said application that said town by law had; and, if said court sees fit, it may appoint a committee to report the facts and their opinion thereon; and the final decree of the court in said premises shall be recorded in the records of said town; and said court shall have full power as to the allowance and taxation of costs, including the fees for the surveys, and copies and recording of such decree.

1865—1872.

SEC. 54.—Unless the town shall abolish all the school districts and parts of districts within its limits, no alteration of the lines,

so fixed by such decree, shall be made, except by the superior court of such county; and such court shall have original jurisdiction of any application for the purpose, made by any district interested.

Effect of
decree.

SEC. 55.—When any two or more districts shall be consolidated into one, the new district shall own all the corporate property of the several districts; and when a district shall be divided, the funds and property, or the income and proceeds thereof, belonging to such district, shall be distributed among the several parts, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years in each; and in case the distribution shall not be made before the district is divided, and the several parts cannot agree, the selectmen of the town, or if the district lies in two or more towns, the selectmen of the several towns, shall distribute the same.

1856.

Disposition of
school property
on alteration of
Districts.

SEC. 56.—Whenever, on any such division of any such school district, the only or principal property of said district shall consist of a school-house and real estate connected therewith, which cannot be divided between the several parts of said district without great inconvenience, the selectmen of the town, instead of dividing such school-house and real estate, shall set such school-house and real estate to one part, and award that the other part or parts shall receive, from the part to which such school house and real estate are set, such sum of money as shall in the judgment of such selectmen be just and right; and such award shall be binding upon the several parts of said district.

1856.

Division of
real estate.

SEC. 57.—All associations under the act of 1841, allowing any two or more adjoining school districts to associate together and form a union district, entered into before the repeal of said act, shall continue to be managed and regulated according to the provisions of said act, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; unless the town shall abolish or consolidate all the school districts within its limits.

1842—1856.

Associations
formed under
statute of 1841.

SEC. 58.—The schools in every school district formed from parts of two or more towns shall be under the charge and direction of the town in which the school-house is situated; unless the towns shall make some other agreement regarding the jurisdiction over such school.

1856.

Jurisdiction in
case of School
Districts formed
from two or
more towns.

1856-1861-1868-
1872.

District
meetings,
when held and
by whom called.

SEC. 59.—Every school district shall hold an annual meeting, on such day in the months of June, July, August, or September in each year, as the committee, or clerk of the district, in the notice thereof, may designate, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business relating to schools in said district; and shall also hold a special meeting whenever the same shall be duly called; but nothing in this section shall prevent school districts by a previous vote from fixing the time of annual meetings within the months above named.

1856.

District
meetings,
where held.

SEC. 60.—District meetings shall be held at the district school house; but if there be no suitable school-house, the committee shall determine the place of meeting; if there be no committee, the clerk shall determine the same; if there be no committee and no clerk, the selectmen of the town, to which said district belongs, shall determine the place of meeting; which shall, in all cases, be within the limits of the district.*

1823-1851-1856.

Notice of
meetings.

SEC. 61.—Notice of the time, place, and object, of every annual and special meeting of the district, shall be given, at least five days inclusive, previous to holding the same. The district committee, or, if there be no such committee, the clerk, or, if there be no committee and no clerk, the selectmen of the town, shall give notice of a district meeting, either by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in the district, or by posting a notice on the district school-house, or on the sign-post within the district, or in some other mode previously designated by the district; but if there be no such newspaper, school-house, or sign-post, or other mode so designated, the selectmen of the town, to which said district belongs, shall determine how and where the notice shall be given. The person or persons, giving such notice, shall, on the day of giving the notice, leave a duplicate of the same with the clerk of the district, who shall preserve it on file.†

* The meeting must be opened within a reasonable time after the hour specified in the warning. A delay of over an hour is not necessarily unreasonable. *The South School District vs. Blakeslee*, 13 Conn., 234.

† All that is required in the notice is that it should be so expressed that the inhabitants may fairly understand the purpose of the meeting. *The South School District vs. Blakeslee*, 13 Conn., 234. If it state the object plainly, it need not specify the mode of accomplishing it. *Bartlett vs. Kinsley*, 15 Conn., 332.

If there is more than one sign-post in the district, the notice may be posted on any of them. *Bartlett vs. Kinsley*, 15 Conn., 332.

SEC. 62.—Every person, residing in the district, qualified to vote in town meeting, may vote in district meetings; and every meeting may choose its own moderator, and may adjourn from time to time to meet at the same or some other place within the district. Every person, who shall vote illegally in any school district meeting, shall forfeit the sum of thirty dollars to the town in which the offense is committed; and the State's Attorneys in the several counties, and grand jurors in the several towns, shall make presentment of every such offense.

1856.

Who may vote
in District
meetings.

SEC. 63.—Each school district shall choose, by ballot, at the annual meeting, a committee of not more than three persons, a clerk, who shall be sworn, and a treasurer and collector; who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting, and until others are chosen and qualified; and any resident of the district so chosen, who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall pay five dollars to the treasurer of the district, for the use of said district; but any new district may choose its officers at its first, or at any subsequent meeting, called by the selectmen of the town; who shall hold their offices till the annual meeting of such school district. The members of the district committee shall be residents of the district; but the other offices may be filled by any inhabitants of the town to which said district belongs.

1856.

Choice of
officers.

1672.

SEC. 64.—If any district, at the time for the annual meeting, shall fail, or neglect, to appoint all, or any, of the officers required by this act; or if any vacancy shall occur by death, removal from the district, or otherwise; the School Visitors of the town, to which such district belongs, shall make such appointment, and fill such vacancy, on receiving written notice thereof from any three members of the district, and shall lodge the name or names of such officers, so appointed, with the district clerk.

1856.

Vacancies, how
filled.

SEC. 65.—The clerk, treasurer, and collector, of each school district, shall exercise the same powers, and perform the same duties, in their respective districts, as the clerks, treasurers, and collectors of towns do in their respective towns.*

1856.

Duties of
officers.

* The records of a school district are legal evidence of its proceedings, in a suit to which it is a party. *South School District vs. Blakeslee*, 13 Conn., 235. The clerk need not take the oath of office immediately after his election, or before taking minutes of the proceedings at a district meeting; provided he takes it before he performs any regular official act, such as making or sanctioning a formal record. *Bartlett vs. Kinsley*, 15 Conn., 333.

1856.

Bonds may be
required from
officers.

SEC. 66.—The inhabitants of each district, in lawful meeting, shall have power to require that the treasurer and collector shall respectively give bonds to the district, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which bonds shall be approved by the district committee, before the treasurer or collector shall enter on the duties of his office.

1872

Neglect of a
District to open
a school.

SEC. 67.—In case of the refusal or neglect, at any time, of any district to employ a teacher and keep open a school during the usual portion of the year, the School Visitors of the town having jurisdiction over such district may, if they deem it expedient, employ one or more teachers, and keep open a public school in the school-house of said district for the period for which the town would be obliged during that school year to maintain a school in such district; but the whole expense of any school thus opened shall be paid by the town on the order of the selectmen, upon their receiving a certificate of the amount thereof from the School Visitors. And, in any such case, the town shall be entitled to receive the same payments from the Connecticut School Fund and State appropriation, as if such school had been kept open by such district in the usual manner.

1870.

Every District
must have a
school-house.

SEC. 68.—No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the State, or from the town in which it lies, unless such district shall be supplied with a school-house, and out-buildings pertaining thereto, which shall be satisfactory to the Board of School Visitors.

1856.

Erection of
school-houses.

SEC. 69.—Whenever a district shall have voted to erect a new school-house, the same shall be built according to a plan approved by the Board of School Visitors, and by the building committee of such district; but such officers shall not have power to require such district to expend any larger sum therefor than such district shall vote to appropriate.

1794—1868.

Fixing site of
school-house.

SEC. 70.—The vote of two-thirds of those present at a legal meeting of the district shall be necessary to fix the site of a new school-house, or change the site of an old one; but if such two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in favor of any site, the School Visitors of any town adjoining the town or either of the towns in which such district is located, on application of the district,

shall fix the site, and make return to the clerk of the town in which such site is to be.*

SEC. 71.—The school district making such application to a Board of School Visitors, shall pay them a reasonable compensation for their services.

1868.

Compensation to
School Visitors
for fixing site.

SEC. 72.—Any school district may take land which has been fixed upon by it as a site of a school-house for a public school, or as an addition to a site already occupied by a school-house, and which is necessary for these purposes, and for necessary out-buildings and convenient accommodations for its schools, upon paying to the owner just compensation therefor.

1856-1857.

Districts may
take land for
school-houses.

SEC. 73.—If the school district, wishing to take land for the purposes aforesaid, cannot agree with the owner upon the compensation to be paid therefor, it may prefer its petition to the Superior Court to be held in the county in which the land lies; or, if said court is not in session, to either judge thereof, praying that such compensation may be ascertained and determined by said court or said judge. The petition shall be accompanied by a summons, signed by competent authority, notifying the owner of the land to be taken and all persons interested therein to appear before the said court or judge, and shall be served in the same manner as is provided by law for the service of other petitions; and, upon said petition, said court or judge shall appoint a committee of three judicious and disinterested men, who, after being sworn, and after giving reasonable notice to the parties, shall examine the land proposed to be taken; and, if they approve the site, shall ascertain its value, and assess such sum in favor of the owner as will justly compensate him therefor; and, in case of non-approval of said site by said committee, they shall have power to fix another site on land of the same owner, and proceed as aforesaid, and make report of their doings to said Superior Court or judge; and said court or judge may reject the report of said committee, and set aside their doings, for any irregular or improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

1856-1872.

Mode of taking
the land.

* Under this Section, a district cannot, without a two-thirds vote, order any term of school to be kept elsewhere than at the regular school-house, if there be one. *Colt vs. Roberts*, 28 Conn., 332, 333.

1856-1872.

Owner to be
paid before land
is occupied.

SEC. 74.—If the report of said committee be rejected, and their doings set aside, the court or judge shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first committee are required to proceed by the preceding section; but if said report shall be accepted by said court or judge, such acceptance shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owner of the land against the petitioner, for the amount of the assessment made by the committee, and execution may be issued therefor accordingly; and such court or judge may make any order necessary for the protection of the rights of all persons interested in the land which may be so taken; but said land shall not be used or inclosed by the school district, for any purpose whatever, until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to whom it is due, or deposited for his use with the treasurer of the county.

1856-1872.

Costs of Court.

SEC. 75.—The school district, preferring the petition aforesaid, shall pay the committee, for making said assessment, a reasonable compensation for their services; which shall be taxed by said court or judge.

1871.

Land of Ecclesi-
astical Society
not to be taken.

SEC. 76.—No school district, society, or town shall take for school purposes the land of any ecclesiastical society, upon any part of which a church building has already been erected, without the consent of such ecclesiastical society.

1872.

Non-resident
scholars.

SEC. 77.—Persons residing without the limits of any school district may attend the public schools therein, provided the consent of the committee of such district and of the School Visitors of the town be first obtained; but not otherwise.

1872.

Use of school-
houses for other
purposes.

SEC. 78.—Any school district or town may, by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any legal meeting, allow its school-house or houses, when not in use for school purposes, to be used for any other purpose.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Consolidation of School Districts.

1866-1869.

Consolidation of
School Districts.

SEC. 79.—Any town may, at any legal meeting, abolish all the school districts, and parts of school districts, within its limits; and assume and thenceforth maintain control of the public

schools therein, subject to such requirements and restrictions as are or may be imposed by the General Assembly ; and for this purpose every such town shall constitute one school district, having all the powers and duties of a school district as now constituted by law, with the exceptions hereinafter stated.

SEC. 80.—Said town shall elect by ballot, at such meeting, six, nine or twelve male residents of the town as a school committee, who shall divide themselves into three classes; holding office one, two, and three years, respectively, provided the control of its common schools by said town be so long continued; and at every subsequent annual election two, three or four members of the committee, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for a term of three years, in the manner prescribed in this act for the election of School Visitors.

1867.

School committee.

SEC. 81.—All business relating to public schools in such town shall be transacted at annual and special meetings of the town, to be called by the selectmen.

SEC. 82.—The school committee in such town shall have in general the powers and perform the duties which are now devolved upon district committees and boards of School Visitors; and especially they shall see that there are maintained in the various parts of the town, for a period of not less than thirty weeks annually, good public schools of the different grades: they shall appoint one or more acting visitors or superintendents, under their direction, to examine teachers and visit schools; shall have the care and management of the property and funds of the town pertaining to schools; shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities with the treasurer of said town, unless the same have been entrusted to others by the donors, or grantors, or by the General Assembly; shall pay into the treasury of the town all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools; shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school; shall designate the schools which shall be attended by the children within their jurisdiction; and may arrange, if they see fit, with the committee of an adjacent town or district for the instruction therein of such children as may attend there more conveniently; shall fill any vacancies which may arise in their own number; shall annually, during the first two weeks of the

1867.

Powers and duties of school committee.

month of September, ascertain the expenses of supporting and maintaining the schools under their superintendence, during the year ending the thirty-first day of the previous August, and report the same, together with the amount of moneys received toward the payment thereof, to the town at its annual meeting; and shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and of all important matters concerning the same; and shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the town, or which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

1867.

Property and
debts of consol-
dated School
Districts.

SEC. 83.—Such towns shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the districts within their respective limits. The property so taken may be appraised and the amount of the debts estimated, under the direction of the town, and the appraised value of such property shall be raised by a tax to be laid by the town on its grand list next completed; and the tax-payers in each of the districts previously existing shall be paid or credited on the rate-bill with their respective proportions of any excess of the property of such district over and above its liabilities, as ascertained by the town; or the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Permanent funds now vested in any towns for school purposes shall remain as heretofore in charge of the school fund treasurer of the town.

1872.

Permanent Dis-
trict Funds.

SEC. 84.—In case any school district, formerly existing in a town in which the school districts have been or shall be abolished or consolidated, has received a permanent fund for the support of a school or schools in said district, the school fund treasurer shall have charge of the same and keep a separate account thereof; and the income of said fund shall be held subject to the order of the school committee; who shall apply the same for the benefit of the school or schools within or nearest to the limits of the district formerly existing, in such manner as to carry out, as nearly as possible, the intent and meaning of the donor or grantor of said fund.

1867.

SEC. 85.—Such town shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the State, annually, and upon the like conditions as

are or may be by law prescribed for school districts, for the purposes of school libraries, a sum not exceeding the aggregate amount which the former districts of said town might have received in like circumstances. School libraries.

SEC. 86.—The expenses of maintaining public schools in such towns, which shall be incurred with the approval of the school committee, shall be paid from the town treasury, except so far as they may be met by the income from local school funds. 1867.
Payment of school expenses.

SEC. 87.—Whenever any part of a school district lying in two or more towns shall be abolished or consolidated by either of such towns, the selectmen of said town shall give immediate notice thereof to the selectmen of the other town or towns; and the town or towns so notified shall thereafter provide for the schooling of the children belonging thereto, who formerly belonged to said school district. 1872.
Notice of abolition of part of a School District.

SEC. 88.—Any town which has or shall have assumed the control of its public schools, as provided in the seventy-ninth section of this act, may, at its second annual meeting thereafter, but not previously, or at any subsequent annual meeting, abandon such control, and re-establish the several school districts therein, as they were before said action; and the property and funds, or the revenue or proceeds thereof, belonging to said town as a consolidated school district, shall be distributed by the selectmen, as is provided in sections fifty-five and fifty-six of this act; provided, nevertheless, that all local funds, formerly the property of any of the original districts, shall be first returned, or made good to said districts respectively. 1867.
Abandonment of union system.

SEC. 89.—Towns shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same regulations, in taking land for school-houses, out-buildings, and convenient accommodations for schools, as are conferred on school districts in this act. 1857.
Taking land for school purposes.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of District Committees.

SEC. 90.—The committee of every district shall give due notice of all meetings of the district; shall, on written request of one-fifth or ten of the legal voters in the district, stating the ob- 1856—1872.

Duties.

ject for which a meeting is desired, call a special meeting of the district, to be held within fifteen days after such request is presented. If the committee shall refuse or neglect to call a meeting when so requested, within the time above specified, such committee shall forfeit the sum of thirty dollars to the treasurer of the district. The committee may also call a special meeting whenever such committee may think necessary; shall, unless otherwise directed by the district, or unless the town has directed the School Visitors to employ the teachers, employ one or more qualified teachers; shall provide suitable school-rooms, and furnish the same with fuel properly prepared; shall visit the schools, by one or more of their number, twice at least during each term; shall, when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents or guardians are too poor to furnish them, provide the same, the cost thereof to be included in the incidental expenses of the term; shall suspend during pleasure, or expel from school for the term, all pupils found guilty, on full hearing, of incorrigibly bad conduct; and shall give such information and assistance to the School Visitors of the town as they may require.*

1867.

Reports re-
quired.

1872.

SEC. 91.—The committee shall give to the Secretary of the Board of School Visitors notice of the date of the commencement and close of each school term, within one week of said commencement, and at least four weeks before the close, respectively; and shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in each year, make a report to the School Visitors of the town, in the manner and form prescribed by the Board of Education. For the purposes of this act whenever an oath or affirmation is required to be made by a returning officer, any member of the Board of School Visitors shall be authorized to administer the same. They shall also make and return an enumeration of the children residing in the district on the first of January in each year, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII. of this

* When the district has a proper school-house, the committee cannot provide another school-room elsewhere. *Colt vs. Roberts*, 28 Conn., 333. The committee can remove teachers, when they think it for the interest of the school; but both in appointing and removing teachers they are subject to the control and directions of the district. *Gilman vs. Bassett*, 33 Conn., 304. They can employ teachers for a time extending beyond their own term of office. *Wilson vs. East Bridgeport School District*, 36 Conn., 282.

act; and the committee of every district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall make such return to the School Visitors of each of said towns, specifying the towns to which each person so enumerated belongs; shall make returns to the Secretary of the Board of School Visitors of the town having jurisdiction over the district of the receipts and expenditures, and statistics in accordance with blank forms furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

1861.

Districts lying in several towns.

CHAPTER IX.

Of High Schools.

SEC. 92.—In addition to the schools required by the twenty-third section of this act, towns shall have power to establish and maintain schools of a higher grade within their limits, and for such purpose to purchase, receive and hold any real and personal property, and to convey the same; to build and repair school-houses; to lay taxes for the purposes herein named; and to make contracts and adopt all lawful regulations and means for the management of such schools.

1856.

High Schools.

SEC. 93.—Such town may, at its annual meeting, or at any meeting specially warned for that purpose, choose, by ballot, a committee of not more than five residents of the town, who shall have all the powers, and discharge all the duties, in relation to such schools, as are by law imposed upon district committees, in relation to district schools.

1861.

High School committees.

SEC. 94.—Whenever any town shall fail to elect a committee, as provided in the preceding section, the Board of School Visitors of such town shall appoint a committee, who shall have the powers and discharge the duties provided in said section.

1861.

When appointed by School Visitors.

SEC. 95.—Whenever any town shall maintain any school of a high grade, as above provided, the Board of School Visitors of such town shall prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of scholars into such schools, and for the studies, books, and classification of the same; and shall examine all candidates for teachers in such school, and shall give to those persons, with whose moral character, and literary attainments, and ability to teach, they are satisfied, a certificate, setting forth

1856—1861.

Powers of School Visitors.

the branches they are found capable of teaching ; and shall visit such school, at least twice during each term ; and may revoke the certificate of any teacher, at any time, for the causes provided in the fortieth section of this act.

CHAPTER X.

Of School Libraries.

1856—1867—1869. SEC. 96.—The Treasurer of the State, upon the order of the
State aid. Secretary of the Board of Education, shall pay over the sum of ten dollars out of any moneys that may be in the treasury to every school district, and to every town maintaining a high school, which shall raise by tax or otherwise a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such district, or for the use of such high school, a school library, and to procure philosophical and chemical apparatus ; and the further sum of five dollars annually, upon a like order, to the said districts or towns, upon condition that they shall have raised a like sum for the current year, for the purposes aforesaid. And if the number of scholars in actual attendance in the public school or schools of any district, or in any high school, exceeds one hundred, there may be drawn an amount equal to that above appropriated, for every one hundred, or fractional part of a hundred scholars, in excess of the first hundred. The selection of all books and
Selection of apparatus. books and apparatus. apparatus to be purchased shall be made or approved by the Board of School Visitors ; and they shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe keeping.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Teachers.

1856. SEC. 97.—No teacher shall be employed in any school, receiving any portion of its support from the public money, until he has received a certificate of examination and approbation, signed by a majority of the Board of School Visitors, or by all the committee by them appointed ; nor shall any teacher be entitled to draw any portion of his wages, so far as the same is paid out of any public money appropriated by law to schools, unless he
Certificate of examination by School Visitors.

can produce such certificate, dated previous to the opening of his school.*

SEC. 98.—The teacher of every public school shall keep and fill up the school register provided by the State, in the manner and form required by the State Board of Education; and at the close of each term deliver the same to the School Visitors; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive any pay until such register shall have been so filled out and delivered.

1856—1867.

School registers.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Support of Public Schools.

SEC. 99.—The committee of each school district shall, annually, in the month of January, ascertain the name of every person over four and under sixteen years of age, who shall belong to such district on the first Monday of said month, together with the names of the parents, guardians, or employers of such person; and shall make return of the same to the School Visitors of the town to which such district belongs, on or before the twentieth day of January in each year; and in making such enumeration, children temporarily residing in one district, but having parents or guardians residing in another, shall be enumerated only as belonging to the latter district.

1838—1849.

Enumeration of scholars.

SEC. 100.—In case of the neglect or inability of the district committee to make the enumeration and return above required, the clerk of the district shall do the same, in the manner and within the time before prescribed.

1849.

Enumeration by clerk of the District.

SEC. 101.—Whenever the committee and clerk of any school district shall omit to return to the School Visitors the enumeration of the children in such district, within the time prescribed by law, one of the School Visitors shall make such enumera-

1849.

Enumeration by a School Visitor.

* Teachers may be discharged by the district; or, in the absence of any action by the district, by the district committee, if they think it for the interest of the school. *Gilman vs. Bassett*, 33 Conn., 304. If improperly discharged by the committee, against the orders of the district, they will be reinstated by a writ of mandamus. *Id.* 305, 306. A general certificate of examination and approbation, not limited to any particular district or term of school, makes the holder qualified to teach in any district of the town, until it is revoked or a re-examination required. *Wilson vs. East Bridgeport School District*, 36 Conn., 282.

tion before the first day of February next following, and return the same to said School Visitors; and for making such enumeration, such Visitor shall be entitled to receive five cents for each child so enumerated, to be paid from the amount appropriated by the town for the support of schools in said district.

1849.
Return of enu-
meration.

SEC. 102.—The return to be made to the School Visitors, as above prescribed, shall be signed by the person making it, and sworn to before a magistrate, according to the following form:

I hereby certify, that I have carefully enumerated, according to law, all persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, within the _____ school district, and find that on the first Monday of January, A.D. _____, there were residing within said district, and belonging thereto, the number of _____ persons between the ages aforesaid. A. B.

On this _____ day of _____, A.D. _____, personally appeared the above named A. B., and made oath to the truth of the above return, by him subscribed; before me,

C. D., *Justice of the Peace.*

1849.
Correction of re-
turns.

SEC. 103.—The School Visitors of the town shall examine and correct the returns made to them, so that no person shall be enumerated twice in different districts, or be improperly returned; and shall lodge said returns, as corrected, with the treasurer of the town. They shall also prepare and transmit to the Comptroller of public accounts, on or before the fifth day of February, annually, a certificate in which the number of persons shall be inserted in words at full length, which shall be sworn to according to the following form:

Certificate to
Comptroller.

We, the School Visitors of the town of _____ certify, that from the returns made to us under oath, as by law provided, we find that on the first Monday of January, A.D. _____, there were residing within said town, and belonging thereto, the number of _____ persons between the ages of four and sixteen years; and from the best information we can obtain, we truly believe that said number is correct.

} *School Visitors.*

On this _____ day of _____ A.D. _____, personally appeared the above named School Visitors, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate, by them subscribed; before me,

C. D., *Justice of the Peace.*

SEC. 104.—The income of the School Fund, which, after deducting all expenses attending its management, shall remain in the treasury on the twenty-eighth day of February in each year, and in addition thereto the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for every person between the ages of four and sixteen years of age, belonging to any school district in the State, as ascertained from the last returns of the School Visitors of the several towns, shall annually, as soon as may be after said day, be divided and distributed by the Comptroller of public accounts among the several towns, in proportion to the number of persons in each between the ages of four and sixteen years, as ascertained from said returns; and the amount distributed to each town shall be transmitted by the Comptroller to its treasurer, on the application of its School Visitors or of its school committee, if such town constitute but one school district; but no such moneys shall be transmitted to any town until the Comptroller shall have received from its School Visitors or committee a certificate signed by them or their chairman and secretary, and substantially in the following form:

1856—1871—1872.

Distribution of
income of
School Fund and
State appropriation.

1854—1872.

We, the School Visitors of the town of _____ certify, that the schools in said town have been kept for the period required by law during the year ending the thirty-first day of August last, by teachers duly examined and approved, and have been visited according to law; and that all moneys drawn from the public treasury by said town for said year, appropriated to schooling, have been faithfully applied and expended in paying for teachers' wages, and for no other purpose whatever.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____
A. D.

} *School Visitors.*

To the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

SEC. 105.—No town shall receive any money from the treasury, as provided in the preceding section, for any district therein, unless the school in such district, during the next preceding school year, shall have been kept according to law for at least thirty weeks, if the number of persons therein between four and sixteen years of age, at the enumeration made within said school year, was twenty-four or more; and for at least twenty-four weeks, if the number of such persons therein at said enumeration was less than twenty-four.

1870.

Length of time
during which
schools receiving
State aid
must be kept.

1856.

Case of schools
not kept accord-
ing to law.

SEC. 106.—Whenever the school in any school district shall not be kept according to law, the School Visitors of the town, to which such district belongs, shall, in their certificate or certificates to the Comptroller for the year following, state such fact, and also the number of children enumerated in such district; and the Comptroller, when application is made for the school moneys payable to such town for said year, shall deduct from the whole number of children, enumerated in such town, the number contained in such district; and shall draw an order for such part only of the moneys that would otherwise go to said town, as is proportioned to the number of children in the remaining districts therein.

1798.

Misapplication
of school
moneys.

SEC. 107.—If any money, appropriated to the use of schools, shall be applied by a town or school district to any other purpose, such town or school district shall forfeit the amount thereof to the State; and the Comptroller shall sue for the same in behalf of the State, to be applied, when recovered, to the use of schools.

1870.

Town Deposit
Fund.

SEC. 108.—The income of the Town Deposit Fund, belonging to any town, and of any other town fund which is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any town, shall be paid annually into the treasury of such town, for the support of public schools therein.

1872.

Of School Soci-
ety and District
Funds.

SEC. 109.—The income of any fund that is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any school district or school society existing in any town, shall be paid annually into the treasury of such district or society, for the support of public schools therein; but if such district or society shall at any time cease to exist, then the principal of said fund shall be paid over to the School Fund Treasurer of the town; the income thereof to be applied for the support of public schools therein, in the manner prescribed in section eighty-four of this act.

1869—1870.

Annual state-
ment to town
meeting.

SEC. 110.—The School Visitors and selectmen in each town shall, as a joint board, present at the annual town meeting a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in such town for the school year next preceding, and an estimate of the cost of the schools of the town

for the current school year. Said board shall also, on or before the fifteenth day of October in each year, fix the several amounts which in their judgment will be sufficient to pay the wages of teachers, (including board,) fuel, and the incidental expenses of maintaining the schools in the various districts within the jurisdiction of such town, for the period, during the current year, that schools are required by law, or by vote of the town, to be maintained; and said board shall notify the respective districts of the several amounts so fixed.

Apportionment
to Districts.

SEC. 111.—At the close of each term of school in any district, and on the certificate of the School Visitors that the school or schools of the district for such term have been kept in all respects according to law, the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer in favor of such district for a sum of money sufficient, and no more than is sufficient, to pay the expenses incurred by said district for said term, for the wages of teachers, (including board,) fuel and incidental expenses, if the expense incurred by the district for the above named purposes, during the school year, does not exceed the amount fixed upon for such district as provided in the preceding section of this act. But if such expense exceed said amount, the joint board of School Visitors and selectmen shall meet within fifteen days after the close of the school year, and decide whether or not the expenditure in excess of the amount fixed upon was necessary to maintain the school or schools of the district for the time required by law. If said board shall decide that such additional expense was necessary, the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer for an amount sufficient to pay the same; but if said joint board shall decide that such additional expense was not necessary, the district shall pay the same, unless the town otherwise order.

1870—1872.

Payment to Dis-
tricts of the ex-
penses of each
School term.

SEC. 112.—No town which includes a city within its limits, shall be required to expend for school purposes in any year a greater sum than would be raised by a tax of one mill on its grand list, if said city is organized into one or more school districts, and the district or the several districts of the town have each appropriated for the support of public schools during the year in which such tax would be payable a sum of money sufficient, with the income derived from other sources, to pay the

1870.

Tax in City
School Districts.

wages of teachers, the cost of fuel, and the incidental expenses of the public schools of said district or districts for at least thirty weeks of said year; provided, that the said sum shall be paid, without abatement, on or before the first day of March next following the time at which the town tax shall have become due, to the several school districts in the town, in proportion to the number of children in each, at the last preceding enumeration, between the ages of four and sixteen years.

1860. SEC. 113.—If any town shall neglect or refuse to provide for the support of its schools, according to the provisions of the three next preceding sections, it shall forfeit to the State a sum equal to the amount which it was by said provisions required to raise and appropriate, to be recovered by the Treasurer of the State in an action founded upon this statute.

Neglect to lay
town school tax.

1870. SEC. 114.—Whenever the number of scholars in any district for any term of school shall be so small that, in the judgment of the district, the maintaining of a separate school by said district for such term is inexpedient, such district may, for such term, by vote, unite its school with the school of an adjoining district or districts. Such union of schools shall be made only with the approval of the School Visitors of the town or towns in which the districts are situated. And if any district shall unite its school with that of another district or districts, as provided in this section, such district shall be deemed to have complied with the law, in the same manner as if it had maintained a separate school for the time required by law.

Temporary union of small
schools in different
Districts.

1870. SEC. 115.—If any district maintains a school of a higher order than is required by law, and thereby incurs increased expense for its school; or if any district shall continue its school for a longer time than is provided for at the expense of the town, according to the twenty-third section of this act; or if any district shall expend for teachers' wages or other purposes a sum which the School Visitors and selectmen deem unnecessary and extravagant; the cost of such school, above the sum received by such district from the town treasury, shall be paid by a tax laid by said district. Nothing, however, in this act is to be construed as forbidding the payment of the additional expense of continuing any school longer than the time required by law, by voluntary contribution, or by tuition charges.

Extra expenses
incurred by Dis-
tricts.

SEC. 116.—No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the State or town in any year, unless the district committee shall have made, on or before the fifteenth day of September, next preceding, the report required by the ninety-first section of this act.

1870.
Conditions of
payment to
District.

SEC. 117.—The income from the School Fund and the amount of the annual State appropriation, apportioned to any school district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall be paid into the treasury of the town having jurisdiction over such district, under the provisions of section fifty-eight of this act; and the expenses of the school in such district shall be paid by said town, in the same manner and on the same conditions as if said district lay wholly within its limits; but during the month of September, in each year, the School Visitors of said town shall ascertain the cost of maintaining said school for the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding August; and having deducted from this amount the sums received by the town for such district during said year from the School Fund and State appropriation, they shall apportion the remainder of the cost of such school among the towns in which such district lies, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years in each, as ascertained by the enumeration made in the January preceding, according to the provisions of section ninety-nine of this act; and shall, before the first Monday in October, present a copy of said apportionment to the selectmen of each of said towns; and the selectmen of the town or towns not having jurisdiction over said district shall cause the sums, thus apportioned to their respective towns, to be paid from the town treasury to the town having jurisdiction over said district.

1870—1871.

District situated
in different
towns.

SEC. 118.—In all cases when a school in any district has been or shall be kept during a portion of the school year, but not according to law, or when for any other cause there has been or shall be a forfeiture of moneys accruing from the School Fund, or annual State appropriation, that would otherwise have been paid to any town or school district, the Secretary of the Board of Education shall, on application from such town or school district, examine into the facts of the case, and decide, according to equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the moneys

1849—1856.

Power to remit
forfeitures.

so forfeited; and, if he decide in favor of such right, and so certify to the Comptroller, the same shall be paid, as if no forfeiture had occurred.

1856.

Fraudulent certificate by School Visitors.

SEC. 119.—If any School Visitor shall fraudulently make or join in making any false certificate, by reason of which money shall be drawn from the treasury of the State, he shall forfeit the sum of sixty dollars to the State, to be recovered by the Comptroller, by an action of debt on this statute.

1856—1860.

District taxes.

SEC. 120.—All taxes imposed by any school district shall be laid on all the real estate situated therein, and upon the polls and all the ratable personal estate of those persons who belonged to said district at the time of laying such tax, and upon the interest of any manufacturing or mechanical business, subject to taxation, which is located or carried on in said district, whether the owners reside in or belong to said district or not, except so far as the same may consist in real estate situated out of the district; and neither said interest so taxed, nor any real estate in said district, shall be taxed in any other school district.*

1856—1860.

Rate bills.

Deductions for indebtedness.

SEC. 121.—The rate bills for said taxes shall be made out, and signed by the district committee, from the assessment list of the town or towns in which such district is situated, last completed before, or to be completed next after the time of laying such taxes, as the district shall direct; and no deduction or abatement shall be made on account of the indebtedness of the owner of any real estate so taxed, unless both the debtor and the creditor belong to said district, and the debt is secured by a mortgage of real estate situated therein.†

1856.

SEC. 122.—Whenever real estate, situated in one district, is so assessed and entered in the grand list, in common with other estate situated out of said district, that there is no distinct and separate value put by the assessors upon the part lying in said

* Real estate in any district is taxable there, whether the owner belongs there or not. *Rowe vs. Blakeslee*, 11 Conn., 486, 487. *Allen vs. Gleason*, 4 Day, 382. That votes imposing school taxes, if inartificially drawn, will be favorably construed, see *Bartlett vs. Kinsley*, 15 Conn., 332.

† The rate bills and warrants need not specify on which year's list the tax was laid, if this appears from the votes of the district to which they refer. *Sanford vs. Dick*, 15 Conn., 454.

district, then said district may call on one or more of the assessors, for the time being, of the town in which said property is situated, to assess, and they shall, on such application, assess the value of that part of said estate which lies in said district, and return the same to the clerk of said town; and notice of such assessment, and of the meeting of the assessors and selectmen hereafter mentioned, shall be given by the district committee, in the same way as a notice for school meetings; and at the end of fifteen days, after said assessment has been returned as aforesaid, said assessors and selectmen shall meet in such place, as said district committee shall designate in such notice, and shall have the same power, in relation to such list, as the board of relief has in relation to such list of towns; and when such list shall be perfected by said assessors and selectmen, the same shall be lodged with the town clerk; and said assessment shall be the rule of taxation for said estate, by said district, for the year ensuing; and said assessors shall be paid by said district a reasonable compensation for their services.*

Separate assessment of real estate for District purposes.

SEC. 123.—Whenever there is real estate situated in any district, which has not been put into the assessment list of the town; or, where there are polls in any district, liable to taxation, which have not been entered in said assessment list; such district may call on one or more of the assessors, for the time being, of the town in which such omission has occurred, who shall assess the value of such real estate, and make a list of said polls, and add such property and polls to the list of the district.

1859.

Real estate omitted from grand list.

SEC. 124.—Whenever a district lays a tax on the town list last completed, and any real estate has been sold and conveyed, or has in any way changed ownership between the first day of October next preceding and the time of laying said tax, such district may call out one or more of the assessors, for the time being, of the town in which such sale, conveyance or change of property has occurred, who shall assess the value of said real estate to the person owning the same at the time of laying said tax, and deduct the same from the list of the person in whose name it stood on the assessment list of the town.

1866.

Tax upon land sold since the completion of town list.

* That the doings of assessors, when called out under this section, will be favorably construed, see *Sanford vs. Dick*, 15 Conn., 455, 456.

1859. SEC. 125.—The assessors, in performing duties mentioned in
 Mode of assess- the two preceding sections, shall proceed in the manner pre-
 ment. scribed for assessing real estate in the one hundred and twenty-
 second section of this act.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Normal School.

1849—1865—1872. SEC. 126.—The Normal School at New Britain shall remain
 a seminary for the training of teachers in the art of instructing
 Object of school. and governing in the public schools of this State; receiving for
 that purpose such pupils as may be selected under the provisions
 of the two succeeding sections of this act; and such sum as the
 Support of school. Board of Education may, in each year, deem necessary for its
 support, not exceeding in any year twelve thousand dollars,
 shall be annually paid therefor, from the treasury of the State,
 to the order of said Board.

1849. SEC. 127.—The number of pupils shall not exceed two hun-
 dred and twenty. The School Visitors in each town, shall,
 on request of the Secretary of the Board of Education, forward
 Number of pupils. to him, annually, the names of four persons, two of each sex,
 whom said School Visitors, after examination, can recommend
 as suitable persons, in age, character, talents, and attainments,
 to be received as pupils in said school, with a view of their be-
 coming teachers of public schools; but no persons shall be thus
 How selected. examined or recommended, until they have lodged with the
 School Visitors a written declaration, signed with their own
 hands, stating that their object in securing admission into said
 school is to become qualified to teach in public schools, and
 that it is their intention to engage in that employment in this
 State.

1849—1865. SEC. 128.—Said Board shall select, by lot, from the whole
 number of applicants from each county, the proportion of pupils
 to which such county is entitled by its population, of each sex
 an equal number; but not more than one pupil shall be admit-
 ted from any town, until each town, from which an application
 is made, shall have a pupil in the school. Said Board may
 make all needful regulations for the examination of candidates
 for admission to said school; and may approve, or reject, such

persons as may have been recommended by the School Visitors in their respective towns. The Secretary of the Board shall forward to each pupil, appointed by the Board, a certificate of such appointment, and shall return a list of the pupils, so appointed, to the Principal of the school. If there shall not be a sufficient number of applicants, from any county, to fill the number of appointments allowed to such county, said Board shall fill the vacancy, by lot, from the whole number of remaining applicants. To all pupils so admitted to the school, the tuition, and all the privileges of the school, shall be gratuitous.

SEC. 129.—The Board of Education shall have the application of the funds for the support of the Normal School; the appointment of teachers, and the power of removing them; and the power to prescribe the studies and exercises of the school, rules for its management, and granting diplomas; and shall report annually to the General Assembly their own doings, and the progress and condition of the school.

1849-1865.

Powers of the Board of Education.

SEC. 130.—The Board of Education is authorized to make provision for a model primary school, under a permanent teacher approved by such Board, in which the pupils of the Normal School shall have opportunity to practice the modes of instruction and discipline, inculcated in the Normal School; and may limit the number composing said model primary school; and, at their discretion, may discontinue said school.

1849.

Model primary school.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of Colleges.

SEC. 131.—Whereas the corporation of Yale College, in consideration of a grant made to them by the General Assembly in 1792, agreed that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and six senior Assistants should be Trustees or Fellows of said College; and whereas after the adoption of the Constitution of this State, said corporation agreed and requested that six senior Senators should be thereafter Trustees or Fellows of said College, in the place of said six senior Assistants; and whereas afterward said corporation, in 1871, agreed and requested that six of the graduates of said College, to be chosen as is hereinafter provided, should be from and after its Com-

1792.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor *ex-officio* Fellows of Yale College.

1871-1872.

Election of
graduate Fel-
lows.

mencement day in 1872, Fellows of said College, in the place of said six senior Senators; it is therefore provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall ever hereafter, by virtue of their offices, be Fellows of said College, and have as such all the powers and privileges of Fellows, as defined in the next succeeding section of this act; and that all graduates of the first degree, of five or more years' standing, in any of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree higher than the first in Yale College, whether honorary or in course, may, on the day next preceding the public Commencement day of said College, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, cast their votes, under such regulations as the President and Fellows may prescribe, for six persons to be chosen from among such graduates, and the six persons who shall be found to be elected by a plurality of the votes cast, shall be Fellows of Yale College in the stead of the six senior Senators of the State. In case of an equality of votes between two or more candidates, the person who shall hold the said office of fellow, shall be designated by lot from among the persons receiving such equality of votes.

1820-1871.

Constitution of
the corporation.

SEC. 132.—The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the six graduates chosen as is provided in the preceding section, shall, together with the President and other Fellows of said College and their successors, constitute one corporation, by the name and style mentioned in the charter of said College; and shall have and enjoy the same powers, privileges, and authority, in as full and ample a manner as though they had been expressly named and included in said charter; and whenever any vacancy shall occur in the number of the other Fellows of said College and their successors, such vacancy shall forever hereafter be supplied by them and their successors, by election, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

1871-1872.

SEC. 133.—The six Fellows, who may be elected from among the graduates of said College, in the year 1872, shall enroll themselves by lot in six classes, one holding office for six years, another for five years, another for four years, another for three years, another for two years, and another for one year; all being eligible for reëlection; and every year, as a vacancy occurs, all graduates of the first degree, of five or more years' standing, in any

of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree higher than the first in Yale College, whether honorary or in course, may upon the day next preceding Commencement day, in the manner heretofore prescribed, elect by a plurality of votes a person from among such graduates to fill the vacancy, and hold the office of Fellow for a period of six years, being eligible for reëlection; and so whenever a vacancy shall occur from death, resignation, or any other cause, such graduates and persons who have been admitted to such higher degrees, may, on the day next preceding the next Commencement day, elect one of such graduates to fill the office of Fellow for the remainder of the term in which a vacancy has occurred. The official year of such Fellows shall end with the day next preceding each Commencement day.

Term of office of
the graduate
Fellows.

Election of
graduate Fel-
lows.

SEC. 134.—The acceptance by said corporation of the provisions of the three preceding sections, respecting the election of graduate Fellows, shall not operate to make the charter of said corporation as heretofore amended, subject to repeal, alteration, or amendment, without the consent of said corporation.

1871.

SEC. 135.—Whenever there shall be present, at any meeting of the corporation of Yale College, a majority of the Fellows thereof, such majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided there be present a majority of those who are, by election, successors of the original trustees thereof; and provided due notice of such meeting shall have been given to all the members of said corporation.

1838.

Quorum.

SEC. 136.—The proceedings of all meetings of the President and Fellows of said corporation, duly notified as aforesaid, at which a majority shall have been present, as provided in the preceding section of this act, shall be valid in the same manner, and to the same extent, as they would have been had a quorum been present, as required before the enactment of said section.

Confirming
clause.

SEC. 137.—The President and Fellows of Yale College shall, annually, render to the General Assembly an account of the receipts and expenditures of the money belonging to said College.

1820.

Annual report.

1834.

Exemptions
from taxation.

SEC. 138.—The funds and estate which have been or may be granted, provided by this State, or given by any person or persons, to the President and Fellows of Yale College, and by them invested and held for the use of that institution, shall, with the income thereof, remain exempt from taxation; but the private property of the officers of said College shall not be exempt from taxation.

1865.

Agricultural
College Fund.

SEC. 139.—The bonds of this State, endorsed and known as "Agricultural College bonds," and constituting the capital of the Agricultural College fund, shall be and remain in the custody of the Commissioner of the School Fund; and shall not be transferable, except by a special act of the General Assembly.

1863.

Income to be
paid to Yale
College.

SEC. 140.—Said Commissioner shall semi-annually receive and pay over the interest accruing on said bonds to the President and Fellows of Yale College, for the special purposes and upon the special conditions hereinafter set forth.

1863.

Appropriation
of the income to
the Sheffield
Scientific
School.

SEC. 141.—Said corporation shall devote said interest, wholly and exclusively, to the maintenance, in that department of Yale College known as the Sheffield Scientific School, of such courses of instruction as shall carry out the intent of the act of Congress entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," approved July 2d, 1862, in the manner specially prescribed in the fourth section of said act.

1863.

Gratuitous in-
struction to be
furnished to cer-
tain pupils at
said School.

SEC. 142.—Said corporation shall furnish gratuitous education, in said courses of instruction, to persons who shall be annually nominated to be pupils of said school, in such manner as the General Assembly shall prescribe. The number of pupils, to be so received gratuitously into said school, shall be, in each year, such a number as would expend a sum equal to one-half of the said interest, for the same year, in paying for their instruction in said school, if they were required to pay for it at the regular rates charged to other pupils of said school for the same year. Said pupils, so nominated and received, shall be citizens of this State, and shall be admitted into said school upon the same terms, and subject to the same rules and discipline, which shall apply to all other pupils of said school, with the single exception that they shall not be required to pay anything for their instruction.

SEC. 143.—Said corporation shall annually make up and distribute the reports, required by the fourth paragraph of the fifth section of said act of Congress.

1863.

Annual reports.

SEC. 144.—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the three senior Senators, and the Secretary of the Board of Education, shall constitute a board of visitors, who shall visit said school in each year, and report annually thereon to the General Assembly.

1863.

Board of Visitors.

SEC. 145.—Said visitors, with the Secretary of the Sheffield Scientific School, shall constitute an appointing board, who shall select from such candidates, as shall offer themselves, those who shall be entitled to receive the gratuitous instruction in said school.

1864.

Selection of pupils for gratuitous instruction.

SEC. 146.—In case there are more applications for the bounty of the State than there are vacancies to be filled on the part of the State, said board shall give the preference to such young men as are fitting themselves for agricultural, and mechanical, or manufacturing occupations in life, and may have become orphans through the death of a parent in the naval or military service of the United States; and, next to them, to such as are most in need of pecuniary assistance; and shall provide that the appointments shall be distributed, as far as practicable, among the several counties of the State, in proportion to their population.

1864.

Preferences in selection.

SEC. 147.—The Secretary of said school shall also be the secretary of said appointing board, and shall keep a record of their transactions; and he shall, at least one month before the close of each academic year in said school, cause to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in this State, in which a newspaper may then be published, an advertisement, specifying the number of pupils, who, by virtue of this act, are entitled to be admitted into said school for gratuitous instruction, during the ensuing academic year, and designating the time and manner in which applications may be made to said appointing board for admission to said school.

1864.

Secretary of appointing board.

SEC. 148.—No person shall give credit, except for board, lodging, washing, or medical aid, to any student of Yale College, Trinity College, or Wesleyan University, who is a minor; without the consent in writing of his parent, or guardian, or

1822-1872.

Giving credit to minor students.

of such other officer or officers of that one of said institutions of which he is a student, as may be authorized by the government thereof to act in such cases.*

1822-1872.
Penalty for giving credit.

SEC. 149.—If any person shall give credit to any minor as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, he shall forfeit to the treasurer of this State a sum not less than twenty nor more than three hundred dollars, according to the nature of the offence, at the discretion of the Court; which sum may be recovered in any proper action, before any Court having jurisdiction thereof.†

1822.
Prosecuting officer.

SEC. 150.—The State's Attorneys for the counties in which said institutions are respectively located, on the complaint of any of the officers aforesaid, shall prosecute for all violations of the two preceding sections.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Repeal of existing Statutes concerning Education.

1872.

SEC. 151.—The foregoing statutes, as revised and reported to this General Assembly, together with such amendments to the same and additional acts relating to the subject of education, as have been or shall be adopted at the present session, to be revised by said committee and incorporated in the foregoing revision, shall, on and after the first day of September, 1872, be the statute laws of this State, in lieu of the existing statutes relating to education; and the sixteenth title of the General Statutes of 1866, entitled "An Act Concerning Education," and all acts amendatory or additional to the same, and sections forty-three, forty-four, forty-seven, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, of Chapter IV. of title thirteenth of the General Statutes of 1866, and Chapters CXV. and CXXIII. of the Public Acts of 1869, and Chapter LII. of the Public Acts of 1871, shall be repealed on and after said first day of September, 1872.

* Unmatriculated students are within the meaning of this section. *Morse vs. The State*, 6 Conn., 13. The statute does not forbid giving credit to students at any of these institutions where no officer has been authorized to give his consent in such cases. *Id.* 12.

† Credit given to a student by an agent without his principal's knowledge or consent will not render the latter liable under this section. *Morse vs. State*, 6 Conn., 13.

SEC. 152.—Said repeal shall not impair or affect any vested rights, privileges, immunities, or offices; or any suit or action, civil or criminal, pending at the date when said repeal is to take effect; or revive any act previously repealed; and all matters, civil or criminal, commenced by virtue of any of the statutes so repealed may be prosecuted to final effect in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, unless it shall be otherwise specifically provided by law; nor shall any offence committed, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred, under any statute repealed by this act, be affected by said repeal.

CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT.

ARTICLE VIII, OF EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

SEC. 2. The fund, called the SCHOOL FUND, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public, or common schools, throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained, in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public, or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

AN ACT CONCERNING COMMUNITIES AND CORPORATIONS.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING COMMUNITIES.

SEC. 232. The warning of every meeting of any borough, city, ecclesiastical society, school society, school district, or other public community, shall specify the objects for which such meeting is to be held.

SEC. 233. In the absence of any special appointment, the first selectman of any town, and the first trustee or committee man of any religious, ecclesiastical, literary, or eleemosynary society, and the committee of any school district, shall be the agent, *ex-officio*, of his respective community or corporation.

SEC. 234. All towns, societies, and other communities, when lawfully assembled, shall have power to choose a moderator to preside in said meetings, unless a presiding officer for said meeting shall have been appointed in conformity to some other statutory provision; and if any person shall, by noise, tumult, quarrelling, or by any other unlawful act, disturb such meeting, or prevent it from proceeding in an orderly and peaceable manner, to the choice of a moderator, or after the appointment or choice of a moderator, shall vilify and abuse him, or interrupt him in the discharge of his duty, or, after he has commanded silence, shall speak in the meeting without liberty from the moderator, unless it be to ask reasonable liberty to speak, he shall forfeit to the treasury of the town where the offense is committed a sum not less than one dollar nor more than seven dollars, according to the nature of the offense.

SEC. 235. All offenses against the provisions of this chapter may be heard and determined by a justice of the peace, unless aggravated by some high-handed breach of the peace, in which case the offender shall be bound by such justice of the peace to the next superior court, to answer for the offense, which court may impose a fine upon him, according to the aggravation of the offense, not exceeding thirty-four dollars, to the use of the treasury of such county.

SEC. 236. The moderator of such meetings, and the presiding officer in electors' meetings, whenever any disorders are committed in the meeting punishable by law, and the offender or offenders shall refuse to submit to his lawful authority, shall have power to order any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, to take the offender or offenders into custody, and, if necessary, to remove him or them out of such meeting, until he or they shall conform to order, or if need be, until such meeting shall be closed, and thereupon such officer shall have power to command all necessary assistance, as in cases of preserving the peace and suppressing riots, and any person, refusing to assist when commanded, shall be liable to the same penalties as for refusing to assist sheriffs and constables in the execution of their offices; but no person commanded to assist shall be deprived of his right to act in the meetings, nor shall the offenders be so deprived any longer than they refuse to conform to order.

SEC. 237. All questions in such meetings shall be decided by a major vote of the qualified members present, and whenever there shall be an equal vote, the question shall be decided by the moderator.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR CORPORATIONS.

ACADEMIES.

SEC. 253. Any number of individuals in any town in this State may associate for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an academy school, and being so associated shall, on complying with the provisions of this section, be a body politic and corporate; may choose a president and other officers; may enact by-laws to regulate the affairs of such corporation not inconsistent with the laws of this State, or of the United States, and compel the due observance thereof by suitable penalties; may sue and be sued, and do all other acts necessary and proper for the well ordering the affairs of such corporation, and may purchase and hold real or personal estate of a value not exceeding ten thousand dollars; but before any such association shall be entitled to the privileges herein granted, it shall lodge with the secretary of this State a copy of its articles of association.

[In addition, June 28th, 1867.]

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS AND LIBRARY COMPANIES.

Any number of individuals, in any town or city, may associate for literary or scientific purposes, or for the purpose of establishing a public library; and being so associated shall, on compliance with the provisions of this section, be a body politic and corporate; may choose a president and other officers; may hold so much property as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; may enact by-laws for regulating the affairs of such corporation, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and compel the due observance thereof by suitable penalties; may sue and be sued, and do all acts necessary and proper for the well ordering of the affairs of such corporations; but before such association shall be entitled to the privileges herein granted, it shall lodge with the secretary of this State a copy of its articles of association.

[In addition, July 8th, 1869.]

SEC. 1. Each town, borough and city may establish and maintain a public library therein, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and may provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the inhabitants of the town, or by the city council.

SEC. 2. Any town, borough, or city may appropriate money for suitable buildings or rooms, and for the foundation of such library a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its taxable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made; may also appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase thereof, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its taxable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made; and may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest, or donation for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within the same.

PASSED MAY SESSION, A. D. 1872.

Whoever willfully and maliciously writes upon, injures, defaces, tears or destroys any book, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to any law, town, city or other public library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars for every such offence.

AN ACT CONCERNING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC PROPERTY.

SEC. 37. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously burn any state-house, court-house, county-house, town-house, arsenal, magazine, prison, common jail, work-house, poor-house, market, or other building, belonging to this State, or to any county, town, city, or borough in this State, or any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other building generally used for religious worship, or any college, academy, school-house, or other building generally used for literary instruction, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State prison, for a term not less than seven nor more than ten years.

SEC. 38. Every person, who shall willfully attempt to burn, or conspire with others to burn any state-house, court-house, county-house, town-house, arsenal, magazine, prison, common jail, work-house, market, or other building belonging to this State, or to any county, town, city or borough in this State, or any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other building generally used for religious worship, or any college, academy, school-house, or other building generally used for literary instruction, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State prison, for a term not less than two nor more than five years.

SEC. 39. Every person who shall, in the night season, willfully and maliciously break any window, or door, in any state house, court-house, house of public worship, town house, college, school-house, or other public building, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

SEC. 40. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously injure, or deface, any house of public worship, school-house or other public building, or shall willfully and maliciously injure, destroy, or carry away, any stove, stove-pipe, chair, table, or other furniture, situate in and belonging to any house of public worship, school-house, or other public building, or shall willfully and maliciously injure, destroy, or carry away, any public lantern, light, or lamp, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding seventeen dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding ninety days, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

OF OFFENSES AGAINST DECENCY AND MORALITY.

SEC. 214. Every person who shall, at any time, willfully interrupt or disturb any district school, or any public, private, or select school, while the same is in session, shall pay a fine not exceeding seven dollars, nor less than one dollar, or shall suffer imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding thirty days, or shall pay such fine and suffer such imprisonment both.*

* This section includes singing schools, *State vs. Gager*, 26 C. R. 607. What constitutes a school. *State vs. Gager*, 28 C. R. 232.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT CONCERNING EDUCATION,
PASSED MAY SESSION, A. D. 1872.

Whereas, Doubts have existed regarding the construction and requirements of certain acts concerning Education, which provided for the payment of expenses of public schools by the towns; and certain school districts have incurred expense, and it has never been decided whether the towns to which such districts belong should pay such expense or not; Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The selectmen and school visitors of each town in which any of the school districts have claims against the town for expenses incurred since the first day of September, 1870, for wages of teachers, (including board,) fuel and incidental expenses, shall meet on or before the fifteenth day of September, 1872, and examine the claims of each of such school districts, and decide in each case whether the expense incurred for the above named purposes was necessary to maintain the school or schools for the time the law required the schools to be kept open in each year, or for such time as the town had voted to pay the expenses of the schools, if the time the town had voted was longer than that required by law. If they shall find in any case that all the expenses incurred for the above named purposes were not necessary, they shall decide what part was necessary. And the town shall pay to each school district the amount of such expense as the selectmen and school visitors shall decide was necessary for the purposes above named, after deducting the amount the town has before paid to such district for such purposes.

SEC. 2. If in any case the selectmen and school visitors shall neglect to meet and decide as required in the preceding section, the town shall pay to the school district the full amount of expense incurred by the district for the purposes named in the preceding section.

INDEX TO THE SCHOOL LAWS.

	Page
Abolition of School Districts,.....	134*-137*
Academy schools, how incorporated,	158*
Acting School Visitor appointed by Board of School Visitors,.....	125*
by District Board of Education,	123
Agent of State Board of Education, for inspecting factories, &c.,.....	114
Agricultural College Fund, and bonds,.....	154*
Apparatus, School,	126*, 140*
Appeal to Superior Court from town proceedings as to formation, alteration, &c., of Districts,	128*, 129*
Appropriation for support of public schools,.....	143*
school libraries, &c.,	136*-137*, 140*
Normal School,	150*
educational conventions, or Teachers' Institutes,	117
Arrest of truants,	115
Assessment of property and polls taxable by school districts,.....	148*, 149*
Board of Education in certain school districts, appointment of,	121-122
powers and duties,.....	122-123
Board of Education, State, how constituted,.....	117
powers and duties,.....	117, 118
Secretary of,.....	117, 118
expenses of,.....	118
may appoint an agent to see that children are sent to school,	114
to fix sum annually necessary for support of Normal School,	150*
to select its pupils,	150*
to superintend its management,.....	151*
may establish a model primary school,.....	151*
Books, coming into possession of school officers, to be preserved, and trans- mitted,.....	126*
text books to be furnished to poor children,.....	138*
not to be changed oftener than once in five years,	117
Boroughs, arrest of truants in,.....	115
By-Laws, of cities and towns, as to truants,.....	115
appointment of a committee to prosecute under,.....	115
Certificates, of teachers,	123, 124, 139*, 140*
of District Committees to School Visitors,.....	142*
of School Visitors to Comptroller,.....	142*, 143*
" " " to selectmen,	145*
Charges for tuition, to meet extra expenses for graded schools, &c.,.....	146*
Children, to be instructed, &c., by their parents and guardians, or employers,	113
required to be educated, in school or at home,	113, 114
if unruly, may be bound out by selectmen,.....	114, 115
if idle and truants, may be sent to Reform School, &c.,.....	116
enumeration of,	138*, 141*
admission of non-residents to District Schools,	134*

	Page
City, organized into several school districts,	145*, 146*
by-laws as to truants,	115
Clerk of school district, election of,	131*
duties of,	131*
enumeration of children by,	141*
Colored children to be admitted to all schools,	119
Commissioner of the School Fund to manage the Agricultural College Fund,	154*
Committee, District—see District Committee.	
Comptroller, returns to,	123, 125*, 142*, 143*
to distribute income of School Fund and annual State appropria-	
tion,	143*
to deduct for districts where school has not been properly kept,	144*
to sue for forfeitures,	144*, 148*
orders in favor of districts having a Board of Education,	123
Compulsory Education,	113, 114
Consolidation of Districts,	134*-137*
Funds of the districts consolidated,	129*, 136*
Constitution of Connecticut, provisions of concerning education,	157*
Conventions of friends of education,	117
Districts, formation, alteration and dissolution,	126*, 128*
notice of such proceedings,	128*
appeal to Superior Court,	128*, 129*
first meeting, how called,	120
consolidation or abolition of,	134*
of parts of a district,	136*
disposition of funds, &c., on consolidation,	129*, 136*
boundary lines, settlement of,	127*
record of,	120
formed from School Societies organized under Act of 1855,	121, 122
are corporations,	126*
powers and duties,	126*
may take land for site of school-house,	133*, 134*
must originally contain not less than forty children,	126*
school may be discontinued when there are not over eight children,	119
neglect of, to maintain a school,	132*
to receive no State aid in such case,	144*
meetings, when held,	130*
place of,	130*
notice of,	130*, 157*
what to specify,	157*
who may vote in,	131*
penalty for disturbing,	157*, 158*
officers,	131*
records,	127*
special district funds,	136*, 137*
ordinary expenses to be paid by town,	145*
expenses unnecessarily incurred,	145*, 146*
situated in more than one town, formation of, &c.,	126*
payment of public money for,	147*

	Page
Districts, jurisdiction over,	129*, 147*
enumeration of children in,	139*
to receive no State or town money, unless the district committee make their report to the School Visitors,	147*
nor unless there is a suitable school-house,	132*
District Committee—appointment of,	130*
duties of,	137*–139*
enumeration of children by,	141*
visitation of schools by,	125*, 138*
Division of districts, apportionment of funds upon,	129*
Documents, coming into possession of school officers, to be preserved,	126*
Ecclesiastical Society—land of not to be taken for site of school-house, ...	134*
Election of School Visitors, manner of,	119
“ “ “ Committee in consolidated districts, manner of,	135*
Employment of teachers by School Visitors,	119, 124, 132*, 138*
Enumeration of children,	138*, 141*
non-resident children not to be enumerated,	141*
Estimate by School Visitors and selectmen of cost of schooling for each school year,	144*
Expenses of maintaining schools, estimates of,	144*
apportionment of, among the different districts,	145*
payment of,	145*
unnecessary expenses,	145*, 146*
of Board of Education,	118
of Secretary of Board of Education,	118
of Educational Conventions,	117
Factories, children employed in, to be instructed,	113
inspection of, by School Visitors, &c.,	114
Fees—of magistrates on prosecutions of truants, &c.,	115, 116
of assessors of taxes,	149*, 150*
of School Visitors,	126*
for enumeration of children in a district,	142*
Forfeitures—for a misapplication of public school moneys,	144*
by town, for a neglect to support its schools,	146*
remission of,	147*
Forms, of return of an enumeration of the children in a district,	142*
“ “ “ “ “ town,	142*
Free schools,	119, 145*, 146*
Fuel for school-houses,	126*, 138*
Funds appertaining to schools, management of,	120, 135*, 136*
income of all town funds to be paid into town treasury,	144*
income of society or district funds,	144*
disposition of, on alteration of districts,	129*
on abolition of districts, 135*, 136*, 144*	
on repeal of vote of abolition, ...	137*
funds of former school societies, 121, 144*	
Furnishing school-houses,	126*
Girls, arrest of vagrant,	116

	Page
Graded schools,-----	126*
extra expense for,-----	146*
Grand jurors, duty to prosecute for neglect to instruct children,-----	114
“ “ illegal voting at school meetings,-----	131*
Guardians, duty of,-----	114
High Schools—towns may establish,-----	139*
support of,-----	139*, 146*
appointment of High School committee,-----	139*
powers of School Visitors over,-----	139*
duties of School Visitors,-----	124
State aid for library,-----	140*
Industrial School for Girls, truant girls may be sent to,-----	116
Institutes, teachers',-----	117
Joint Board of School Visitors and selectmen,-----	144*, 146*
Judge of Superior Court—jurisdiction over proceedings to take land for school-house sites,-----	133*, 134*
Jurisdiction over districts lying in several towns,-----	129*, 147*
Length of school terms required,-----	118, 119
Libraries, school, establishment of,-----	126*
supervision of by School Visitors,-----	125*, 140*
State aid for,-----	136*, 137*, 140*
Libraries, towns, cities and boroughs may tax themselves to establish and maintain,-----	158*, 159*
Literary and scientific associations and library companies,-----	158*
Manufactories, instruction of children employed in,-----	113
inspection of, by School Visitors, &c.,-----	114
Model primary school in connection with the Normal School,-----	151*
Normal School—annual appropriation for,--	150*
number of pupils,-----	150*
nomination and selection of,-----	150*, 151*
instruction gratuitous,-----	151*
under supervision of State Board of Education,-----	151*
annual report of Secretary of the Board,-----	117, 118
establishment of model primary school,-----	151*
Notice of proposition to form, alter, or dissolve a school district,-----	128*
to each district of the official estimate of its necessary expenses for ensuing year,-----	145*
Oath may be administered by any School Visitor, when,-----	138*
Parents, duties of,-----	113, 114
Penalties—for not instructing children under one's care,-----	113, 114
against truants,-----	115, 116
for fraudulent certificate by a School Visitor,-----	148*
for illegal voting at district meetings,-----	131*
for neglect to accept a school office or to perform its duties,---	131*
for refusing to call a district meeting,-----	138*
for trusting minor students at Colleges, except for necessities,--	156*
for disturbing meetings of districts, etc.,-----	157*, 158*
for injuring any book, etc., belonging to a public library,-----	159*
Police, may arrest truants,-----	115
Police Court—prosecution of truants before,-----	115, 116

	Page
Primary school, model, in connection with the Normal School,-----	151*
Public money—annual appropriation and distribution,-----	143*
how paid in case of districts lying in several towns,-----	147*
withheld if district has no school-house,-----	132*
or if district committee fail to report to School Visitors,-----	147*
when paid to districts having a Board of Education,-----	123
misapplication of, penalty for,-----	144*
Pupils—disobedient, may be suspended or expelled,-----	138*
poor, may have school books provided for them,-----	138*
non-residents, may be admitted when,-----	134*
Record of description and limits of district,-----	127*
Records of School Societies deposited with towns,-----	120
Reform School, habitual truants, &c., may be sent to,-----	116
Registers, for schools, form of how prescribed,-----	117
how kept,-----	141*
to be returned by teachers, under penalty,-----	141*
Repealing clauses,-----	156*, 157*
Reports—to the General Assembly by the Board of Education,-----	117, 151*
by Visitors of Sheffield Scientific School,-----	155*
by the Corporation of Yale College,-----	153*
to towns, by Secretary of School Visitors,-----	125*
by School Visitors and selectmen,-----	144*
by School Committees,-----	136*
to School Visitors, by Acting Visitors,-----	125*
“ “ “ district committees,-----	138*, 147*
to Secretary of State Board of Education, by School Visitors,---	126*
to Agricultural Colleges and the Secretary of the Interior, by the Sheffield Scientific School,-----	155*
Returns, to Comptroller, by School Visitors,-----	125*, 142*, 143*
by District Boards of Education,-----	123
to School Visitors, by district committees, &c.,-----	138*, 139*, 141*
forms,-----	142*
correction of,-----	142*
to be lodged with town treasurer,-----	142*
Salary of Secretary of State Board of Education,-----	118
See <i>Fees</i> .	
Scholars, admission of non-residents,-----	134*
suspension or expulsion of disobedient,-----	138*
if poor, may be furnished with text books,-----	138*
Schools, to be maintained by towns,-----	118, 137*
neglect of district to keep,-----	132*, 143*
temporary union of small schools,-----	146*
how long to be kept, annually,-----	118, 119, 143*
visitation of,-----	125*
admission of non-resident children,-----	134*
School books, not to be changed for five years,-----	117
mode of making change,-----	124
to be provided for poor children,-----	138*
School committees,-----	137*

	Page
School Fund of the State, distribution of income, -----	143*
held by school societies, -----	120
" " districts, -----	136*, 137*
treasurer, -----	120
School-house, authority of school districts as to, -----	126*, 134*
must be kept up to the satisfaction of the School Visitors, ----	132*
support withdrawn from districts having none, -----	132*
how built, -----	132*
fixing site for, -----	132*, 133*
taking land for site, -----	133*, 134*, 137*
disposition of, on division of district, -----	129*
may be used for any purpose out of school hours, by a two-	
thirds district vote, -----	134*
School-houses, penalty for injuring or destroying, -----	159*
School Societies, see <i>Societies, School</i> .	
School Visitors, see <i>Visitors, School</i> .	
School year, begins September 1st, -----	143*
Secretary of State Board of Education—duties, -----	117, 118
power to remit forfeitures of public money, -----	147*
salary, -----	117
correspondence with School Visitors, -----	126*
to receive nominations for pupils at Normal	
School, -----	150*
to draw for State aid for school libraries, --	140*
Secretary of Board of Visitors, duties of, -----	125*, 126*
compensation of, -----	126*
Selectmen, duty to see that children are well brought up and instructed, --	114
may bind out unruly children, -----	114, 115
to have charge of and manage town school funds, &c., -----	120
to settle District boundaries, -----	127*
to cause them to be recorded, -----	120
to warn the first meeting of new districts, -----	120
to give notice of abolition of a part of a school district, -----	137*
to divide funds and debts of School Societies lying in two towns,	121
" " of school districts whose limits are altered, ----	129*
to draw on treasurer for district expenses, -----	145*
Sheffield Scientific School to have the income of the Agricultural College	
Fund, -----	154*
admission of State pupils, -----	154*, 155*
State Board of Visitors, -----	155*
Secretary of the Board of Visitors, -----	155*
Sheriffs may arrest truants, -----	115
Societies, Ecclesiastical, land of not to be taken for site of school-house, --	134*
Societies, School—obligations and property transferred to towns, -----	120
mode of transfer where the Society lay in two towns, --	121
may become school districts, -----	122
organized under Act of 1855, -----	121, 122
records, -----	120

	Page
State appropriations, for public schools,-----	143*
Normal School,-----	150*
libraries and apparatus,-----	140*
educational conventions,-----	117
State's Attorneys, to prosecute for neglect to instruct children, -----	114
illegal voting at school meetings,-----	131*
trusting minor students at Colleges, ex- cept for necessities, -----	156*
Superior Court, appointment of committee to divide School Society funds,--	121
appeal to from proceedings relating to the formation, altera- tion or dissolution of School Districts, -----	128*, 129*
proceedings to take land for school-house sites,-----	133*, 134*
Support of schools,-----	141*
Taxes—by School Districts,-----	126*, 148*—150*
Taxes—on what laid, -----	148*
change of title after completion of grand list, -----	149*
deduction for indebtedness,-----	148*
“ “ property alienated after completion of grand list, ---	149*
for extra expenses,-----	146*
Taxes—mode of assessing real estate lying partly in and partly out of a district,-----	148*, 149*
collectors of district taxes, -----	131*, 132*
by towns, for high schools, -----	139*
to compensate consolidated districts for their property taken,-----	136*
exemptions in favor of Yale College,-----	154*
Teachers—examination of, -----	123, 124, 139*, 140*
certificates of, -----	123, 124, 139*, 140*
revocation of certificates, -----	124, 140*
institutes, -----	117
in Normal School, -----	151*
may be employed by School Visitors, when,-----	119, 124, 132*, 138*
must keep a school register,-----	141*
liability of district for wages, -----	126*, 141*
Term of school—notice to be given to Secretary of School Visitors of com- mencement and close of term,-----	138*
union of small schools for a term,-----	146*
Text books, State Board of Education authorized to prescribe,-----	117
not to be changed oftener than once in five years,-----	117
School Visitors may prescribe,-----	123
to give Visitors of adjoining towns notice of proposed change of,-----	124
Towns—obligation to maintain schools,-----	118, 132*, 137*
manner of electing School Visitors,-----	119
may take lands for sites for school-houses, -----	137*
take the obligations and property of school societies,-----	121
may form, unite, alter and dissolve school districts,-----	126*
may direct that all teachers shall be employed by the School Visitors, -----	124, 138*

	Page
Towns may abolish all school districts,	134*
in such cases towns succeed to funds and obligations	
of the districts,	136*
to elect a school committee,	135*
manner of electing school committee,	135*
repeal of vote of abolition,	137*
jurisdiction over districts lying in different towns,	129*
contribution toward expenses of such districts,	147*
duties when an adjoining town abolishes its part of a joint school	
district,	137*
may make by-laws as to truants,	115
to pay expenses of district schools,	145*, 146*
exception where there is a city within the town limits,	145*, 146*
payment of public money to,	132*, 143*
income of town school funds to be paid into town treasury,	144*
Town deposit fund,	144*
Treasurer of State, actions by,	146*
of school district,	131*, 132*
of town school funds,	120
Trinity College—credit not to be given to minor students, except for neces-	
saries,	155*
Truants—by-laws as to,	115, 116
mode of prosecution,	115, 116
Tuition, voluntary payments for,	146*
Union Districts, under Act of 1841,	129*
Union of small schools for a term,	146*
Vagrant children, arrest and prosecution of,	115, 116
Visitors, School, manner of election of,	119
organization,	123
Secretary of, his duties,	125*, 126*
powers and duties,	123, 126*, 132, 139*
to employ teachers if town so direct,	124, 138*
power to fill district offices,	131*
to open school in districts neglecting to keep one,	132*
to administer an oath or affirmation to a returning	
officer,	138*
to appoint high school committees,	139*
to regulate high schools,	139*
to supervise school libraries,	140*
to apportion expenses of districts lying in several	
towns,	147*
duties in connection with selectmen,	125*, 144*, 145*
Acting School Visitor,	125*, 126*
compensation of,	126*
powers superseded in districts having a Board of Educa-	
tion,	123
to inspect factories where children are employed,	114
to nominate pupils for Normal School,	150*
to be aided by district committees,	138*

	Page
Visitors, School, enumeration of children by, on failure of District Com-	
mittee, &c.,-----	141*, 142*
certificate to Comptroller of number of children in the town,	142*
“ “ that schools have been kept ac-	
cording to law,-----	143*
penalty for fraudulent certificates by,-----	148*
Wesleyan University—credit not to be given to minor students, except for	
necessaries,-----	155*
Yale College—constitution of corporation,-----	151*-153*
quorum of corporators,-----	153*
confirming act,-----	153*
acceptance of provisions for election of graduate Fellows not	
to affect the perpetuity of the charter,-----	153*
annual report of finances,-----	153*
exemptions from taxation,-----	154*
to receive income of Agricultural College Fund, for the use of	
the Sheffield Scientific School,-----	154*
mode of its application,-----	154*
annual reports of experiments, &c., made at the expense of	
the Agricultural College Fund,-----	155*
credit not to be extended to minor students, except for ne-	
cessaries,-----	155*
Year, School, begins September 1st,-----	143*

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES

COMPILED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE ACTING SCHOOL VISITORS,

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1871.



PRELIMINARY NOTE.

Great pains have been taken to make the following tables as correct as possible, and though perfect accuracy is not attainable, they may be considered as giving a just view of the condition of the public schools. These tables are based upon the returns which the law requires the school visitors of every town to submit each year to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. The school visitors receive their information, to a considerable extent, from the district committees, and they again from the teachers whom they employ. To facilitate the collection of these returns, and to make them as complete and correct as possible, School Registers are provided, at the expense of the State, for all public schools. They may be obtained from the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

EXPLANATION OF THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

Column No. 1. The towns in each county arranged alphabetically, county towns being placed first. In the towns of New Haven, Norwich and Middletown there are districts which make independent reports, and these reports are given separately.

No. 2. The population of each town according to the United States Census of 1870, as revised at the Census Bureau in Washington.

No. 3. The Grand List of each town, as given in the State Treasurer's Report to the General Assembly, May, 1871.

No. 4. The number of school districts in each town.

No. 5. The number of public schools in each town.

No. 6. The number of departments in the public schools, counting each school room of a graded school as one department.

Nos. 7 and 8. The average length, in days and decimals of a day, of the schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 9. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age enumerated in each town in January, 1871; the basis of distributing the income of the School Fund to the several towns. These figures agree with those in the Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund to the General Assembly, May, 1871.

Nos. 10 and 11. The number of children registered as attending public schools in winter and summer respectively.

No. 12. The number registered over sixteen years of age.

No. 13. The number of *different* scholars registered in the public schools during the year reported; in other words, the number of children who attend public schools *some part* of the year.

No. 14. The number of children attending any other school than the public schools.

No. 15. The number of children between four and sixteen years of age who attended no school of any kind during the year.

Nos. 16 and 17. The average attendance in winter and summer respectively.

Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21. The number of male teachers and female teachers employed in winter and in summer respectively.

Nos. 22 and 23. The average wages per month of male and female teachers, including cost of board, when that was supplied by the district.

No. 24. The number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms.

No. 25. The number of teachers who were teaching for the first time.

No. 26. The amount of money received by each town from the School Fund.

No. 27. The amount of income from the Town Deposit Fund in each town.

No. 28. The amount of income from local funds.

No. 29. The amount of money appropriated for schools from town tax in each town.

No. 30. The amount of money raised for school purposes by district tax.

No. 31. The amount of voluntary contributions for teachers' board, fuel or other expenses.

No. 32. The amount of money raised for school purposes from other sources than those previously named.

No. 33. The total amount of money received for public schools from all sources.

No. 34. The amount expended for teachers' wages, including board.

No. 35. The amount expended for fuel and incidental expenses.

No. 36. The amount expended for repairs of school buildings.

No. 37. The amount expended for other objects than those previously mentioned.

No. 38. The total amount expended for public schools.

The totals in column 38 include money expended for new school houses, also the small amount expended for libraries and apparatus. The columns containing these amounts are omitted from these tables for want of room, but may be found on pages 148 and 149.

Tables of averages and percentages, showing the relative position and rank of the towns in various particulars, may be found upon pages 150 to 173.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71.	Registered.			Diff't Schol'rs Reg.	Private Schools & Acad.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.				Continu- edly Employed.	Beginners.		
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16.				W.	S.	Male.		Female.				Wages per Month.	
																	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.			Male.	Fem.
Hartford, ----	37,743	\$43,877,428	10	16	91	125.6	62.8	8,258	5,122	4,366	336	6,004	1,578	1,065	3,537	3,497	23	23	97	97	+\$200.00	+\$45.00	117	5
Avon, ----	987	562,553	7	7	7	74.	76.4	201	164	170	5	224	5	11	121	122	0	0	6	7	-----	23.57	3	4
Berlin, ----	2,436	1,078,212	9	9	10	83.	76.7	555	410	327	3	478	38	47	287	221	1	0	10	9	50.00	32.24	4	1
Bloomfield, --	1,473	838,393	9	9	9	79.9	63.9	321	254	180	5	312	14	8	175	141	2	0	7	9	32.00	27.88	6	1
Bristol, ----	3,788	1,673,745	12	12	16	74.9	100.1	874	685	635	26	805	9	95	480	459	3	3	17	14	78.33	31.69	14	5
Burlington, --	1,319	413,808	8	8	8	71.5	67.1	345	253	220	11	303	0	54	184	155	1	0	7	8	30.00	26.02	4	2
Canton, ----	2,639	1,347,797	8	8	12	98.6	77.	592	506	442	16	570	15	23	397	300	4	0	9	13	49.25	33.45	7	7
East Granby, --	853	526,327	6	6	6	71.	72.5	194	153	116	5	187	13	11	112	76	2	0	4	6	33.14	25.00	1	3
East Hartford,	3,007	1,636,899	10	10	12	102.6	69.6	662	544	478	15	649	25	24	402	340	3	0	9	11	56.67	37.90	7	2
East Windsor,	2,882	1,259,972	12	12	15	85.3	72.2	718	549	465	10	626	81	63	453	350	3	0	12	14	45.50	32.48	8	4
Enfield, ----	6,322	2,745,389	14	14	26	111.3	64.	1,881	1,075	1,035	33	1,283	319	329	814	760	10	2	16	24	65.33	31.75	16	7
Farmington, --	2,616	1,822,841	9	9	13	121.3	64.1	640	496	426	20	618	34	6	356	299	1	1	13	12	100.00	34.17	13	2
Glastonbury, -	3,560	1,232,084	18	18	19	99.5	66.	769	569	482	9	696	33	72	420	345	4	0	15	19	34.25	31.09	14	4
Granby, ----	1,517	560,661	10	10	10	74.	66.5	370	283	221	6	344	21	11	210	143	0	0	11	10	-----	27.34	5	5
Hartland, ----	789	297,112	9	9	9	72.8	63.7	183	180	113	20	209	0	7	135	83	2	0	7	9	37.50	26.45	2	1
Manchester, -	4,223	1,781,623	9	9	13	106.3	64.2	951	619	495	17	770	80	118	431	330	3	0	10	13	53.33	33.38	13	2
Marlborough, -	476	186,055	4	4	4	71.5	62.5	90	83	67	3	114	1	3	57	44	1	0	3	4	30.00	25.00	1	1
New Britain, --	9,480	3,976,756	6	9	24	124.7	64.9	2,349	1,546	1,585	38	2,141	140	98	1,152	1,289	3	2	26	27	124.00	37.23	21	11
Plainville, ---	1,433	699,866	4	2	5	130.8	64.	337	254	234	10	325	0	31	183	176	1	1	4	4	80.00	35.75	4	2
Rocky Hill, ---	971	412,598	4	4	4	91.5	87.5	241	181	150	2	218	10	15	114	96	1	0	3	4	50.00	33.00	3	1
Simsbury, ----	2,051	1,138,616	12	11	13	75.6	79.9	457	438	338	24	480	4	35	326	243	6	1	7	12	46.57	30.60	3	9
Southington, -	4,314	2,104,713	11	11	14	102.7	59.2	1,121	823	692	14	1,006	52	89	552	475	8	3	6	11	64.14	33.26	6	3
So. Windsor, -	1,688	1,343,052	10	10	10	95.	65.9	364	294	240	1	320	16	28	227	167	1	0	9	10	60.00	32.16	7	3
Suffield, ----	3,277	2,170,615	11	11	14	91.3	89.2	742	608	540	15	728	24	27	462	381	5	0	9	14	44.30	36.20	13	2
W. Hartford, -	1,533	1,532,411	8	8	9	105.4	53.4	349	290	256	11	336	20	23	211	177	0	0	9	8	-----	41.50	7	2
*Wethersf'd, -	2,698	1,747,433	10	11	12	84.5	102.6	534	441	395	24	526	57	18	324	282	2	1	10	11	94.50	29.76	8	2
Windsor, ----	2,783	1,437,199	10	10	11	76.9	86.9	680	511	400	12	619	22	48	349	291	6	1	5	8	55.00	32.85	4	3
Windsor L'ks,	2,154	647,642	4	1	7	135.	55.	652	445	434	12	644	6	30	342	341	1	1	7	6	126.32	37.00	7	1
*29 TOWNS.	109,007	\$79,051,800	248	258	403	102.2	69.4	25,430	17,776	15,502	703	21,535	2,617	2,389	12,813	11,583	97	39	348	394	\$109.07	\$35.84	318	95

* Including Newington, formed from Wethersfield in 1871, but having no separate School Report this year.

† "Union District" under the Act of 1867.

‡ "Estimated." No returns received.

Towns.	26	27	28	29	RECEIPTS.					EXPENSES.					37	38
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.			
Hartford,-----	\$8,258.00	1,408.88	-----	62,612.81	62,677.43	-----	49,738.16	184,695.28	76,561.26	13,147.53	5,796.84	7,613.87	*177,495.44			
Avon,-----	201.00	235.00	116.44	800.00	1,300.00	-----	-----	2,652.44	1,169.00	114.84	11.31	33.00	*2,635.85			
Berlin,-----	555.00	176.52	275.44	2,068.48	525.00	-----	-----	3,600.44	2,572.50	300.00	371.95	177.12	3,421.57			
Bloomfield,-----	321.00	241.67	-----	1,410.00	621.00	-----	-----	2,593.67	1,871.00	167.55	109.00	154.00	2,301.55			
Bristol,-----	874.00	271.30	107.25	5,340.83	2,805.46	-----	325.00	9,723.84	6,801.00	788.73	547.64	886.43	*14,842.12			
Burlington,-----	345.00	200.48	85.25	934.33	-----	-----	-----	1,565.06	1,387.90	137.11	3.05	37.00	1,565.06			
Canton,-----	592.00	221.44	-----	3,031.48	4,515.19	189.38	76.10	8,625.59	4,125.06	592.71	169.02	67.40	*13,784.19			
East Granby,-----	194.00	125.03	6.38	858.00	28.00	-----	-----	1,211.41	1,140.82	100.68	-----	24.00	1,265.50			
East Hartford,-----	662.00	331.59	-----	3,369.77	83.06	-----	611.30	5,057.72	4,026.37	430.14	97.15	106.75	*4,716.41			
East Windsor,-----	718.00	283.32	56.40	3,263.29	195.12	-----	-----	4,516.13	3,650.50	363.01	202.84	129.00	4,345.35			
Enfield,-----	1,881.00	290.25	-----	7,059.03	1,760.69	40.96	50.00	11,081.93	9,408.75	1,118.27	1,873.08	287.94	*12,782.04			
Farmington,-----	640.00	292.94	565.84	2,865.32	3,678.32	10.60	237.82	8,290.84	4,941.45	558.72	383.87	206.192	*7,988.56			
Glastonbury,-----	769.00	483.37	-----	4,297.34	709.94	156.50	-----	6,416.15	5,050.92	607.16	370.53	200.00	6,228.61			
Granby,-----	370.00	296.12	-----	1,042.11	141.81	-----	-----	1,850.04	1,893.00	161.16	29.30	52.50	2,135.96			
Hartland,-----	183.90	188.00	-----	1,450.00	688.50	78.02	-----	2,587.52	1,745.75	203.74	60.25	50.00	*2,559.74			
Manchester,-----	951.00	269.38	-----	3,358.23	19.11	-----	15,707.50	20,305.22	3,928.55	416.22	238.31	305.76	*20,067.84			
Marlborough,-----	90.00	108.54	98.53	499.53	-----	24.50	-----	821.10	753.80	46.73	4.50	16.00	821.03			
New Britain,-----	2,349.00	261.50	387.00	9,899.67	16,901.51	-----	60.00	29,858.68	12,185.10	1,576.66	576.03	4,451.33	*36,736.69			
Plainville,-----	337.00	-----	-----	2,192.10	-----	-----	170.00	2,699.10	2,162.00	242.10	25.00	100.00	*2,699.10			
Rocky Hill,-----	241.00	177.19	-----	1,004.80	-----	32.75	4.00	1,459.74	1,269.00	107.63	31.40	34.00	1,442.03			
Simsbury,-----	457.00	237.48	41.90	2,435.12	914.30	115.00	6.40	4,207.20	3,458.00	524.67	471.00	95.00	*4,578.67			
Southington,-----	1,121.00	287.46	-----	3,741.54	8,181.36	121.08	252.06	13,704.50	5,287.65	593.58	1,969.81	228.54	*13,733.52			
South Windsor,-----	364.00	258.37	53.40	2,070.62	104.78	106.00	70.00	3,027.17	2,616.00	235.22	122.33	90.00	*3,203.55			
Suffield,-----	742.00	424.00	-----	4,059.00	-----	85.43	5.00	5,315.43	4,576.62	688.92	292.10	353.73	*5,962.37			
West Hartford,-----	349.00	99.60	41.26	2,380.80	1,059.57	-----	35.38	3,965.61	2,568.00	279.06	59.92	729.01	*3,665.99			
Wethersfield,-----	534.00	304.40	975.00	3,447.32	37.16	70.50	239.47	5,607.85	4,237.50	464.01	605.18	109.84	*5,454.53			
Windsor,-----	680.00	95.00	180.00	2,443.23	298.23	45.00	-----	3,741.46	3,293.90	374.93	249.23	152.45	4,070.51			
Windsor Locks,-----	652.00	96.00	-----	9,542.00	-----	147.00	30.00	10,467.00	3,309.00	653.00	20.00	30.00	*10,467.00			
	\$25,430.00	7,664.83	2,990.09	147,476.75	107,245.54	1,222.72	67,618.19	359,648.12	175,990.40	24,994.08	14,690.64	18,576.59	*370,970.78			

For explanations, see pages 127--129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71	Registered.		SCHOLARS.		Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.				Confin'd Employed.	Begin- rs.				
						W.	S.		W.	S.	No. in no School.	Diff't Schol'rs Reg.	Private Schools & Acad.	Male.	Female.	Wages per Month.								
																W.	S.	Male.			Fem.			
New Haven, City, " Westville,	49,575 1,265		1 1	22 1	137 5	100. 140.	100. 65.	11,494 313	8,106 241	7,739 236	184 8	8,509 280	1,092 16	2,138 23	6,584 175	6,309 157	13 1	13 1	154 5	155 5	\$175.43 110.00	\$47.10 44.00	132 5	36 1
" complete, *Bethany, --- Branford, --- Cheshire, --- Derby, --- East Haven, --- Guilford, --- Hamden, --- Madison, --- Meriden, --- Middlebury, --- Milford, --- Naugatuck, --- No. Branford, North Haven, Orange, --- Oxford, --- Prospect, --- Seymour, --- Southbury, --- Wallingford, --- Waterbury, --- Wolcott, --- Woodbridge, ---	50,840 1,135 2,488 2,344 8,020 2,714 2,576 3,028 1,814 10,495 696 3,405 2,830 1,035 1,771 2,634 1,338 551 2,122 1,318 3,676 13,106 491 830	\$44,433,362 597,711 1,145,676 1,574,093 3,623,226 1,420,009 1,426,948 1,502,039 868,184 6,723,894 391,292 1,157,277 1,316,954 502,272 746,530 1,565,465 567,400 208,773 975,841 751,797 2,213,914 7,078,245 251,180 564,112	2 6 4 12 6 7 15 13 13 12 5 11 6 7 7 13 6 4 9 7 10 6 5	23 6 7 12 6 7 15 13 13 12 5 11 6 7 7 13 5 8 9 11 21 6 5	142 7 11 13 25 8 17 14 13 31 5 11 6 7 7 9 13 5 11 6 7 16 6 5 8 9 16 39 6 5	101.7 91.7 100. 79.1 143.7 115. 88.9 114.2 90. 141.5 83. 79.7 75.7 125.6 68.1 57.1 120. 63.8 75. 66. 60. 82. 66. 123.7 130.9 67. 69. 104.2	98.5 62.2 100. 74.6 57.7 68. 69.2 50. 71.1 58.5 79.8 75.7 68.1 68.6 57.1 63.8 62.9 66. 60. 66. 60. 66. 60.4 57. 63.2 67.8	11,807 258 689 589 2,013 644 508 731 428 2,493 163 663 671 245 390 649 277 93 485 323 868 3,519 108 182	8,347 187 588 429 1,403 420 416 487 354 1,626 126 371 552 197 278 456 227 80 424 294 683 2,291 100 159	7,975 156 487 398 1,397 449 336 443 305 1,554 107 348 494 158 256 392 173 71 323 220 673 2,115 91 131	192 9 12 13 22 17 1 7 16 14 2 14 17 14 10 1 10 4 3 10 23 70 131	8,789 235 672 525 1,890 540 493 674 410 2,117 158 426 598 243 339 551 275 109 446 337 876 3,240 119 190	1,108 0 12 37 61 35 42 42 22 250 4 170 43 0 22 42 5 0 10 0 10 3 2 5 0 10 8 7 12 5 8 1 4 188 4 190	2,161 34 5 37 81 70 21 76 4 233 7 70 45 16 28 59 15 0 32 1 12 169 7 13	6,759 131 360 303 993 291 313 344 272 1,262 107 280 362 122 189 307 156 58 306 193 544 1,584 61 99	6,466 95 319 234 942 318 232 281 215 1,163 54 243 350 105 147 262 116 51 216 133 445 1,506 58 79	14 3 1 8 3 1 4 0 5 6 1 1 2 2 4 0 1 0 3 0 9 9 1 0 0 3 4 2 3 1 1	14 0 1 5 2 7 13 0 13 8 26 4 0 10 9 5 9 4 0 0 3 4 2 1 0 0 6 12 4 0 0 0 3 1 0	159 4 10 1 24 7 15 14 25 15 34 14 11 33 7 40 30 32 17 32 0 8 6 14 42 5 5 0 8 9 2 12 44 6 4 5	160 6 10 12 25 7 15 14 20 26 5 5 11 11 33 10 7 10 12 5 8 9 14 44 5 8 9 2 4 5 0 0 6 12 44 6 5	170.48 36.33 90.00 44.61 152.20 60.00 34.50 --- --- 121.83 34.00 --- 33.33 73.33 46.67 40.50 31.98 32.17 32.00 --- --- 38.67 77.50 128.75 --- --- 52.00	47.00 32.10 34.50 30.71 41.59 39.43 24.18 --- --- 47.27 27.33 30.38 33.26 25.18 34.98 31.79 25.80 27.11 38.25 26.00 40.23 36.66 23.00 37.67	137 1 10 3 27 6 10 13 4 30 1 9 2 5 7 6 1 0 9 7 4 7 13 42 3 3	37 3 0 8 1 2 11 4 3 7 3 1 0 2 1 4 5 0 2 1 2 5 0 1 0 2 2 4 5 1 1 2 3 1
*25 TOWNS.	121,257	\$81,606,194	187	235	432	105.9	75.9	28,796	20,495	19,052	494	24,252	2,105	3,196	15,396	14,030	72	29	402	440	\$99.75	\$38.76	349	110

* Including Beacon Falls, formed in 1871, principally from Bethany and Oxford, but having no separate School Report this year.
 † Union District under the Act of 1867.

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	EXPENSES.												
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
New Haven, City,	\$11,494.00	1,571.73	-----	43,215.14	98,350.00	-----	20,866.73	175,497.60	94,856.32	12,948.88	3,484.75	16,006.84	*157,193.36
“ Westville,	313.00	44.31	-----	1,218.22	3,800.00	-----	10.00	5,385.53	3,386.00	227.00	-----	1,229.00	*25,318.00
“ complete,	11,807.00	1,616.04	-----	44,433.36	102,150.00	-----	20,876.73	180,883.13	98,242.32	13,175.88	3,484.75	17,235.84	*1*2,511.36
Bethany,-----	258.00	166.58	7 00	1,700.00	-----	-----	-----	2,131.58	1,779.50	163.18	30.11	90.00	2,062.79
Branford,-----	689.00	191.08	43.20	4,075.72	-----	210.00	687.50	5,896.50	4,327.50	556.36	247.21	3.98	*5,455.05
Cheshire,-----	589.00	250.45	-----	2,570.78	-----	246.54	-----	3,656.77	3,316.17	242.11	195.14	100.00	3,853.42
Derby,-----	2,013.00	241.10	-----	10,519.25	13,720.99	964.06	75.00	27,533.40	13,889.18	1,558.34	6,030.62	7,010.33	*29,241.53
East Haven,-----	644.00	212.00	-----	2,965.02	456.00	29.50	267.62	4,574.14	3,503.00	286.96	182.12	559.25	*4,561.33
Guilford,-----	508.00	361.20	96.00	2,238.35	25.00	262.50	71.52	3,562.57	3,177.00	193.40	30.95	158.00	3,559.35
Hamden,-----	731.00	256.73	48.21	4,619.82	683.00	114.00	-----	6,452.76	3,941.33	486.79	375.00	83.50	4,886.62
Madison,-----	428.00	250.00	-----	2,807.87	125.46	94.37	168.32	3,874.02	3,341.62	300.59	15.38	117.10	*3,811.91
Meriden,-----	2,493.00	263.00	-----	21,087.00	9,910.50	-----	1,507.51	35,261.01	19,609.75	3,443.46	1,500.98	2,314.65	*35,791.30
Middlebury,-----	163.00	126.00	-----	778.00	-----	90.00	-----	1,157.00	998.00	77.33	8.11	73.34	1,156.78
Milford,-----	663.00	362.05	138.00	1,911.09	745.22	72.15	6.50	3,898.01	2,568.00	238.32	664.20	145.25	*3,628.77
Naugatuck,-----	671.00	74.40	-----	4,045.03	886.53	5.00	20.00	5,701.96	4,133.90	547.85	703.00	313.00	*5,787.75
North Branford,-----	245.00	168.28	75.00	1,113.72	-----	-----	240.00	1,842.00	1,760.24	107.21	50.60	27.00	1,945.05
North Haven,-----	390.00	197.55	37.50	1,828.21	166.66	-----	10.00	2,629.92	2,221.50	175.82	172.60	50.00	*2,629.92
Orange,-----	649.00	206.67	50.80	2,059.91	350.00	-----	-----	3,316.38	2,970.75	304.27	426.33	160.50	*3,878.75
Oxford,-----	277.00	150.00	22.94	2,113.30	83.79	40.84	60.74	2,748.61	2,357.60	182.13	126.33	100.50	2,766.56
Prospect,-----	93.00	53.38	-----	782.40	83.00	-----	-----	1,011.78	918.00	68.00	-----	21.78	1,007.78
Seymour,-----	485.00	110.00	16.00	3,103.80	-----	-----	675.00	4,389.80	2,890.50	154.20	151.99	578.80	3,775.49
Southbury,-----	323.00	239.88	-----	1,443.07	36.00	22.42	-----	2,064.37	1,811.25	163.23	104.62	66.00	2,145.10
Wallingford,-----	868.00	69.00	-----	7,496.84	10,832.73	-----	10.00	19,276.57	6,625.75	1,582.67	793.24	3,011.44	*13,151.99
Waterbury,-----	3,519.00	220.00	135.00	11,800.84	12,447.39	21.00	20,175.31	48,318.54	18,097.02	1,449.00	2,061.87	4,219.56	*31,724.39
Wolcott,-----	108.00	128.15	507.80	394.11	-----	-----	-----	1,138.06	919.50	164.15	47.86	53.50	*1,192.01
Woodbridge,-----	182.00	148.20	-----	1,469.66	-----	12.00	40.00	1,851.86	1,739.00	139.53	13.85	67.25	*2,021.63
	\$28,796.00	6,061.74	1,177.45	137,357.15	152,702.27	2,184.38	44,891.75	373,170.74	205,138.38	25,760.78	17,416.86	36,560.57	*352,546.63

For explanations, see pages 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71	Registered.				Diff't Schol'rs Reg.	Private Schools & Acad.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		Continu- ly Employed.	Begin- rs.
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16	W.				S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.					
New London.	9,576	\$6,317,951	41	9	30	148.	62.	2,183	1,576	1,535	61	1,859	54	320	1,119	1,141	6	5	24	29	\$99.02	\$33.48	30	7	
Norwich Town.	---	---	1	1	4	135.	67.5	291	176	183	5	220	14	62	131	144	1	1	3	3	95.24	30.00	4	0	
“ Central.	---	---	1	5	24	140.	70.	1,467	992	951	19	1,050	150	250	867	696	1	1	27	28	150.00	41.91	27	2	
“ W. Chelsea.	---	---	1	3	12	140.	60.	911	670	627	4	884	18	9	499	484	1	1	16	16	100.00	35.19	17	5	
“ other Dist's.	---	---	9	9	23	124.3	60.9	1,704	1,177	1,042	13	1,480	47	259	862	807	6	3	21	24	87.50	32.72	21	6	
“ complete,	16,653	13,509,564	12	18	63	133.9	64.6	4,373	3,015	2,803	41	3,634	219	580	2,359	2,131	9	6	67	71	98.53	36.85	69	13	
Bozrah, ---	984	628,769	7	6	6	82.2	77.3	267	237	181	0	279	0	18	167	130	2	0	4	6	39.25	31.68	2	0	
Colchester, --	3,383	1,410,082	14	13	17	98.5	69.4	726	545	408	41	645	114	19	343	261	7	2	10	15	40.70	25.66	7	1	
East Lyme, --	1,506	458,159	9	9	9	88.2	65.3	343	335	261	19	384	0	16	220	161	4	0	5	9	42.75	26.21	1	4	
Franklin, ---	731	410,900	7	7	7	92.1	83.6	214	209	138	13	236	11	0	185	127	1	0	6	7	38.00	24.38	5	1	
Griswold, ---	2,575	1,278,938	14	14	16	92.8	57.2	635	455	418	29	617	1	80	297	292	9	1	7	14	47.38	26.19	2	1	
Groton, ---	5,124	2,045,913	11	11	19	118.9	72.6	1,251	1,075	895	20	1,201	84	40	725	597	11	4	9	15	56.94	28.93	15	1	
Lebanon, ---	2,211	1,204,199	16	16	16	84.4	66.7	454	434	342	45	535	8	9	356	242	6	0	10	16	44.25	25.02	8	6	
Ledyard, ---	1,392	560,000	14	14	14	89.6	49.6	355	343	228	17	391	0	0	246	173	11	0	3	14	29.09	15.67	2	7	
Lisbon, ---	502	294,206	5	5	5	80.	48.	97	90	73	6	113	5	9	60	45	1	0	4	5	33.00	27.18	3	3	
Lyme, ---	1,181	329,529	7	7	7	92.7	69.6	307	273	195	13	295	10	5	175	123	4	0	3	7	47.50	27.90	1	4	
Montville, ---	2,495	1,181,345	12	11	13	96.1	62.5	635	530	367	30	627	3	63	355	225	7	1	6	12	45.31	28.28	11	5	
North Stonington, -	1,759	814,209	15	14	14	82.9	59.6	408	379	306	33	453	3	31	265	200	11	1	3	13	38.90	19.27	8	6	
Old Lyme, ---	1,362	504,019	8	8	8	83.4	64.5	346	285	250	7	323	20	4	202	149	4	1	4	7	40.90	22.18	2	1	
Preston, ---	2,161	781,083	12	12	15	106.5	56.7	612	553	393	19	600	12	29	379	284	9	2	6	11	41.86	22.74	4	6	
Salem, ---	717	366,927	8	8	8	80.3	64.	180	170	121	15	214	0	13	110	76	2	0	6	8	35.50	25.54	2	3	
Sprague, ---	3,463	1,313,747	5	5	8	110.7	70.	1,110	472	405	12	684	145	286	297	245	4	2	6	6	52.90	29.15	6	3	
Stonington, ---	6,313	5,198,872	17	17	30	89.8	80.	1,679	1,235	1,159	55	1,509	74	164	876	759	12	5	18	24	60.24	28.71	12	5	
Waterford, --	2,482	886,767	11	11	11	91.8	72.3	645	519	410	30	627	43	35	329	286	7	1	4	10	41.63	27.50	3	2	
20 TOWNS.	66,570	\$39,495,179	205	215	316	106.9	65.9	16,820	12,730	10,888	506	15,226	806	1,721	9,065	7,647	127	31	205	299	\$54.27	\$29.63	193	79	

† Union District under the Act of 1867.

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	RECEIPTS.							EXPENSES.						
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
New London,-----	\$2,183.00	771.00	496.03	16,700.00	-----	-----	95.00	20,245.03	15,194.17	2,829.92	1,357.00	2,675.00	*22,180.06	
Norwich Town,---	291.00	52.11	24.84	955.82	2,248.00	-----	-----	3,571.77	2,000.00	331.13	-----	-----	2,331.13	
“ Central,---	1,467.00	262.71	-----	4,344.73	21,332.63	-----	4,287.90	31,694.97	15,530.58	1,061.80	3,087.30	1,668.44	*29,360.99	
“ W. Chelsea,---	911.00	163.12	-----	2,253.57	8,762.66	-----	35.00	12,125.35	6,445.15	1,484.96	1,109.54	-----	*9,114.65	
“ other Dist's,	1,704.00	305.14	257.57	5,955.44	14,045.58	305.60	2,383.89	24,957.22	9,203.63	1,865.61	56.00	1,892.00	*23,077.02	
“ complete,---	4,373.00	783.08	282.41	13,509.56	46,388.87	305.60	6,706.79	72,349.31	33,179.36	4,743.50	4,252.84	3,560.44	*63,883.79	
Bozrah,-----	267.00	166.66	11.16	1,200.00	165.00	-----	-----	1,809.82	1,515.30	140.92	-----	165.00	1,821.22	
Colchester,-----	726.00	320.53	360.00	2,906.34	330.00	-----	850.26	5,493.13	4,265.05	343.60	136.12	570.02	5,314.79	
East Lyme,-----	343.00	241.82	-----	1,827.87	-----	7.00	5.00	2,424.69	1,841.45	244.17	26.07	52.32	*2,176.01	
Franklin,-----	214.00	130.00	227.50	1,096.58	1,397.87	-----	-----	3,065.95	1,575.75	123.93	349.09	60.00	*3,157.64	
Griswold,-----	635.00	351.08	32.71	1,991.83	1,018.61	-----	-----	4,029.23	3,883.00	263.97	-----	100.00	4,246.97	
Groton,-----	1,251.00	410.00	-----	5,384.49	174.13	-----	-----	7,219.62	7,010.61	547.41	78.75	126.00	7,762.77	
Lebanon,-----	454.00	393.60	122.09	2,532.00	390.12	45.98	15.27	3,953.06	3,644.00	259.60	128.71	171.00	*4,208.31	
Ledyard,-----	355.00	240.48	86.27	1,619.50	2,026.55	18.00	-----	4,345.80	2,111.35	163.47	16.00	282.00	*4,425.82	
Lisbon,-----	97.00	83.15	24.88	686.17	-----	-----	-----	891.20	894.50	82.55	13.50	28.00	1,018.55	
Lyme,-----	307.00	220.00	-----	936.00	-----	568.15	107.00	2,138.15	2,086.31	124.66	11.00	58.80	2,280.77	
Montville,-----	635.00	351.00	-----	2,290.80	1,639.74	38.00	-----	4,954.54	3,516.00	311.67	597.00	92.34	4,517.01	
North Stonington,	408.00	592.36	50.15	1,745.29	708.35	71.58	43.50	3,619.23	2,575.54	212.16	605.71	161.14	3,554.55	
Old Lyme,-----	346.00	222.00	-----	1,304.34	40.00	-----	28.42	1,940.76	1,720.50	93.29	51.50	27.00	1,892.29	
Preston,-----	612.00	344.52	63.48	2,383.00	1,880.50	15.50	15.92	5,314.92	3,818.35	380.45	184.29	150.00	*8,568.14	
“ Salem,--	180.00	148.00	9.00	627.52	190.00	443.00	-----	1,597.52	1,430.00	93.00	162.00	32.50	1,717.50	
Sprague,-----	1,110.00	154.05	12.12	1,149.00	-----	35.00	94.08	2,554.25	2,513.68	298.26	2.88	72.15	*2,951.97	
Stonington,-----	1,679.00	524.10	45.00	6,629.10	3,337.73	-----	665.66	12,880.59	9,946.00	896.03	1,860.01	767.25	*13,524.04	
Waterford,-----	645.00	368.00	-----	2,065.00	176.13	-----	89.63	3,343.76	3,092.00	310.17	108.70	91.18	3,602.05	
	\$16,820.00	6,815.43	1,822.80	68,584.39	59,863.60	1,547.81	8,716.53	164,170.56	105,812.92	12,462.73	9,941.17	9,242.14	*162,804.25	

For explanations. see pages 127-129. *Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS,	Popu- ation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		8	9	10	Registered.		Diff't Schol'rs Reg.	Private Schools & Acad.	No. in no. School.	Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.								23	24	25						
						W.	S.				W.	S.				W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
																								W.	S.				W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bridgeport, --	*19,835	\$10,512,156	11	11	49	141.5	59.1	5,247	3,556	3,294	20	4,233	437	577	2,345	2,306	9	49	49	49	49	\$112.24	\$34.51	46	13									
Danbury, ---	8,753	5,874,723	12	15	33	128.6	69.9	2,155	1,592	1,611	35	1,876	137	187	1,129	1,148	5	3	30	32	30	93.80	40.23	25	5									
Bethel, ----	2,311	899,563	6	7	10	122.6	88.	592	489	478		568	32	18	307	301	5	2	5	8	55.57	31.54	6	3										
Brookfield, --	1,193	659,640	8	8	8	91.9	90.	249	203	198	5	234	9	10	120	117	0	0	8	8	-----	28.19	4	3										
Darien, -----	1,808	1,514,904	5	5	7	114.	91.6	456	332	325	16	401	45	81	196	188	2	3	5	4	56.00	31.68	5	1										
Easton, -----	1,288	576,429	8	8	8	90.6	78.1	231	234	174	12	254	8	0	146	107	3	0	5	8	29.00	22.38	4	3										
Fairfield, -----	*5,645	3,201,202	14	14	16	107.8	79.3	971	676	532	10	748	132	108	407	325	8	2	9	15	54.45	29.04	9	8										
Greenwich, --	7,644	3,699,503	19	20	24	103.7	75.4	1,969	1,257	1,126	23	1,517	160	306	827	706	7	5	21	21	60.98	38.96	10	4										
Huntington, -	1,527	816,531	12	12	12	90.7	70.8	336	268	268	12	355	11	4	163	153	2	2	9	9	42.75	25.97	6	6										
Monroe, -----	1,226	577,140	7	7	7	103.	92.3	273	218	196	1	259	0	16	143	97	3	1	4	6	37.37	27.80	2	1										
New Canaan, ---	2,497	1,227,611	11	11	14	105.	95.5	646	542	503	17	624	6	26	323	284	2	1	12	13	68.33	27.97	11	2										
New Fairfield.	870	467,089	7	7	7	80.2	94.7	224	195	169	18	231	0	11	109	100	3	0	4	7	32.21	28.10	4	2										
Newtown, ---	3,681	1,891,305	21	21	21	92.7	99.4	2,026	866	812	38	1,050	25	13	551	425	9	3	12	18	50.75	29.97	6	6										
Norwalk, ----	12,119	6,353,359	11	12	33	121.7	83.4	2,948	2,181	2,199	42	2,500	144	352	1,354	1,414	7	6	27	29	99.08	37.46	29	2										
Reading, ----	1,624	1,061,691	9	9	9	92.2	75.9	321	269	218	11	310	21	5	183	138	7	1	2	8	32.13	28.80	3	1										
Ridgefield, ---	1,919	1,305,472	13	13	13	98.	69.	475	402	322	19	457	20	23	269	203	5	1	8	11	35.46	27.74	7	6										
Sherman, ----	846	385,001	6	6	6	80.2	105.	191	160	140	17	232	0	0	93	82	3	0	3	6	39.60	25.33	1	2										
Stamford, ---	9,714	7,455,062	15	15	28	127.5	65.5	2,328	1,494	1,316	53	1,780	425	175	944	846	8	6	21	23	80.91	35.50	19	4										
Stratford, ---	3,032	1,594,064	8	8	8	120.4	67.1	614	367	322	10	438	144	34	237	209	2	1	7	8	75.00	28.73	9	2										
Trumbull, ---	1,335	609,436	6	6	6	100.	87.5	271	233	188	16	249	2	36	162	125	2	1	4	5	50.67	31.22	3	2										
Weston, -----	1,054	534,188	6	6	6	84.5	67.5	233	177	155		216	13	6	109	100	3	0	3	6	30.67	26.89	2	1										
Westport, ---	3,361	2,081,719	11	10	11	96.6	49.8	878	595	439	16	708	168	20	389	274	6	3	5	7	54.74	33.33	7	0										
Wilton, -----	1,994	784,328	10	10	10	83.2	77.6	417	336	321	11	432	14	12	187	194	1	0	9	10	24.76	28.00	3	1										
23 TOWNS.	95,276	\$54,042,116	226	241	346	112.2	76.1	23,051	16,642	15,306	406	19,662	1,953	2,020	10,693	9,842	102	50	262	311	\$65.97	\$32.95	221	78										

* In 1870, a part of Fairfield, containing a population of about 1,900, was annexed to Bridgeport. This transfer does not appear in the figures given above.
† "Union District," under the Act of 1867.

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	EXPENSES.												
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Bridgeport, -----	\$5,247.00	501.48	-----	29,379.67	7,770.87	--	35,827.39	78,726.41	26,623.77	2,455.96	4,831.17	18,089.30	*78,785.39
Danbury, -----	2,155.00	521.04	183.71	16,063.05	169.18	10.50	7,827.61	26,930.09	16,523.00	2,516.36	715.88	6,816.66	*26,909.68
Bethel, -----	592.00	89.10	-----	3,990.56	332.00	-----	-----	5,003.66	4,179.25	356.03	332.00	136.38	5,003.66
Brookfield, -----	249.00	175.72	28.18	2,047.10	37.61	-----	-----	2,537.61	1,971.75	191.29	18.87	51.36	2,233.27
Darien, -----	456.00	178.00	-----	2,285.18	-----	-----	474.64	3,393.82	2,904.75	191.51	28.47	175.85	3,300.58
Easton, -----	231.00	137.88	158.00	1,130.00	-----	84.00	-----	1,740.88	1,562.12	132.53	3.00	43.00	1,740.65
Fairfield, -----	971.08	524.72	301.25	4,313.56	2,210.89	10.00	787.93	9,119.35	6,364.00	504.98	303.39	1,190.68	*9,036.55
Greenwich, -----	1,969.00	574.09	54.60	6,331.20	2,894.93	58.24	46.45	11,928.51	10,491.76	860.68	862.42	529.13	*14,874.04
Huntington, -----	336.00	211.26	-----	2,057.00	650.00	189.62	1.44	3,445.32	2,615.00	185.37	22.26	57.00	*3,579.63
Monroe, -----	273.00	260.00	42.00	1,600.76	90.28	-----	-----	2,266.04	2,115.00	120.66	100.28	35.00	2,370.94
New Canaan, -----	646.00	282.00	23.16	3,793.90	-----	12.98	549.09	5,307.13	4,426.98	468.79	124.99	281.57	*5,307.33
New Fairfield, -----	224.00	156.00	-----	1,264.00	92.95	82.32	-----	1,819.27	1,629.64	129.66	12.00	44.00	1,815.30
Newtown, -----	1,026.00	617.09	90.00	6,007.07	245.00	91.40	-----	8,076.56	7,140.05	451.34	304.24	190.00	8,085.63
Norwalk, -----	2,948.00	472.62	230.00	16,349.38	13,015.14	-----	-----	33,015.14	17,756.00	2,220.49	3,367.38	2,266.00	*41,011.87
Reading, -----	321.00	254.00	26.00	2,480.00	-----	-----	-----	3,081.00	2,622.00	254.26	90.00	100.00	3,066.26
Ridgefield, -----	475.00	345.61	-----	2,710.94	750.00	144.38	-----	4,425.93	3,149.50	243.13	46.13	150.00	*4,343.76
Sherman, -----	191.00	144.00	-----	1,125.12	-----	105.50	-----	1,565.62	1,414.50	113.00	8.00	30.00	1,565.50
Stamford, -----	2,328.00	635.40	259.07	10,597.15	8,765.00	5.00	750.58	23,340.20	13,791.46	1,837.62	1,596.24	2,193.75	*22,724.29
Stratford, -----	614.00	276.00	140.00	1,907.00	833.50	41.00	10.00	3,821.50	2,713.00	236.00	736.00	100.00	*3,817.50
Trumbull, -----	271.00	191.07	44.02	1,257.00	-----	121.67	182.05	2,066.81	1,861.75	166.59	-----	119.50	2,147.84
Weston, -----	233.00	179.91	-----	1,260.09	679.00	31.00	-----	2,383.00	1,439.00	96.00	-----	23.00	*2,268.00
Westport, -----	878.00	336.54	-----	2,753.27	-----	-----	55.00	4,022.81	3,487.50	150.00	175.00	100.00	*4,022.50
Wilton, -----	417.00	364.38	-----	1,838.00	430.00	-----	9.95	3,059.33	2,221.50	193.68	457.19	49.00	2,921.37
	\$23,051.00	7,427.91	1,579.99	122,541.00	38,966.35	987.61	46,522.13	241,075.99	139,003.28	14,075.93	14,134.91	32,771.18	*250,931.54

For explanations, see pages, 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71	Registered.			SCHOLARS.		Private Schools & Acad.	No. in no Schools.	Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.				Beginners Employ'd		
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Diff't Schols Reg.	S.	Male.			Female.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.				
Brooklyn, --	2,354	\$1,353,865	9	9	13	97.4	59.8	566	393	335	31	493	0	100	287	234	8	1	5	12	\$45.00	\$29.49	9	5
Ashford, ---	1,241	434,742	10	10	10	75.5	65.9	279	263	230	28	330	1	24	178	164	5	0	5	10	31.68	24.76	2	3
Canterbury, -	1,543	685,207	11	11	11	97.7	62.5	405	392	239	34	449	0	0	276	171	8	2	3	8	37.70	22.36	4	1
Chaplin, ----	704	269,355	7	5	5	80.	66.	122	116	81	17	131	0	2	84	55	2	0	3	5	32.50	23.75	1	2
Eastford, ---	984	254,276	8	8	8	71.1	64.5	233	220	138	35	245	0	26	148	95	4	0	4	8	36.67	22.77	2	2
Hampton, ---	891	479,108	7	7	7	81.3	72.6	197	207	148	21	225	1	3	155	95	6	0	1	7	31.77	19.67	0	6
Killingly, ---	5,712	1,901,785	15	14	21	102.	60.1	1,400	1,007	837	52	1,307	30	125	756	622	10	5	12	17	50.75	31.40	15	3
Plainfield, --	4,521	2,096,424	14	14	16	94.4	69.9	1,214	733	639	32	1,068	56	128	512	384	9	2	7	14	41.42	26.86	6	5
Pomfret, ---	1,488	887,615	8	8	8	85.	61.1	264	253	173	22	293	1	10	168	125	4	0	4	8	44.63	28.33	2	6
Putnam, ----	4,192	1,806,512	6	6	12	94.4	93.2	1,019	753	654	24	1,007	0	112	600	506	4	2	9	11	72.50	36.35	12	2
Scotland, ---	643	391,456	5	5	5	85.3	60.6	140	149	88	20	169	3	2	108	56	1	0	4	5	36.00	25.45	0	4
Sterling, ---	1,022	348,972	9	9	9	79.4	62.3	265	196	181	16	244	2	56	142	114	5	0	4	8	37.11	22.05	2	5
Thompson, -	3,804	1,589,962	13	13	14	85.1	67.8	893	567	468	23	707	3	204	430	347	3	1	11	12	45.25	36.27	8	1
Voluntown, -	1,052	248,603	10	9	9	75.7	60.1	311	230	154	16	258	0	63	154	96	5	1	4	7	39.38	20.07	2	0
Windham, -	5,412	2,798,641	11	11	21	95.9	82.	1,338	1,024	923	84	1,336	6	27	786	691	8	3	17	22	81.07	30.67	20	1
Woodstock, -	2,955	1,183,850	17	17	17	70.9	74.4	656	517	419	38	644	43	29	401	292	10	0	7	17	37.87	21.50	1	8
16 TOWNS.	38,518	\$16,730,373	160	156	186	87.7	69.	9,302	7,020	5,707	493	8,906	146	911	5,185	4,047	92	17	100	171	\$46.56	\$27.84	86	54

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	EXPENSES.												
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunta. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Brooklyn, - - - - -	\$566.00	227.43	30.72	2,700.00	1,084.04	- - - - -	1,169.08	5,777.27	3,600.25	441.40	145.72	1,513.87	5,701.24
Ashford, - - - - -	279.00	220.39	- - - - -	1,578.20	231.85	14.45	- - - - -	2,323.89	1,894.25	126.15	97.85	176.00	2,294.25
Canterbury, - - - - -	405.00	289.60	19.20	2,155.15	229.00	22.00	4.67	3,124.62	2,640.50	208.27	229.00	58.00	3,135.77
Chaplin, - - - - -	122.00	124.36	- - - - -	903.26	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,149.62	932.50	66.68	- - - - -	20.00	1,019.18
Eastford, - - - - -	233.00	187.67	- - - - -	1,003.65	80.00	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,504.32	1,358.70	110.48	- - - - -	35.00	1,504.18
Hampton, - - - - -	197.00	173.48	22.80	968.03	- - - - -	- - - - -	91.50	1,452.81	1,317.12	89.69	10.00	36.00	1,452.81
Killingly, - - - - -	1,400.00	431.82	- - - - -	5,835.61	1,064.70	- - - - -	- - - - -	8,732.13	6,804.12	613.31	1,383.83	234.00	9,035.26
Plainfield, - - - - -	1,214.00	371.04	- - - - -	2,592.37	1,130.75	30.00	178.72	5,516.88	4,259.40	416.77	689.73	150.98	5,516.88
Pomfret, - - - - -	264.00	272.50	- - - - -	1,734.95	145.00	42.00	- - - - -	2,458.45	1,918.00	201.56	186.66	56.00	*2,372.22
Putnam, - - - - -	1,019.00	259.04	13.98	4,682.87	2,100.58	30.00	30.64	8,136.11	5,245.13	807.86	360.79	1,221.96	*8,146.74
Scotland, - - - - -	140.00	66.39	36.64	792.97	23.12	10.75	28.00	1,097.87	971.25	80.67	12.55	20.00	*1,105.22
Sterling, - - - - -	265.00	191.08	10.92	1,317.67	271.00	64.95	11.93	2,132.55	1,663.70	138.30	296.55	34.00	2,132.55
Thompson, - - - - -	893.00	202.83	- - - - -	3,481.33	434.60	- - - - -	- - - - -	5,011.76	4,073.33	392.10	473.52	111.00	5,049.95
Voluntown, - - - - -	311.00	200.95	11.20	815.85	- - - - -	84.95	57.26	1,481.21	1,291.80	159.45	15.89	36.00	1,503.14
Windham, - - - - -	1,338.00	369.00	62.82	4,770.89	8,298.51	- - - - -	959.45	15,798.67	9,524.00	1,073.06	535.07	2,094.71	*13,309.84
Woodstock, - - - - -	656.00	449.46	77.70	1,280.00	453.38	- - - - -	903.93	3,820.47	3,338.59	346.98	54.90	80.00	3,820.47
	\$9,302.00	4,037.04	285.98	36,612.80	15,546.53	299.10	3,435.18	69,518.63	50,832.64	5,272.73	4,492.06	5,877.52	*67,099.70

For explanations, see pages 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Dist's	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71	Registered.			Diff't Schol's Reg.		Private Schools & Acad.	No. in School.	Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.				Contin- ued Employed.	Begin- ning.			
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16	S.	W.			S.	Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.					
																	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.			Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Litchfield, ---	3,113	\$1,929,243	20	20	20	80.	77.	655	503	414	15	655	64	31	356	248	7	13	19	\$35.38	\$23.03	3	4			
Barkhamsted, ---	1,439	454,097	10	10	10	71.3	64.1	296	202	149	11	278	0	16	124	89	5	0	5	8	33.80	23.46	1	1		
Bethlehem, --	750	513,688	8	8	8	80.6	70.6	153	135	89	11	159	2	8	100	58	2	0	6	7	45.50	24.62	5	1		
Bridgewater, -	877	547,384	5	5	5	75.	94.5	234	196	183	7	251	9	3	131	106	3	0	3	6	40.00	24.22	1	3		
Canaan, -----	1,257	648,277	10	10	10	83.7	71.2	358	252	209	18	303	32	30	173	122	2	1	8	9	40.33	24.72	1	3		
Colebrook, ---	1,141	556,643	10	10	10	72.4	76.5	279	257	185	32	310	0	21	188	129	6	0	4	10	35.17	23.39	3	2		
Cornwall, ---	1,772	772,060	17	17	17	76.2	80.6	481	380	319	33	494	18	27	281	220	10	0	7	17	30.95	24.41	2	7		
Goshen, -----	1,223	901,752	12	10	10	72.2	85.	261	236	194	14	298	20	5	166	133	5	0	5	9	33.40	24.57	0	6		
Harwinton, --	1,044	545,155	12	12	12	77.3	74.	231	231	193	16	296	0	14	167	128	5	0	7	12	34.30	20.60	5	3		
Kent, -----	1,744	576,991	13	13	13	79.3	89.3	464	394	323	24	468	16	5	247	197	4	0	9	13	34.25	25.08	3	6		
Morris, -----	701	422,283	6	6	6	85.	88.3	174	159	127	10	190	0	0	111	96	3	0	3	6	32.78	25.00	3	2		
New Hartford, ---	3,078	1,110,427	10	10	14	101.4	57.5	882	548	442	16	737	5	137	349	293	6	1	8	11	42.14	25.70	6	6		
New Milford, ---	3,586	1,992,521	18	18	19	84.7	96.5	797	667	545	36	732	53	51	423	342	10	1	9	18	40.48	26.11	4	3		
Norfolk, -----	1,641	821,154	13	12	12	82.3	74.3	416	317	280	3	395	20	5	204	169	1	0	11	12	35.00	26.35	5	3		
No. Canaan, --	1,695	697,617	5	5	5	81.	81.6	363	258	248	13	312	32	25	159	137	2	0	3	6	43.00	26.44	2	1		
Plymouth, ---	4,149	1,931,956	13	13	20	112.1	61.4	1,034	758	663	20	919	56	104	558	492	2	1	18	19	83.04	36.63	13	8		
Roxbury, -----	919	570,030	7	7	7	78.6	87.1	235	202	170	26	235	20	0	128	90	2	0	5	7	34.00	19.08	0	6		
Salisbury, ---	3,303	2,066,084	14	14	16	123.6	60.2	849	573	545	7	732	28	108	382	336	1	0	15	15	65.00	32.87	7	4		
Sharon, -----	2,441	1,398,632	18	18	18	72.8	67.8	604	522	398	32	608	9	26	357	265	6	0	12	18	32.75	26.26	6	1		
Torrington, ---	2,893	1,356,009	12	12	17	99.8	69.2	719	538	495	21	661	10	67	399	328	3	1	15	17	75.50	33.30	11	2		
Warren, -----	673	321,571	7	6	6	70.6	83.5	164	120	116	14	169	0	18	86	71	3	0	2	6	30.33	21.00	2	2		
Washington, -	1,563	1,037,551	12	11	11	83.2	87.3	374	299	218	7	352	19	42	188	132	6	0	5	10	34.75	27.07	5	8		
Watertown, ---	1,698	1,477,975	9	9	10	92.4	68.2	351	274	213	13	310	39	28	188	142	6	0	4	10	39.39	27.00	3	3		
Winchester, --	4,096	2,526,214	8	8	15	115.3	67.2	893	627	559	39	785	140	17	438	412	3	2	13	13	98.00	36.21	11	4		
Woodbury, --	1,931	1,271,856	14	13	13	80.1	67.2	408	354	269	29	414	10	22	252	170	5	0	8	13	36.10	26.43	5	5		
25 TOWNS.	48,727	\$26,447,170	283	277	305	87.6	74.8	11,675	9,002	7,546	467	11,063	602	810	6,155	4,905	108	8	198	291	\$41.69	\$26.40	107	94		

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.						
TOWNS.	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Litchfield, -----	\$655.00	522.90	15.29	2,995.76	-----	201.00	147.20	4,537.15	4,021.50	408.91	13.00	166.00	*4,629.41
Barkhamsted, -----	296.00	264.24	-----	1,481.48	-----	226.80	5.00	2,273.52	1,831.00	211.62	32.04	36.00	*2,145.66
Bethlehem, -----	153.00	139.61	12.28	1,112.21	-----	180.95	-----	1,598.05	1,394.50	126.37	32.43	40.00	1,593.30
Bridgewater, -----	234.00	152.87	13.79	1,079.82	141.35	-----	73.64	1,695.47	1,399.15	122.76	148.27	25.00	1,695.18
Canaan, -----	358.00	180.00	-----	1,718.52	120.00	66.05	-----	2,442.57	2,042.50	266.72	101.38	50.00	2,460.60
Colebrook, -----	279.00	205.26	103.82	1,257.39	189.00	85.03	-----	2,119.50	2,020.45	202.84	62.65	114.46	2,400.40
Cornwall, -----	481.00	264.00	-----	2,515.10	1,079.41	359.25	-----	4,698.76	3,379.89	315.64	1,006.45	141.50	4,843.48
Goshen, -----	261.00	272.40	124.23	1,186.09	311.18	-----	22.00	2,176.90	1,999.63	227.99	315.37	70.00	2,612.99
Harwinton, -----	231.00	240.00	-----	1,574.20	300.00	430.69	182.00	2,957.89	2,187.00	246.99	598.19	61.25	3,093.43
Kent, -----	464.00	308.35	-----	1,998.61	-----	455.45	-----	3,226.41	2,896.19	217.82	6.00	106.40	3,226.41
Morris, -----	174.00	133.02	-----	839.32	123.10	9.40	8.38	1,287.22	1,364.00	136.44	-----	38.00	*1,549.53
New Hartford, -----	882.00	275.00	-----	2,500.00	1,072.99	4.75	18.00	4,752.74	3,314.00	424.96	818.40	93.00	4,650.36
New Milford, -----	797.00	465.30	182.00	3,524.66	152.34	1,001.08	15.00	6,137.38	5,205.45	466.92	192.64	88.16	*5,990.87
Norfolk, -----	416.00	221.30	89.68	1,875.87	782.49	-----	5.00	3,390.34	2,487.32	185.25	2.50	87.55	*3,348.62
North Canaan, -----	363.00	174.57	-----	893.18	71.00	-----	-----	1,501.75	1,312.00	127.29	-----	26.50	1,465.79
Plymouth, -----	1,034.00	319.04	-----	6,025.10	1,594.84	55.00	70.00	9,097.98	7,175.40	974.38	354.31	219.05	*8,923.14
Roxbury, -----	235.00	142.00	-----	1,059.00	-----	-----	-----	1,436.00	1,214.00	118.96	-----	36.00	1,368.96
Salisbury, -----	849.00	206.87	56.39	4,713.30	-----	-----	-----	5,825.56	4,893.57	641.83	190.21	99.00	5,824.61
Sharon, -----	604.00	402.95	51.19	2,989.20	581.62	71.37	146.00	4,846.33	3,482.08	377.71	586.99	137.00	*4,683.78
Torrington, -----	719.00	180.00	-----	5,838.36	-----	55.08	176.31	6,968.75	6,100.50	592.74	309.84	103.00	*7,169.74
Warren, -----	164.00	151.94	-----	624.00	126.35	215.50	174.96	1,456.75	1,052.23	95.92	6.31	302.29	1,456.75
Washington, -----	374.00	249.43	-----	1,632.81	430.58	177.50	-----	2,864.32	2,461.40	190.65	123.47	83.68	2,859.20
Watertown, -----	351.00	261.15	-----	2,113.41	-----	23.75	119.06	2,868.37	2,551.11	213.70	10.13	97.00	*2,881.94
Winchester, -----	893.00	273.05	-----	6,736.77	-----	-----	20.00	7,922.82	6,528.13	938.47	37.33	286.21	*7,971.94
Woodbury, -----	408.00	329.19	21.00	1,923.61	-----	129.07	19.00	2,829.87	2,577.75	274.67	23.65	76.00	*2,964.07
	\$11,675.00	6,334.44	669.67	60,207.77	7,076.25	3,747.72	1,201.55	90,912.40	74,890.75	8,107.55	4,971.56	2,583.05	*91,810.16

For explanations, see pages 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71	Registered.		Diff't Schol'rs Reg.		Private Schools & Acad.		No. in no School.		Av. Attend.		TEACHERS.		Contin- ually Employed.	Beg- in- ning		
						W.	S.		W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Wages per Month.					
																			W.	S.			Male.	Fem.
Middletown, - " city,	4,203 6,923	----- -----	16 1	16 4	17 20	93.1 138.	73. 63.	1,048 1,491	669 1,116	618 1,066	20 50	863 1,422	62 65	150 100	442 749	399 697	5 2	12 20	17 20	\$49.80 142.86	\$31.31 35.84	12 22	1 0	
" complete, Haddam, --- Chatham, --- Chester, --- Clinton, --- Cromwell, --- Durham, --- East Haddam, Essex, ----- Killingworth, Middlefield, -- Old Saybrook, Portland, --- Saybrook, --- Westbrook, ---	11,126 2,071 2,771 1,094 1,404 1,856 1,086 2,951 1,669 856 1,053 1,215 4,693 1,267 987	\$5,286,707 803,928 756,772 338,070 606,077 578,425 498,550 1,319,279 991,283 286,669 551,496 528,479 2,318,665 694,586 488,504	17 14 11 4 *1 5 6 17 *1 *1 4 4 7 *1 7	20 13 11 4 7 6 6 17 6 8 4 4 6 5 7	37 14 13 5 7 10 19 6 8 4 4 15 5 7	122. 80.4 82.7 107. 133.4 96.7 91.7 89.3 100. 80. 110. 97. 119.9 107.6 88.7	67.8 67.7 78.5 67. 64. 86.7 80.5 63.8 60. 66.3 61. 79. 70.8 60. 65.7	2,539 468 540 240 319 532 233 739 359 172 215 309 1,161 237 201	1,815 365 481 210 310 447 155 593 281 179 167 190 933 228 171	1,684 321 418 181 238 349 128 510 196 126 137 160 887 202 118	70 11 10 6 26 3 5 23 14 23 14 10 14 23 7 11	2,285 414 553 238 339 520 189 713 319 203 187 233 1,121 235 215	127 15 25 5 0 30 49 14 30 0 6 68 31 0 0	1,191 247 327 156 227 269 114 427 199 132 129 139 645 155 119	1,096 208 281 126 154 220 77 353 124 94 97 98 591 140 85	7 8 3 0 2 3 1 6 2 3 1 3 45	32 6 10 5 5 6 5 13 4 5 5 1 13 5 154	37 13 11 5 7 9 6 19 6 7 5 4 3 7 8	60.52 36.65 77.27 ----- ----- 62.50 51.67 40.00 39.38 37.50 33.63 ----- 36.00 80.67 40.00 33.00 56.56	33.94 24.11 28.64 31.60 27.08 32.85 24.18 29.23 29.75 25.08 39.60 28.15 34.07 36.00 24.86	34 1 6 5 5 4 2 11 3 4 2 1 13 3 94	1 2 1 4 0 4 1 7 0 1 0 2 0 1 24		
15 TOWNS.	36,099	\$16,047,490	100	124	161	101.7	69.1	8,264	6,525	5,655	247	7,764	400	561	4,476	3,744	8	119	154	\$56.56	\$31.11	94	24	

* Union District under the law of 1867.

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.					
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
Middletown, ----- " city, -----	\$1,048.00 1,491.00	----- 992.20	84.51 143.49	4,279.50 7,840.85	92.00 9,880.00	----- -----	37.00 2,950.00	5,541.01 23,297.54	4,566.00 10,527.36	448.00 546.63	74.00 383.82	453.00 5,240.14	5,541.00 *21,080.56	
" complete, -----	2,539.00	992.20	228.00	12,120.35	9,972.00	-----	2,987.00	28,838.55	15,093.36	994.63	457.82	5,693.14	*26,621.56	
Haddam, -----	468.00	466.65	-----	2,354.67	3,647.00	56.00	-----	6,992.32	2,858.00	259.90	172.90	117.00	*6,942.80	
Chatham, -----	540.00	275.00	-----	3,043.00	625.00	-----	-----	4,483.00	3,576.50	402.25	64.00	474.00	*4,526.75	
Chester, -----	240.00	120.00	-----	1,004.26	226.54	-----	62.92	1,653.72	1,379.00	149.12	91.31	30.53	1,649.96	
Clinton, -----	319.00	185.42	54.83	1,998.16	-----	-----	60,000.00	62,557.41	2,313.50	167.96	10.00	65.95	*62,557.41	
Cromwell, -----	532.00	148.00	-----	2,593.39	3,100.00	24.00	-----	6,397.39	2,918.52	263.01	15.86	77.00	*6,374.39	
Durham, -----	233.00	171.55	64.49	1,069.45	12.00	68.50	-----	1,618.99	1,306.00	173.15	79.19	140.79	1,699.13	
East Haddam, -----	739.00	407.00	-----	3,437.64	234.17	47.00	111.27	4,976.08	4,359.29	368.16	52.77	208.30	*5,079.77	
Essex, -----	359.00	272.00	-----	1,200.44	-----	-----	-----	1,831.44	1,462.00	160.66	78.25	130.53	1,831.44	
Killingworth, -----	172.00	169.81	10.00	1,276.79	-----	78.50	-----	1,707.10	1,558.00	117.10	-----	32.00	1,707.10	
Middlefield, -----	215.00	90.00	-----	1,665.00	970.14	64.32	5.00	3,009.46	1,733.00	156.31	-----	946.00	*2,845.31	
Old Saybrook, -----	309.00	122.88	21.12	714.76	99.94	81.60	20.00	1,369.30	975.23	110.67	134.91	46.00	*1,368.41	
Portland, -----	1,161.00	72.98	50.00	5,991.35	400.00	-----	15.00	7,690.33	6,484.50	570.31	494.68	60.00	*7,639.49	
Saybrook, -----	237.00	127.87	19.50	1,621.27	-----	-----	-----	2,005.64	1,619.40	200.16	81.08	105.00	2,005.64	
Westbrook, -----	201.00	194.09	13.17	980.86	-----	153.70	3.00	1,545.82	1,371.50	105.72	40.60	28.00	1,545.82	
	\$8,264.00	3,815.45	461.11	41,071.39	19,286.79	573.62	63,204.19	136,676.55	49,007.80	4,199.11	1,773.37	8,154.24	*134,394.93	

For explanations, see pages 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enu- m. Jan. '71	Registered.		Diff't Schol'rs Reg.	SCHOLARS.		No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		Contin- ually Employed.	Beg- in- ning
						W.	S.		W.	S.		W.	S.		W.	S.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fem.				
Tolland, ----	1,216	\$412,252	12	12	13	75.9	59.8	314	305	216	20	326	9	22	240	154	5	0	8	12	\$32.00	\$25.80	4	9
Andover, ----	461	269,109	4	4	4	86.2	48.3	73	68	41	8	82	0	3	52	30	3	0	1	4	34.00	22.00	0	4
Bolton, ----	576	240,177	5	5	5	68.	68.	137	109	100		148	0	29	81	73	3	0	2	5	35.33	27.71	1	2
Columbia, ----	891	330,710	7	7	7	81.9	62.4	217	179	141	5	216	18	4	134	104	5	0	2	7	42.21	20.92	0	2
Coventry, ----	2,057	785,071	10	10	10	86.1	73.2	446	368	286	40	458	23	38	275	201	9	1	1	10	40.40	24.92	1	3
Ellington, ----	1,452	748,376	9	9	9	81.1	70.	332	242	204	11	294	27	19	159	134	1	0	8	8	36.00	26.48	7	3
Hebron, ----	1,279	567,848	11	10	10	74.6	57.6	266	234	177	7	260	0	11	164	118	5	0	5	10	40.10	20.84	2	3
Mansfield, ----	2,401	732,167	17	17	17	82.5	63.1	505	451	355	24	511	4	38	332	258	7	0	10	16	31.83	24.35	11	7
Somers, ----	1,247	720,249	10	10	10	83.5	60.	292	267	182	14	305	0	16	216	134	3	0	7	10	24.83	26.41	6	4
Stafford, ----	3,405	1,249,677	18	17	21	62.1	80.9	804	606	548	40	811	32	50	493	410	9	2	12	18	32.45	26.00	9	17
Union, ----	627	263,202	6	6	6	70.0	71.5	158	135	111	15	165	0	13	88	71	2	0	4	6	42.50	24.19	1	2
Vernon, ----	5,446	2,493,009	8	9	21	129.8	63.5	1,356	1,062	905	23	1,363	8	92	865	749	4	1	19	20	99.00	35.74	22	3
Willington, --	942	321,319	9	8	8	81.2	68.9	230	192	173	10	241	4	4	136	115	0	0	8	8	-----	26.28	2	2
13 TOWNS.	22,000	\$9,133,166	126	124	141	84.	66.3	5,130	4,218	3,439	225	5,180	125	339	3,235	2,551	56	4	87	134	\$40.90	\$27.12	66	61

TOWNS.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.					Total.
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunta. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.		
Tolland,-----	\$ 314.00	261.68	32.91	1,846.41	-----	-----	-----	2,455.00	2,235.83	238.79	-----	55.00	2,529.62	
Andover,-----	73.00	99.30	8.62	666.63	109.13	-----	-----	956.68	773.00	83.10	114.28	16.30	986.68	
Bolton,-----	137.00	114.65	55.80	888.57	-----	-----	-----	1,196.02	1,015.00	103.90	13.08	25.00	1,156.98	
Columbia,-----	217.00	148.25	19.23	1,071.00	272.53	-----	7.17	1,735.18	1,458.62	113.74	59.75	59.62	1,691.73	
Coventry,-----	446.00	275.64	46.56	2,097.81	577.98	35.00	-----	3,478.99	2,447.20	219.17	598.37	68.98	*3,343.72	
Ellington,-----	332.00	224.10	174.43	1,797.49	-----	-----	-----	2,528.02	2,305.22	187.79	9.50	58.00	2,560.51	
Hebron,-----	266.00	271.33	66.46	1,232.17	170.63	2.00	97.81	2,106.40	1,795.17	135.48	13.91	78.90	2,023.46	
Mansfield,-----	505.00	410.00	39.00	2,000.00	306.14	69.54	-----	3,329.68	2,941.40	223.44	24.71	75.00	3,264.55	
Somers,-----	292.00	208.45	-----	1,700.00	413.23	-----	-----	2,613.68	1,856.14	155.15	385.00	45.00	2,441.29	
Stafford,-----	804.00	483.53	33.00	3,048.47	2,267.76	10.00	-----	6,646.76	4,204.71	369.34	158.25	1,905.52	*6,652.22	
Union,-----	158.00	109.92	164.13	836.65	-----	30.00	10.00	1,308.70	1,162.00	91.70	1.00	35.00	*1,309.70	
Vernon,-----	1,356.00	180.00	-----	9,457.33	5,903.38	302.97	21,046.38	38,246.06	9,308.25	1,337.50	1,198.73	854.80	*36,660.48	
Willington,-----	230.00	223.68	-----	1,343.98	-----	-----	45.80	1,843.46	1,581.25	106.43	8.49	105.80	1,801.97	
	\$5,130.00	3,010.53	640.14	27,986.51	10,020.78	449.51	21,207.16	68,444.63	33,083.79	3,365.53	2,585.07	3,382.92	*66,422.91	

For explanations, see pages, 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, for which see pages, 148 and 149.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
COUNTIES.	Popu- lation, 1870.	Grand List, 1870.	No. of Dis- tricts.	No. of Schools.	Depart- ments.	Av. Length.		Enum. Jan. '71	Registered.			Different Scholars & Acad.	Private Schools & Acad.	No. in no School.	Av. Attend.		Male.		Female.		Wages per Month.		Cont. Empl.	Begin.
						W.	S.		W.	S.	Ov. 16				W.	S.	W.	S.	Male.	Fem.				
Hartford, ---	109,007	\$79,051,800	248	258	403	102.2	69.4	25,430	17,776	15,502	703	21,535	2,617	2,389	12,813	11,583	97	39	348	394	\$109.07	\$35.84	318	95
New Haven,	121,257	81,606,194	187	235	432	105.9	75.9	28,796	20,495	19,052	494	24,252	2,105	3,196	15,396	14,030	72	29	402	440	99.75	38.76	349	110
N'w London,	66,570	39,495,179	205	215	316	106.9	65.9	16,820	12,730	10,888	506	15,226	806	1,721	9,065	7,647	127	31	205	299	54.27	29.63	193	79
Fairfield, ---	95,276	54,042,116	226	241	346	112.2	76.1	23,051	16,642	15,306	406	19,662	1,953	2,020	10,693	9,842	102	50	262	311	65.97	32.95	221	78
Windham, -	38,518	16,730,373	160	156	186	87.7	69.	9,302	7,020	5,707	493	8,906	146	911	5,185	4,047	92	17	100	171	46.56	27.84	86	54
Litchfield, --	48,727	26,447,170	283	277	305	87.6	74.8	11,675	9,002	7,546	467	11,063	602	810	6,155	4,905	108	8	198	291	41.69	26.40	107	94
Middlesex, --	36,099	16,047,490	100	124	161	101.7	69.1	8,264	6,525	5,655	247	7,764	400	561	4,476	3,744	45	8	119	154	56.56	31.11	94	24
Tolland, ---	22,000	9,133,166	126	124	141	84.	66.3	5,130	4,218	3,439	225	5,180	125	339	3,235	2,551	56	4	87	134	40.90	27.12	66	61
TOTALS,	537,454	322,553,488	1,535	1,630	2,290	100.8	71.6	128,468	94,408	83,095	3,541	113,588	8,754	11,947	67,018	58,349	699	186	1,721	2,194	\$66.56	\$32.69	1,434	595

COUNTIES.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
	RECEIPTS.								EXPENSES.					
	School Fund.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Volunt. Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, &c.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.	
Hartford,-----	\$25,430.00	7,664.83	2,990.09	147,476.75	107,245.54	1,222.72	67,618.19	359,648.12	175,990.40	24,994.08	14,690.64	18,576.59	*370,970.78	
New Haven,---	28,796.00	6,061.74	1,177.45	137,357.15	152,702.27	2,184.38	44,891.75	373,170.74	205,138.38	25,760.78	17,416.86	36,560.57	*352,546.63	
New London,--	16,820.00	6,815.43	1,822.80	68,584.39	59,863.60	1,547.81	8,716.53	164,170.56	105,812.92	12,462.73	9,941.17	9,242.14	*162,804.25	
Fairfield,-----	23,051.00	7,427.91	1,579.99	122,541.00	38,966.35	987.61	46,522.13	241,075.99	139,003.28	14,075.93	14,134.91	32,771.18	*250,931.54	
Windham, ----	9,302.00	4,037.04	285.98	36,612.80	15,546.53	299.10	3,435.18	69,518.63	50,832.64	5,272.73	4,492.06	5,877.52	*67,099.70	
Litchfield,-----	11,675.00	6,334.44	669.67	60,207.77	7,076.25	3,747.72	1,201.55	90,912.40	74,890.75	8,107.55	4,971.56	2,583.05	*91,810.16	
Middlesex,-----	8,264.00	3,815.45	461.11	41,071.39	19,286.79	573.62	63,204.19	136,676.55	49,007.80	4,199.11	1,773.37	8,154.24	*134,394.98	
Tolland, -----	5,130.00	3,010.53	640.14	27,986.51	10,020.78	449.51	21,207.16	68,444.63	33,083.79	3,365.53	2,585.07	3,382.92	*66,422.91	
TOTALS,--	\$128,468.00	45,167.37	9,627.23	641,837.76	410,708.11	11,012.47	256,796.68	1,503,617.62	833,759.96	98,238.44	70,005.64	117,148.21	*1,496,980.95	

For explanations, see pages 127—129. * Including money for new school houses, and for Library and Apparatus, for which see pages 148 and 149.

The amounts reported as expended for new school houses during the year ending August 31st, 1871, are given below. These amounts are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses in the tables on pages 131-147.

TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amount.	TOWNS.	No. of School Houses.	Amount.
HARTFORD COUNTY.			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.		
Hartford,-----	2	\$73,608.07	Bridgeport, ----	2	\$26,383.81
Avon, -----	1	1,300.00	Fairfield, -----	1	638.50
Bristol, -----	1	5,783.82	Greenwich, ----	1	2,081.75
Canton, -----	2	8,800.00	Huntington, ---	1	700.00
Hartland, -----	1	500.00	Norwalk, -----	1	15,268.00
Manchester, ---	1	15,000.00	Ridgefield, ----	1	750.00
New Britain, ---	--	*17,857.57	Stamford, ----	2	3,129.46
Southington, ---	1	5,633.94	Weston, -----	1	710.00
Windsor Locks, --	--	*6,290.00			
Total,-----	9	\$134,773.40	Total,-----	10	\$49,661.52
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.			WINDHAM COUNTY.		
New Haven, ---	2	\$49,062.48	Putnam, -----	--	*\$500.00
Derby, -----	--	*494.48			
Meriden, -----	--	*8,736.26			
Wallingford, ---	--	*1,118.89			
Waterbury, ----	--	5,754.44			
Total,-----	2	\$65,166.55			
NEW LONDON COUNTY.			LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		
Norwich, -----	2	\$18,012.65	Norfolk, -----	1	\$576.00
Franklin, -----	1	1,048.87			
Ledyard, -----	2	1,849.00			
Preston, -----	1	4,035.05			
Total,-----	6	\$24,945.57			
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.			TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Middletown, --	--	*\$4,220.49	Vernon, -----	2	\$23,891.20
Haddam, -----	1	3,535.00			
Clinton, -----	1	60,000.00			
Cromwell, ----	1	3,100.00			
Total,-----	3	\$70,855.49			
			BY COUNTIES.		
			Hartford, -----	9	\$134,773.40
			New Haven, --	2	65,166.55
			New London, --	6	24,945.57
			Fairfield, -----	10	49,661.52
			Windham, -----	--	*500.00
			Litchfield, ----	1	576.00
			Middlesex, ----	3	70,855.49
			Tolland, -----	2	23,891.20
			Total,-----	33	\$370,369.73

* For buildings reported in previous years.

The amounts expended for Libraries and Apparatus, during the year ending August 31st, 1871, are as follows. These amounts are included in the "TOTALS" of expenses in the tables on pages 131-147.

TOWNS.	Amount.	TOWNS.	Amount.
Hartford,	\$767.87	Norwalk,	134.00
Avon,	7.70	Ridgefield,	5.00
Bristol,	34.50	Stamford,	175.76
Canton,	30.00	Stratford,	32.50
East Hartford,	56.00	Westport,	110.00
Enfield,	94.00		
Farmington,	42.60		\$1,284.72
Manchester,	179.00	Pomfret,	\$10.00
New Britain,	90.00	Putnam,	11.00
Plainville,	170.00	Scotland,	20.75
Simsbury,	30.00	Windham,	83.00
Southington,	20.00		
South Windsor,	140.00		\$124.75
Suffield,	51.00	Litchfield,	\$20.00
West Hartford,	30.00	Barkhamsted,	35.00
Wethersfield,	38.00	Morris,	11.09
Windsor Locks,	165.00	New Milford,	37.70
	\$1,945.67	Norfolk,	10.00
		Plymouth,	200.00
New Haven,	\$1,310.09	Sharon,	100.00
Branford,	320.00	Torrington,	63.66
Derby,	258.58	Watertown,	10.00
East Haven,	30.00	Winchester,	181.80
Madison,	37.22	Woodbury,	12.00
Meriden,	186.20		
Milford,	13.00		\$681.25
Naugatuck,	90.00	Middletown,	\$162.12
North Haven,	10.00	Chatham,	10.00
Orange,	16.90	East Haddam,	91.25
Wallingford,	20.00	Middlefield,	10.00
Waterbury,	142.50	Old Saybrook,	101.60
Wolcott,	7.00	Portland,	30.00
Woodbridge,	62.00		
	\$2,503.49		\$404.99
		Coventry,	\$10.00
New London,	\$123.97	Stafford,	14.40
Norwich,	135.00	Union,	20.00
East Lyme,	12.00	Vernon,	70.00
Lebanon,	5.00		
Ledyard,	4.00		\$114.40
Sprague,	65.00	Hartford County,	\$1,945.67
Stonington,	54.75	New Haven "	2,503.49
	\$399.72	New London "	399.72
		Fairfield "	1,284.72
Bridgeport,	\$401.38	Windham "	124.75
Danbury,	337.78	Litchfield "	681.25
Fairfield,	35.00	Middlesex "	404.97
Greenwich,	48.30	Tolland "	114.40
New Canaan,	5.00		
			\$7,458.97

TABLE I.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each for every child between four and sixteen years of age.

The amount is given in dollars.

This table is based upon the Grand List completed in 1870, and the Enumeration of children taken in January, 1871, and is designed to show the relative wealth of the several towns, as compared with their respective number of children of school age. An examination of this table will show, *approximately*, which towns are best able to provide liberally for their public schools.

Where a district is formed of parts of two or more towns, the law now requires that *all* the children in such district shall be returned as from the town which has jurisdiction over the district. For this reason the figures of this table do not show *precisely* what they are designed to show.—See also note *a*, on the following page.

Compare the rank of towns in this table with their rank in Table II.

1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
1	1	Hartford,-----	\$5313	48	38	Bloomfield,-----	\$2612
2	2	West Hartford,-----	4391	50	39	Stratford,-----	2596
3	3	Watertown,-----	4211	73	40	Middlefield,-----	2565
4	4	New Haven,-----	3763	39	41	Wallingford,-----	2551
6	5	South Windsor,-----	3690	56	42	New Milford,-----	2500
8	6	Andover,-----	3686	77	43	Easton,-----	2495
18	7	Saybrook,-----	3456	59	44	Simsbury,-----	2492
21	8	Goshen,-----	3455	60	45	East Hartford,-----	2473
13	9	Pomfret,-----	3362	41	46	Somers,-----	2467
10	10	Bethlehem,-----	3357	55	47	Salisbury,-----	2434
12	11	Darien,-----	3322	100	48	Hampton,-----	2432
33	12	Reading,-----	3307	34	49	Huntington,-----	2430
46	13	<i>a</i> . Fairfield,-----	3297	43	50	Morris,-----	2427
5	14	Wethersfield,-----	3272	31	51	Roxbury,-----	2426
26	15	Stamford,-----	3202	58	52	Orange,-----	2412
14	16	Woodbury,-----	3117	49	53	Middlebury,-----	2401
11	17	Woodbridge,-----	3100	64	54	Brooklyn,-----	2392
7	18	Stonington,-----	3096	40	55	Westport,-----	2371
9	19	Norwich,-----	3089	62	56	Harwinton,-----	2360
32	20	Lisbon,-----	3033	44	57	Bozrah,-----	2355
22	21	Litchfield,-----	2945	57	58	Bridgewater,-----	2339
19	22	Suffield,-----	2925	75	59	Southbury,-----	2328
15	23	New London,-----	2894	51	60	Wolcott,-----	2326
16	24	Farmington,-----	2848	47	61	Bethany,-----	2317
28	25	Winchester,-----	2829	52	62	Sharon,-----	2316
25	26	Guilford,-----	2809	65	63	Weston,-----	2293
36	27	Avon,-----	2799	69	64	Canton,-----	2277
38	28	Scotland,-----	2796	54	65	Westbrook,-----	2272
17	29	Washington,-----	2774	45	66	Ellington,-----	2254
23	30	Essex,-----	2761	76	67	Trumbull,-----	2249
27	31	Ridgefield,-----	2748	115	68	Prospect,-----	2245
29	32	Danbury,-----	2726	123	69	Chaplin,-----	2208
35	33	East Granby,-----	2713	37	70	East Haven,-----	2205
20	34	Meriden,-----	2697	53	71	Norwalk,-----	2155
24	35	Cheshire,-----	2672	61	72	Durham,-----	2140
30	36	Lebanon,-----	2652	63	73	Hebron,-----	2135
42	37	Brookfield,-----	2649	67	74	Monroe,-----	2114

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
68	75	Windsor, -----	\$2114	94	121	East Windsor,-----	\$1755
87	76	Windham, -----	2092	126	122	Bolton, -----	1753
72	77	New Fairfield,-----	2085	92	123	Milford, -----	1746
70	78	Middletown, -----	2082	125	124	Plainfield, -----	1727
116	79	Plainville, -----	2077	109	125	Haddam, -----	1718
84	80	Marlborough, -----	2067	121	126	Rocky Hill,-----	1712
91	81	Hamden, -----	2055	71	127	Old Saybrook,-----	1710
82	82	North Branford,-----	2050	129	128	New Britain,-----	1693
83	83	Oxford, -----	2049	119	129	Canterbury, -----	1692
78	84	Salem, -----	2038	139	130	Killingworth, -----	1667
79	85	Madison, -----	2028	132	131	Union, -----	1666
111	86	Sherman, -----	2016	118	132	Branford, -----	1663
99	87	Griswold, -----	2014	135	133	Groton, -----	1635
90	88	Seymour, -----	2012	130	134	Hartland, -----	1624
85	89	Waterbury, -----	2011	140	135	Cornwall, -----	1605
66	90	a. Bridgeport,-----	2003	136	136	Glastonbury,-----	1602
86	91	Portland, -----	1997	138	137	Ledyard, -----	1577
93	92	North Stonington,-----	1996	142	138	Ashford, -----	1558
89	93	Colebrook, -----	1994	146	139	Stafford, -----	1554
74	94	Norfolk, -----	1974	114	140	Barkhamsted, -----	1534
108	95	Naugatuck, -----	1963	134	141	Columbia, -----	1524
97	96	Warren, -----	1961	133	142	Granby, -----	1515
104	97	Berlin, -----	1943	131	143	Enfield, -----	1460
113	98	Colchester,-----	1942	144	144	Old Lyme,-----	1457
96	99	North Canaan,-----	1922	155	145	Bethel, -----	1450
81	100	Franklin, -----	1920	154	146	Mansfield,-----	1450
80	101	Bristol, -----	1915	151	147	Chester, -----	1409
88	102	North Haven,-----	1914	137	148	Chatham,-----	1401
98	103	New Canaan,-----	1900	147	149	Willington, -----	1397
105	104	Clinton, -----	1900	141	150	Waterford,-----	1375
103	105	Torrington, -----	1886	152	151	Killingly, -----	1358
106	106	Wilton, -----	1881	158	152	East Lyme,-----	1336
107	107	Greenwich,-----	1879	143	153	Sterling,-----	1317
145	108	Southington, -----	1878	150	154	Tolland, -----	1313
102	109	Manchester,-----	1873	156	155	Preston, -----	1276
124	110	Plymouth, -----	1868	153	156	New Hartford,-----	1259
117	111	Montville, -----	1860	148	157	Kent, -----	1244
101	112	Newtown, -----	1843	159	158	Burlington, -----	1199
112	113	Vernon, -----	1839	157	159	Sprague, -----	1184
95	114	Canaan, -----	1811	160	160	Eastford, -----	1091
110	115	Woodstock, -----	1805	163	161	Cromwell, -----	1087
128	116	Derby, -----	1800	161	162	Lyme, -----	1073
127	117	East Haddam,-----	1785	162	163	Windsor Locks,-----	993
120	118	Thompson,-----	1780	164	164	Voluntown,-----	799
149	119	Putnam,-----	1773			b. Beacon Falls,-----	
122	120	Coventry,-----	1760			c. Newington,-----	

a. The change of town line, in 1870, transferred about one third of the population of Fairfield to the town of Bridgeport. The change in the *Grand List* will not appear in this table till the next year.

b. New Town, from Bethany, Oxford, etc.

c. New Town, from Wethersfield.

The same figures are now given by Counties.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

In which the Towns of each County are arranged according to the amount of taxable property in each for every child between four and sixteen years of age.

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.					
				19	14	Hamden, -----	\$2055
				14	15	North Branford, -----	2050
1	1	Hartford, -----	\$5313	15	16	Oxford, -----	2049
2	2	West Hartford, -----	4391	13	17	Madison, -----	2028
4	3	South Windsor, -----	3690	18	18	Seymour, -----	2012
3	4	Wethersfield, -----	3272	16	19	Waterbury, -----	2011
6	5	Suffield, -----	2925	21	20	Naugatuck, -----	1963
5	6	Farmington, -----	2848	17	21	North Haven, -----	1914
8	7	Avon, -----	2799	24	22	Derby, -----	1800
7	8	East Granby, -----	2713	20	23	Milford, -----	1746
9	9	Bloomfield, -----	2612	23	24	Branford, -----	1663
10	10	Simsbury, -----	2492			b. Beacon Falls, -----	
11	11	East Hartford, -----	2473			NEW LONDON CO.	
13	12	Canton, -----	2277				
12	13	Windsor, -----	2114	1	1	Stonington, -----	3096
19	14	Plainville, -----	2077	2	2	Norwich, -----	3089
15	15	Marlborough, -----	2067	5	3	Lisbon, -----	3033
18	16	Berlin, -----	1943	3	4	New London -----	2894
14	17	Bristol, -----	1915	4	5	Lebanon, -----	2652
26	18	Southington, -----	1878	6	6	Bozrah, -----	2355
17	19	Manchester, -----	1873	7	7	Salem, -----	2038
16	20	East Windsor, -----	1755	10	8	Griswold, -----	2014
20	21	Rocky Hill, -----	1712	9	9	North Stonington, -----	1996
21	22	New Britain, -----	1693	11	10	Colchester, -----	1942
22	23	Hartland, -----	1624	8	11	Franklin, -----	1920
25	24	Glastonbury, -----	1602	12	12	Montville, -----	1860
24	25	Granby, -----	1515	13	13	Groton, -----	1635
23	26	Enfield, -----	1460	14	14	Ledyard, -----	1577
27	27	Burlington, -----	1199	16	15	Old Lyme, -----	1457
28	28	Windsor Locks, -----	993	15	16	Waterford, -----	1375
		a. Newington, -----		19	17	East Lyme, -----	1336
		NEW HAVEN CO.		17	18	Preston, -----	1276
1	1	New Haven, -----	3763	18	19	Sprague, -----	1184
2	2	Woodbridge, -----	3100	20	20	Lyme, -----	1073
5	3	Guilford, -----	2809			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
3	4	Meriden, -----	2697	1	1	Darien, -----	3322
4	5	Cheshire, -----	2672	5	2	Reading, -----	3307
7	6	Wallingford, -----	2551	9	3	c. Fairfield, -----	3297
11	7	Orange, -----	2412	2	4	Stamford, -----	3202
9	8	Middlebury, -----	2401	3	5	Ridgefield, -----	2748
12	9	Southbury, -----	2328	4	6	Danbury, -----	2726
10	10	Wolcott, -----	2326	8	7	Brookfield, -----	2649
8	11	Bethany, -----	2317	10	8	Stratford, -----	2596
22	12	Prospect, -----	2245	17	9	Easton, -----	2495
6	13	East Haven, -----	2205	6	10	Huntington, -----	2430

a. New Town from Wethersfield.

b. New Town from Bethany, Oxford, etc.

c. See note a. on page 151.

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
7 11		Westport, -----	\$2371	22 20		Plymouth, -----	\$1868
12 12		Weston, -----	2293	17 21		Canaan, -----	1811
16 13		Trumbull, -----	2249	23 22		Cornwall, -----	1605
11 14		Norwalk, -----	2155	21 23		Barkhamsted, -----	1534
14 15		Monroe, -----	2114	25 24		New Hartford, -----	1259
15 16		New Fairfield, -----	2085	24 25		Kent, -----	1244
22 17		Sherman, -----	2016				
13 18		c. Bridgeport, -----	2003			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
18 19		New Canaan, -----	1900	1 1		Saybrook, -----	3456
20 20		Wilton, -----	1881	2 2		Essex, -----	2761
21 21		Greerwich, -----	1879	7 3		Middlefield, -----	2565
19 22		Newtown, -----	1843	3 4		Westbrook, -----	2272
23 23		Bethel, -----	1450	4 5		Durham, -----	2140
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		5 6		Middletown, -----	2082
1 1		Pomfret, -----	3362	8 7		Portland, -----	1997
2 2		Scotland, -----	2796	9 8		Clinton, -----	1900
5 3		Hampton, -----	2432	11 9		East Haddam, -----	1785
3 4		Brooklyn, -----	2392	10 10		Haddam, -----	1718
9 5		Chaplin, -----	2208	6 11		Old Saybrook, -----	1710
4 6		Windham, -----	2092	13 12		Killingworth, -----	1667
6 7		Woodstock, -----	1805	14 13		Chester, -----	1409
8 8		Thompson, -----	1780	12 14		Chatham, -----	1401
13 9		Putnam, -----	1773	15 15		Cromwell, -----	1087
10 10		Plainfield, -----	1727			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
7 11		Canterbury, -----	1692	1 1		Andover, -----	3686
11 12		Ashford, -----	1558	2 2		Somers, -----	2467
14 13		Killingly, -----	1358	3 3		Ellington, -----	2254
12 14		Sterling, -----	1317	4 4		Hebron, -----	2135
15 15		Eastford, -----	1091	5 5		Vernon, -----	1839
16 16		Voluntown, -----	799	6 6		Coventry, -----	1760
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		7 7		Bolton, -----	1753
1 1		Watertown, -----	4211	8 8		Union, -----	1666
5 2		Goshen, -----	3455	10 9		Stafford, -----	1554
2 3		Bethlehem, -----	3357	9 10		Columbia, -----	1524
3 4		Woodbury, -----	3117	13 11		Mansfield, -----	1450
6 5		Litchfield, -----	2945	11 12		Willington, -----	1397
7 6		Winchester, -----	2829	12 13		Tolland, -----	1313
4 7		Washington, -----	2774				
12 8		New Milford, -----	2500			THE COUNTIES.	1869--70.
11 9		Salisbury, -----	2434				'70--71.
9 10		Morris, -----	2427	1 1		Hartford, -----	3089
8 11		Roxbury, -----	2426	2 2		New Haven, -----	2817
14 12		Harwinton, -----	2360	3 3		New London, -----	2368
13 13		Bridgewater, -----	2339	4 4		Fairfield, -----	2332
10 14		Sharon, -----	2316	5 5		Litchfield, -----	2239
16 15		Colebrook, -----	1994	6 6		Middlesex, -----	1986
15 16		Norfolk, -----	1974	8 7		Windham, -----	1712
19 17		Warren, -----	1961	7 8		Tolland, -----	1776
18 18		North Canaan, -----	1922			The State, -----	2492
20 19		Torrington, -----	1886				2511

c. See note a. on page 151.

TABLE II.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the percentage of their taxable property appropriated for Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1871.

The basis of comparison is the Grand List completed in 1870. The moneys included in this computation are those received for school purposes from Town Taxes, District Taxes, and Voluntary Contributions. The amount is given in mills and hundredths of a mill on the dollar;—or the figures may be read so many dollars and cents on each thousand dollars.

This table is designed to show how much money was raised for public schools in each town, according to its *pecuniary ability*. The rank of the towns in this table may be compared with their rank in Table I.

For a statement of the amount raised and received in each town for every child enumerated, see Table III.

The exclusion of the moneys received from "Other Sources" (column 32 of the tables on pages 131—145), amounting in all to \$256,796.68, occasions the large falling off in the percentages of this table. If these moneys were included, as heretofore, the percentage for the State would be \$4.01, instead \$3.30.

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
16	1	Windsor Locks,-----	\$14.96	50	30	Kent,-----	\$4.25
26	2	Cromwell,-----	9.88	73	31	Harwinton,-----	4.23
67	3	Wallingford,-----	8.28	53	32	Ashford,-----	4.20
95	4	Haddam,-----	7.54	22	33	Glastonbury,-----	4.19
21	5	Hartland,-----	7.46	41	34	Willington,-----	4.18
3	6	Derby,-----	6.96	5	35	Middletown,-----	4.18
1	7	New Britain,-----	6.74	42	36	Prospect,-----	4.15
57	8	Ledyard,-----	6.54	100	37	Columbia,-----	4.06
20	9	Vernon,-----	6.28	81	38	East Lyme,-----	4.00
97	10	Franklin,-----	6.07	38	39	Plymouth,-----	3.97
32	11	Canton,-----	5.74	56	40	Oxford,-----	3.94
43	12	Southington,-----	5.72	12	41	Putnam,-----	3.77
39	13	Preston,-----	5.48	35	42	Barkhamsted,-----	3.76
13	14	Cornwall,-----	5.12	92	43	Naugatuck,-----	3.75
18	15	Bethel,-----	5.03	66	44	Branford,-----	3.74
6	16	Middlefield,-----	4.89	113	45	Avon,-----	3.73
8	17	Bristol,-----	4.87	2	46	Bolton,-----	3.70
94	18	Chatham,-----	4.85	111	47	Weston,-----	3.69
47	19	Sterling,-----	4.74	49	48	Chester,-----	3.64
33	20	Killingworth,-----	4.73	70	49	Killingly,-----	3.63
24	21	Windham,-----	4.67	51	50	Voluntown,-----	3.62
46	22	Norwalk,-----	4.62	125	51	Hamden,-----	3.61
23	23	Meriden,-----	4.61	45	52	Farmington,-----	3.60
25	24	Lyme,-----	4.56	103	53	Huntington,-----	3.55
14	25	Tolland,-----	4.48	54	54	Bridgeport,-----	3.53
10	26	Norwich,-----	4.46	80	55	Canterbury,-----	3.51
27	27	Torrington,-----	4.35	62	56	Madison,-----	3.49
88	28	Stafford,-----	4.26	102	57	Coventry,-----	3.45
61	29	Eastford,-----	4.26	82	58	Salem,-----	3.44

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1869—70	1870—71	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
77	59	Waterbury, -----	\$3.43	109	113	Milford, -----	\$2.36
93	60	Montville, -----	3.36	98	114	Griswold, -----	2.35
96	61	Newtown, -----	3.35	124	115	New Milford, -----	2.35
72	62	Chaplin, -----	3.35	134	116	Reading, -----	2.34
28	63	New Haven, -----	3.30	141	117	Saybrook, -----	2.33
87	64	Clinton, -----	3.30	106	118	Lisbon, -----	2.33
31	65	Union, -----	3.29	127	119	Westbrook, -----	2.32
78	66	Mansfield, -----	3.24	120	120	Durham, -----	2.31
69	67	Norfolk, -----	3.24	116	121	Morris, -----	2.30
36	68	Enfield, -----	3.23	64	122	Colchester, -----	2.30
99	69	New Hartford, -----	3.22	105	123	Salisbury, -----	2.28
83	70	Sherman, -----	3.20	142	124	Trumbull, -----	2.26
37	71	Seymour, -----	3.18	65	125	Burlington, -----	2.26
40	72	Brookfield, -----	3.16	119	126	West Hartford, -----	2.25
76	73	Plainville, -----	3.13	136	127	Bridgewater, -----	2.23
9	74	North Stonington, -----	3.10	86	128	Middlebury, -----	2.22
34	75	New Canaan, -----	3.10	17	129	North Branford, -----	2.22
84	76	New Fairfield, -----	3.08	52	130	Bozrah, -----	2.17
79	77	Simsbury, -----	3.04	117	131	Pomfret, -----	2.17
44	78	Warren, -----	3.00	126	132	Washington, -----	2.16
104	79	Canaan, -----	2.94	154	133	Scotland, -----	2.14
123	80	Somers, -----	2.93	114	134	Granby, -----	2.11
121	81	Monroe, -----	2.93	11	135	East Hartford, -----	2.11
130	82	Wilton, -----	2.89	118	136	Easton, -----	2.11
105	83	Andover, -----	2.88	157	137	Fairfield, -----	2.04
55	84	Hartford, -----	2.86	59	138	Wethersfield, -----	2.03
48	85	Bethany, -----	2.84	30	139	Hampton, -----	2.02
58	86	East Haddam, -----	2.82	137	140	Southbury, -----	2.00
89	87	Marlborough, -----	2.82	161	141	Windsor, -----	1.94
60	88	Portland, -----	2.80	85	142	Stonington, -----	1.92
4	89	Brooklyn, -----	2.79	135	143	Suffield, -----	1.91
19	90	Danbury, -----	2.76	131	144	Manchester, -----	1.90
140	91	Ridgefield, -----	2.76	91	145	Roxbury, -----	1.86
63	92	Colebrook, -----	2.75	159	146	Plainfield, -----	1.79
68	93	East Windsor, -----	2.75	153	147	Cheshire, -----	1.79
15	94	Groton, -----	2.72	144	148	Guilford, -----	1.77
75	95	North Haven, -----	2.67	163	149	Stratford, -----	1.74
101	96	Old Lyme, -----	2.67	155	150	South Windsor, -----	1.70
7	97	Winchester, -----	2.67	110	151	Old Saybrook, -----	1.70
138	98	New London, -----	2.64	143	152	East Granby, -----	1.68
132	99	Woodbridge, -----	2.63	160	153	Goshen, -----	1.66
115	100	Sharon, -----	2.60	158	154	Litchfield, -----	1.66
146	101	Stamford, -----	2.60	128	155	Woodbury, -----	1.61
74	102	Waterford, -----	2.53	145	156	Wolcott, -----	1.57
107	103	Bethlehem, -----	2.52	108	157	Orange, -----	1.54
90	104	Rocky Hill, -----	2.51	147	158	Darien, -----	1.51
71	105	Greenwich, -----	2.51	139	159	Woodstock, -----	1.46
148	106	Hebron, -----	2.47	151	160	Watertown, -----	1.45
122	107	Lebanon, -----	2.46	164	161	North Canaan, -----	1.38
152	108	Thompson, -----	2.46	150	162	Westport, -----	1.32
29	109	East Haven, -----	2.43	162	163	Essex, -----	1.21
149	110	Bloomfield, -----	2.42	129	164	Sprague, -----	0.90
156	111	Berlin, -----	2.41	---	---	*Beacon Falls, -----	---
133	112	Ellington, -----	2.40	---	---	*Newington, -----	---

* New Towns.

In the several Counties the order of the Towns is as follows.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the percentage of their property appropriated for Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1871.

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.					
				18	17	Milford, -----	\$2.36
				15	18	Middlebury, -----	2.22
4	1	Windsor Locks, -----	\$14.96	2	19	North Branford, -----	2.22
5	2	Hartland, -----	7.46	21	20	Southbury, -----	2.00
1	3	New Britain, -----	6.74	24	21	Cheshire, -----	1.79
7	4	Canton, -----	5.74	22	22	Guilford, -----	1.77
9	5	Southington, -----	5.72	23	23	Wolcott, -----	1.57
2	6	Bristol, -----	4.87	17	24	Orange, -----	1.54
6	7	Glastonbury, -----	4.19			NEW LONDON CO.	
19	8	Avon, -----	3.73				
10	9	Farmington, -----	3.60	7	1	Ledyard, -----	6.54
8	10	Enfield, -----	3.23	14	2	Franklin, -----	6.07
15	11	Plainville, -----	3.13	5	3	Preston, -----	5.48
16	12	Simsbury, -----	3.04	4	4	Lyme, -----	4.56
11	13	Hartford, -----	2.86	2	5	Norwich, -----	4.46
17	14	Marlborough, -----	2.82	10	6	East Lyme, -----	4.00
14	15	East Windsor, -----	2.75	11	7	Salem, -----	3.44
18	16	Rocky Hill, -----	2.51	13	8	Montville, -----	3.36
25	17	Bloomfield, -----	2.42	1	9	North Stonington, -----	3.10
27	18	Berlin, -----	2.41	3	10	Groton, -----	2.72
13	19	Burlington, -----	2.26	16	11	Old Lyme, -----	2.67
21	20	West Hartford, -----	2.25	20	12	New London, -----	2.64
20	21	Granby, -----	2.11	9	13	Waterford, -----	2.53
3	22	East Hartford, -----	2.11	18	14	Lebanon, -----	2.46
12	23	Wethersfield, -----	2.03	15	15	Griswold, -----	2.35
28	24	Windsor, -----	1.94	17	16	Lisbon, -----	2.33
23	25	Suffield, -----	1.91	8	17	Colchester, -----	2.30
22	26	Manchester, -----	1.90	6	18	Bozrah, -----	2.17
26	27	South Windsor, -----	1.70	12	19	Stonington, -----	1.92
24	28	East Granby, -----	1.68	19	20	Sprague, -----	0.90
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
12	1	Wallingford, -----	8.28	1	1	Bethel, -----	5.03
1	2	Derby, -----	6.96	5	2	Norwalk, -----	4.62
3	3	Meriden, -----	4.61	12	3	Weston, -----	3.69
7	4	Prospect, -----	4.15	11	4	Huntington, -----	3.55
9	5	Oxford, -----	3.94	6	5	Bridgeport, -----	3.53
16	6	Naugatuck, -----	3.75	10	6	Newtown, -----	3.35
11	7	Branford, -----	3.74	8	7	Sherman, -----	3.20
19	8	Hamden, -----	3.61	4	8	Brookfield, -----	3.16
10	9	Madison, -----	3.49	3	9	New Canaan, -----	3.10
14	10	Waterbury, -----	3.43	9	10	New Fairfield, -----	3.08
4	11	New Haven, -----	3.30	14	11	Monroe, -----	2.93
6	12	Seymour, -----	3.18	15	12	Wilton, -----	2.89
8	13	Bethany, -----	2.84	2	13	Danbury, -----	2.76
10	14	North Haven, -----	2.67	17	14	Ridgefield, -----	2.76
20	15	Woodbridge, -----	2.63	19	15	Stamford, -----	2.60
5	16	East Haven, -----	2.43	7	16	Greenwich, -----	2.51

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. for schools.
16	17	Reading, -----	\$2.34			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
18	18	Trumbull, -----	2.26				
13	19	Easton, -----	2.11	3	1	Cromwell, -----	\$9.88
22	20	Fairfield, -----	2.04	10	2	Haddam, -----	7.54
23	21	Stratford, -----	1.74	2	3	Middlefield, -----	4.89
20	22	Darien, -----	1.51	9	4	Chatham, -----	4.85
21	23	Westport, -----	1.32	4	5	Killingworth, -----	4.73
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		1	6	Middletown, -----	4.18
5	1	Sterling, -----	4.74	5	7	Chester, -----	3.64
3	2	Windham, -----	4.67	8	8	Clinton, -----	3.30
8	3	Eastford, -----	4.26	6	9	East Haddam, -----	2.82
7	4	Ashford, -----	4.20	7	10	Portland, -----	2.80
2	5	Putnam, -----	3.77	14	11	Saybrook, -----	2.33
9	6	Killingly, -----	3.63	13	12	Westbrook, -----	2.32
6	7	Voluntown, -----	3.62	12	13	Durham, -----	2.31
11	8	Canterbury, -----	3.51	11	14	Old Saybrook, -----	1.70
10	9	Chaplin, -----	3.35	15	15	Essex, -----	1.21
1	10	Brooklyn, -----	2.79			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
14	11	Thompson, -----	2.46	3	1	Vernon, -----	6.28
12	12	Pomfret, -----	2.17	2	2	Tolland, -----	4.48
15	13	Scotland, -----	2.14	7	3	Stafford, -----	4.26
4	14	Hampton, -----	2.02	5	4	Willington, -----	4.18
16	15	Plainfield, -----	1.79	8	5	Columbia, -----	4.06
13	16	Woodstock, -----	1.46	1	6	Bolton, -----	3.70
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		9	7	Coventry, -----	3.45
2	1	Cornwall, -----	5.12	4	8	Union, -----	3.29
3	2	Torrington, -----	4.35	6	9	Mansfield, -----	3.24
7	3	Kent, -----	4.25	11	10	Somers, -----	2.93
10	4	Harwinton, -----	4.23	10	11	Andover, -----	2.88
5	5	Plymouth, -----	3.97	13	12	Hebron, -----	2.47
4	6	Barkhamsted, -----	3.76	12	13	Ellington, -----	2.40
9	7	Norfolk, -----	3.24				
12	8	New Hartford, -----	3.22				
6	9	Warren, -----	3.00				
13	10	Canaan, -----	2.94				
8	11	Colebrook, -----	2.75				
1	12	Winchester, -----	2.67				
16	13	Sharon, -----	2.60				
15	14	Bethlehem, -----	2.52				
18	15	New Milford, -----	2.35				
17	16	Morris, -----	2.30				
14	17	Salisbury, -----	2.28				
21	18	Bridgewater, -----	2.23				
19	19	Washington, -----	2.16				
11	20	Roxbury, -----	1.86				
24	21	Goshen, -----	1.66				
23	22	Litchfield, -----	1.66				
20	23	Woodbury, -----	1.61				
22	24	Watertown, -----	1.45				
25	25	North Canaan, -----	1.38				

	THE COUNTIES.	'69-70.	'70-71.
6	1 Tolland, -----	\$3.86	\$4.21
1	2 Middlesex, -----	5.84	3.80
3	3 New Haven, -----	4.52	3.58
2	4 New London, -----	4.59	3.29
4	5 Hartford, -----	4.25	3.24
5	6 Windham, -----	4.07	3.14
8	7 Fairfield, -----	3.21	3.01
7	8 Litchfield, -----	3.45	2.69
	The State, -----	\$4.18	\$3.30

TABLE III.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools from all sources for each child enumerated; not including money for new school houses.

The money raised for building new school houses is not included in these computations, because it is for a *special* and *occasional* object. The thirty towns in which additional money was raised for that object are designated by a *.

☞ See page 148, also the note on page 159.

Table II, on the previous pages, shows how much each town raised in proportion to its pecuniary ability.

1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
38	1	Middlefield, -----	\$14.00	76	40	Somers, -----	\$8.95
4	2	Derby, -----	13.68	21	41	Warren, -----	8.88
14	3	Andover, -----	13.11	63	42	Winchester, -----	8.87
10	4	Farmington, -----	12.97	93	43	North Stonington, -----	8.87
24	5	Harwinton, -----	12.80	50	44	Salem, -----	8.86
6	6	*Hartford, -----	12.58	139	45	Hamden, -----	8.83
5	7	Danbury, -----	12.50	70	46	Plymouth, -----	8.80
11	8	Windham, -----	11.81	141	47	*Fairfield, -----	8.73
15	9	*Hartland, -----	11.41	71	48	*Norwalk, -----	8.73
8	10	West Hartford, -----	11.36	26	49	Bolton, -----	8.73
1	11	*New Haven, -----	11.16	56	50	Lebanon, -----	8.71
7	12	Bristol, -----	11.13	119	51	*Stamford, -----	8.68
25	13	Prospect, -----	10.87	78	52	Branford, -----	8.56
18	14	*Wallingford, -----	10.85	118	53	Naugatuck, -----	8.50
20	15	*Meriden, -----	10.60	82	54	Saybrook, -----	8.46
73	16	*Vernon, -----	10.59	65	55	Bethel, -----	8.45
12	17	Wolcott, -----	10.54	45	56	Glastonbury, -----	8.34
41	18	Wetherfield, -----	10.50	113	57	Goshen, -----	8.34
2	19	*Norwich, -----	10.48	99	58	Ashford, -----	8.33
17	20	Bethlehem, -----	10.44	67	59	South Windsor, -----	8.32
35	21	Brooklyn, -----	10.21	98	60	Monroe, -----	8.30
57	22	Brookfield, -----	10.19	135	61	Chatham, -----	8.30
42	23	Woodbridge, -----	10.18	29	62	Union, -----	8.28
49	24	*Bridgeport, -----	9.98	143	63	Stafford, -----	8.27
28	25	Killingworth, -----	9.93	53	64	Bethany, -----	8.26
36	26	Oxford, -----	9.92	48	65	New Canaan, -----	8.22
115	27	Cornwall, -----	9.77	89	66	Sherman, -----	8.20
54	28	*Middletown, -----	9.74	33	67	Watertown, -----	8.17
13	29	Torrington, -----	9.69	37	68	*Huntington, -----	8.17
95	30	Reading, -----	9.60	9	69	*Canton, -----	8.15
44	31	*Franklin, -----	9.43	52	70	New Fairfield, -----	8.12
94	32	Chaplin, -----	9.42	130	71	Bloomfield, -----	8.08
27	33	Pomfret, -----	9.31	75	72	Sterling, -----	8.05
80	34	New London, -----	9.27	64	73	*New Britain, -----	8.03
32	35	Lisbon, -----	9.19	77	74	Sharon, -----	8.02
40	36	Simsbury, -----	9.18	81	75	*Clinton, -----	8.02
59	37	Marlborough, -----	9.12	116	76	Plainville, -----	8.01
34	38	Madison, -----	9.05	72	77	Willington, -----	8.00
22	39	Seymour, -----	9.05	133	78	Columbia, -----	8.00

1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
132	79	Hebron,-----	\$7.92	112	123	Canaan,-----	\$6.82
100	80	Newtown,-----	7.87	142	124	Bozrah,-----	6.78
126	81	Scotland,-----	7.84	60	125	*Norfolk,-----	6.77
116	82	Tolland,-----	7.82	61	126	North Haven,-----	6.74
128	83	Coventry,-----	7.80	79	127	East Haddam,-----	6.73
114	84	Montville,-----	7.80	30	128	*Avon,-----	6.73
68	85	*Ridgefield,-----	7.74	51	129	Portland,-----	6.62
97	86	Canterbury,-----	7.72	131	130	Mansfield,-----	6.59
102	87	New Milford,-----	7.70	154	131	Berlin,-----	6.49
104	88	Westbrook,-----	7.69	147	132	Eastford,-----	6.46
19	89	Barkhamsted,-----	7.68	110	133	*Windsor Locks,-----	6.41
43	90	Stonington,-----	7.67	136	134	Southbury,-----	6.39
55	91	Washington,-----	7.66	105	135	Griswold,-----	6.35
88	92	East Hartford,-----	7.64	120	136	East Windsor,-----	6.29
137	93	Trumbull,-----	7.63	111	137	East Granby,-----	6.24
83	94	Ellington,-----	7.61	145	138	Killingly,-----	6.24
39	95	Colebrook,-----	7.60	161	139	Stratford,-----	6.22
47	96	Colchester,-----	7.57	121	140	Cheshire,-----	6.21
91	97	Easton,-----	7.54	140	141	*Cromwell,-----	6.20
122	98	North Branford,-----	7.52	23	142	Roxbury,-----	6.11
129	99	*Putnam,-----	7.49	90	143	Greenwich,-----	6.06
87	100	*Waterbury,-----	7.48	106	144	Rocky Hill,-----	6.06
96	101	Darien,-----	7.44	58	145	Enfield,-----	5.89
66	102	Morris,-----	7.40	138	146	Milford,-----	5.88
86	103	*Haddam,-----	7.39	150	147	Woodstock,-----	5.82
109	104	Hampton,-----	7.37	62	148	Groton,-----	5.77
134	105	Wilton,-----	7.34	160	149	Thompson,-----	5.61
125	106	Bridgewater,-----	7.25	149	150	Old Lyme,-----	5.61
103	107	*Southington,-----	7.20	151	151	*Manchester,-----	5.58
85	108	*Weston,-----	7.18	158	152	Windsor,-----	5.50
74	109	Suffield,-----	7.16	156	153	New Hartford,-----	5.39
3	110	East Haven,-----	7.10	148	154	Waterford,-----	5.18
31	111	Middlebury,-----	7.10	84	155	Orange,-----	5.11
152	112	East Lyme,-----	7.07	157	156	Essex,-----	5.10
69	113	*Ledyard,-----	7.03	144	157	Granby,-----	5.00
101	114	Guilford,-----	7.01	159	158	Voluntown,-----	4.76
155	115	Lyme,-----	6.96	153	159	Westport,-----	4.58
127	116	Kent,-----	6.95	162	160	Plainfield,-----	4.54
92	117	Durham,-----	6.95	146	161	Burlington,-----	4.54
46	118	Woodbury,-----	6.94	107	162	Old Saybrook,-----	4.43
108	119	*Preston,-----	6.94	164	163	North Canaan,-----	4.14
124	120	Litchfield,-----	6.93	163	164	Sprague,-----	2.30
117	121	Chester,-----	6.89			†Beacon Falls,-----	
123	122	Salisbury,-----	6.86			†Newington,-----	

† New Towns.

NOTE.—In the computations for this table, the design was to omit the amounts of money *raised* for new school houses. The amounts *expended* for new school houses are given on page 148. For obvious reasons, the amounts excluded in the construction of this table differ, in some cases, from the sums named on page 148. These differences are as follows:—In Hartford, \$80,807.71 excluded, instead of \$73,608.07. In Bristol, nothing excluded. In Canton, \$3,800 excluded, instead of \$8,800. In New Britain, \$11,000.00 excluded, instead of \$17,857.57. In Derby, nothing excluded. In Wallingford, \$9,863.11 excluded, instead of \$1,118.89. In Waterbury, \$22,000.00 excluded, instead of \$5,754.44. In Norwich, \$26,500.00 excluded, instead of \$18,012.65. In Preston, \$1,070.50 excluded, instead of \$4,035.05. In Greenwich, nothing excluded. In Norwalk, \$7,268 excluded, instead of \$15,268.

The order of the Towns in each County is given below.

TABLE III. —CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the amount of money which they report as raised and received for Public Schools from all sources, for each child enumerated.

Money for new school houses is not included. The towns in which additional money was raised for that purpose are designated by a *.

☞ See page 148, also the note on page 159.

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
		HARTFORD COUNTY.		24 11		Hamden, -----	\$8.83
				15 12		Branford, -----	8.56
5 1		Farmington, -----	\$12.97	19 13		Naugatuck, -----	8.50
1 2		*Hartford, -----	12.58	13 14		Bethany, -----	8.26
6 3		*Hartland, -----	11.41	21 15		North Branford, -----	7.52
3 4		West Hartford, -----	11.36	17 16		*Waterbury, -----	7.48
2 5		Bristol, -----	11.13	2 17		East Haven, -----	7.10
9 6		Wethersfield, -----	10.50	9 18		Middlebury, -----	7.10
8 7		Simsbury, -----	9.18	18 19		Guilford, -----	7.01
12 8		Marlborough, -----	9.12	14 20		North Haven, -----	6.74
10 9		Glastonbury, -----	8.34	22 21		Southbury, -----	6.39
14 10		South Windsor, -----	8.32	20 22		Cheshire, -----	6.21
4 11		*Canton, -----	8.15	23 23		Milford, -----	5.88
23 12		Bloomfield, -----	8.08	16 24		Orange, -----	5.11
13 13		*New Britain, -----	8.03			NEW LONDON CO.	
21 14		Plainville, -----	8.01	1 1		*Norwich, -----	10.48
16 15		East Hartford, -----	7.64	4 2		*Franklin, -----	9.43
17 16		*Southington, -----	7.20	10 3		New London, -----	9.27
15 17		Suffield, -----	7.16	7 4		Lisbon, -----	9.19
7 18		*Avon, -----	6.73	11 5		North Stonington, -----	8.87
27 19		Berlin, -----	6.49	6 6		Salem, -----	8.86
19 20		*Windsor Locks, -----	6.41	7 7		Lebanon, -----	8.71
22 21		East Windsor, -----	6.29	14 8		Montville, -----	7.80
20 22		East Granby, -----	6.24	3 9		Stonington, -----	7.67
18 23		Rocky Hill, -----	6.06	5 10		Colchester, -----	7.57
11 24		Enfield, -----	5.89	18 11		East Lyme, -----	7.07
26 25		*Manchester, -----	5.58	9 12		*Ledyard, -----	7.03
28 26		Windsor, -----	5.50	19 13		Lyme, -----	6.96
24 27		Granby, -----	5.00	13 14		*Preston, -----	6.94
25 28		Burlington, -----	4.54	15 15		Bozrah, -----	6.78
		NEW HAVEN COUNTY.		12 16		Griswold, -----	6.35
3 1		Derby, -----	13.68	8 17		Groton, -----	5.77
1 2		*New Haven, -----	11.16	17 18		Old Lyme, -----	5.61
8 3		Prospect, -----	10.87	16 19		Waterford, -----	5.18
5 4		*Wallingford, -----	10.85	20 20		Sprague, -----	2.30
6 5		*Meriden, -----	10.60			FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	
4 6		Wolcott, -----	10.54	1 1		Danbury, -----	12.50
12 7		Woodbridge, -----	10.18	6 2		Brookfield, -----	10.19
11 8		Oxford, -----	9.92	4 3		*Bridgeport, -----	9.98
10 9		Madison, -----	9.05	14 4		Reading, -----	9.60
7 10		Seymour, -----	9.05				

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Amount for each child.
21	5	*Fairfield,	\$8.73	23	17	Kent,	\$6.95
9	6	*Norwalk,	8.73	9	18	Woodbury,	6.94
18	7	*Stamford,	8.68	21	19	Litchfield,	6.93
7	8	Bethel,	8.45	20	20	Salisbury,	6.86
16	9	Monroe,	8.30	17	21	Canaan,	6.82
3	10	New Canaan,	8.22	11	22	*Norfolk,	6.77
11	11	Sherman,	8.20	5	23	Roxbury,	6.11
2	12	*Huntington,	8.17	24	24	New Hartford,	5.39
5	13	New Fairfield,	8.12	25	25	North Canaan,	4.14
17	14	Newtown,	7.87				
8	15	*Ridgefield,	7.74			MIDDLESEX COUNTY.	
20	16	Trumbull,	7.63	2	1	Middlefield,	14.00
13	17	Easton,	7.54	1	2	Killingworth,	9.93
15	18	Darien,	7.44	4	3	*Middletown,	9.74
19	19	Wilton,	7.34	7	4	Saybrook,	8.46
10	20	*Weston,	7.18	13	5	Chatham,	8.30
23	21	Stratford,	6.22	6	6	*Clinton,	8.02
12	22	Greenwich,	6.06	10	7	Westbrook,	7.69
22	23	Westport,	4.58	8	8	*Haddam,	7.39
		WINDHAM COUNTY.		9	9	Durham,	6.95
1	1	Windham,	11.81	12	10	Chester,	6.89
3	2	Brooklyn,	10.21	5	11	East Haddam,	6.73
5	3	Chaplin,	9.42	3	12	Portland,	6.62
2	4	Pomfret,	9.31	14	13	*Cromwell,	6.20
7	5	Ashford,	8.33	15	14	Essex,	5.10
4	6	Sterling,	8.05	11	15	Old Saybrook,	4.43
9	7	Scotland,	7.84			TOLLAND COUNTY.	
6	8	Canterbury,	7.72	1	1	Andover,	13.11
10	9	*Putnam,	7.49	6	2	*Vernon,	10.59
8	10	Hampton,	7.37	7	3	Somers,	8.95
12	11	Eastford,	6.46	3	4	Bolton,	8.73
11	12	Killingly,	6.24	4	5	Union,	8.28
13	13	Woodstock,	5.82	13	6	Stafford,	8.27
15	14	Thompson,	5.61	5	7	Willington,	8.00
14	15	Voluntown,	4.76	12	8	Columbia,	8.00
16	16	Plainfield,	4.54	11	9	Hebron,	7.92
		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		2	10	Tolland,	7.82
6	1	Harwinton,	12.80	9	11	Coventry,	7.80
2	2	Bethlehem,	10.44	8	12	Ellington,	7.61
19	3	Cornwall,	9.77	10	13	Mansfield,	6.59
1	4	Torrington,	9.69				
4	5	Warren,	8.88			THE COUNTIES.†	1869-70. '70-71.
12	6	Winchester,	8.87	3	1	Middlesex,	\$13.12 \$16.54
14	7	Plymouth,	8.80	1	2	Hartford,	14.48 14.14
18	8	Goshen,	8.34	7	3	Tolland,	8.50 13.34
7	9	Watertown,	8.17	2	4	New Haven,	13.99 12.96
15	10	Sharon,	8.02	6	5	Fairfield,	8.89 10.46
16	11	New Milford,	7.70	4	6	New London,	12.38 9.76
3	12	Barkhamsted,	7.68	5	7	Litchfield,	9.34 7.82
10	13	Washington,	7.66	8	8	Windham,	8.44 7.47
8	14	Colebrook,	7.60				
13	15	Morris,	7.40				
22	16	Bridgewater,	7.25				
							11.83 11.70

† Including all receipts.

TABLE IV.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to the percentage of their children who attended the Public Schools during some part of the year ending August 31st, 1871.

This Table is found by comparing the whole number of *different* scholars registered in each town with the number of children enumerated in January, 1871;—i. e., the numbers in Column 13 with those in Column 9 in the statistical tables of the several Counties, pages 130–145. The very large percentage in some towns results from one or more of the following causes: (1) The attendance of scholars over 16 years of age; (2) The attendance of those under 4 years of age; (3) The attendance of those enumerated in adjoining towns; (4) The removal of families with children into a town after the enumeration has been made.

In constructing this table, those children who attended other schools than the Public Schools are not reckoned among attendants. In many towns a large proportion of the children are in private schools.

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
43	1	Harwinton, -----	128.1	16	22	35	Bozrah, -----	104.5	0
33	2	Marlborough, -----	126.7	3	80	36	Somers, -----	104.5	14
19	3	Sherman, -----	121.5	17	38	37	Union, -----	104.4	15
11	4	Scotland, -----	120.7	20	14	38	Woodbridge, -----	104.4	13
2	5	Salem, -----	118.9	15	65	39	Southbury, -----	104.3	10
5	6	Ashford, -----	118.3	28	6	40	Bethlehem, -----	103.9	11
4	7	Killingworth, -----	118.0	14	17	41	Tolland, -----	103.8	20
10	8	Lebanon, -----	117.8	45	144	42	Wilton, -----	103.6	11
156	9	Prospect, -----	117.2	4	35	43	New Fairfield, -----	103.1	18
101	10	Lisbon, -----	116.5	6	15	44	Warren, -----	103.0	14
7	11	Hartland, -----	114.2	20	61	45	Cornwall, -----	102.7	33
124	12	Goshen, -----	114.2	14	91	46	Coventry, -----	102.7	40
53	13	Hampton, -----	114.2	21	16	47	Chatham, -----	102.4	10
44	14	Andover, -----	112.3	8	84	48	Newtown, -----	102.3	38
25	15	East Lyme, -----	112.0	19	58	49	Woodbury, -----	101.5	29
71	16	Avon, -----	111.4	5	40	50	Mansfield, -----	101.2	24
3	17	Colebrook, -----	111.1	32	64	51	Wallingford, -----	100.9	23
29	18	North Stonington, -----	111.0	33	79	52	Stafford, -----	100.9	40
47	19	Pomfret, -----	111.0	22	18	53	Kent, -----	100.9	24
31	20	Canterbury, -----	110.9	34	93	54	Sharon, -----	100.7	32
1	21	Franklin, -----	110.3	13	149	55	Vernon, -----	100.5	23
13	22	Wolcott, -----	110.2	0	105	56	{ Litchfield, -----	100.0	15
20	23	Ledyard, -----	110.1	17	23	57	{ Roxbury, -----	100.0	26
60	24	Easton, -----	110.0	12	27	58	Windham, -----	99.9	84
12	25	Morris, -----	109.2	10	8	59	Columbia, -----	99.5	5
54	26	Bolton, -----	108.0	8	37	60	Oxford, -----	99.3	10
73	27	Chaplin, -----	107.4	17	145	61	North Branford, -----	99.2	14
55	28	Bridgewater, -----	107.3	7	77	62	Chester, -----	99.2	6
46	29	Westbrook, -----	107.0	11	104	63	Saybrook, -----	99.2	7
21	30	Clinton, -----	106.3	26	150	64	Putnam, -----	98.8	24
9	31	Huntington, -----	105.7	12	68	65	Windsor Locks, -----	98.8	12
51	32	Simsbury, -----	105.5	24	67	66	Montville, -----	98.7	30
26	33	Eastford, -----	105.2	35	42	67	Wethersfield, -----	98.5	24
56	34	Willington, -----	104.8	10	48	68	Woodstock, -----	98.2	38

1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1869--70.	1870--71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
63	69	Suffield, -----	98.1	15	69	118	Stonington, -----	89.9	55
36	70	Preston, -----	98.0	19	126	119	Southington, -----	89.7	14
74	71	East Hartford, -----	98.0	15	85	120	Cheshire, -----	89.1	13
92	72	Cromwell, -----	97.7	3	103	121	Naugatuck, -----	89.1	17
24	73	Hebron, -----	97.7	7	118	122	Plymouth, -----	88.9	20
130	74	Branford, -----	97.5	12	154	123	Essex, -----	88.9	14
76	75	Waterford, -----	97.2	30	39	124	Colchester, -----	88.8	41
100	76	Bloomfield, -----	97.2	5	52	125	Ellington, -----	88.6	11
143	77	Griswold, -----	97.2	29	132	126	Haddam, -----	88.5	11
112	78	Guilford, -----	97.0	17	57	127	Watertown, -----	88.3	13
28	79	Middlebury, -----	96.9	2	122	128	Plainfield, -----	88.0	32
34	80	New Canaan, -----	96.6	17	96	129	Darien, -----	87.9	16
90	81	Reading, -----	96.6	11	115	130	South Windsor, -----	87.9	1
78	82	Farmington, -----	96.6	20	164	131	Winchester, -----	87.9	39
95	83	Portland, -----	96.6	23	114	132	Burlington, -----	87.8	11
81	84	East Haddam, -----	96.5	23	97	133	East Windsor, -----	87.2	10
109	85	Plainville, -----	96.4	10	83	134	Brooklyn, -----	87.1	31
120	86	East Granby, -----	96.4	5	153	135	Danbury, -----	87.1	35
49	87	Canton, -----	96.3	16	133	136	Middlefield, -----	87.0	10
102	88	West Hartford, -----	96.3	11	98	137	North Haven, -----	86.9	10
32	89	Ridgefield, -----	96.2	19	75	138	Salisbury, -----	86.2	7
66	90	Lyme, -----	96.1	13	129	139	Berlin, -----	86.1	3
86	91	Groton, -----	96.0	20	123	140	North Canaan, -----	86.0	13
45	92	Madison, -----	95.8	16	87	141	New London, -----	85.2	61
59	93	Norfolk, -----	95.0	3	127	142	Meriden, -----	84.9	14
94	94	Monroe, -----	94.9	1	141	143	Orange, -----	84.9	1
108	95	Bethel, -----	94.3	2	89	144	Norwalk, -----	84.8	42
30	96	Washington, -----	94.1	7	138	145	Canaan, -----	84.6	18
99	97	Brookfield, -----	94.0	5	140	146	East Haven, -----	83.9	1
41	98	Barkhamsted, -----	93.9	11	128	147	New Hartford, -----	83.6	16
107	99	Derby, -----	93.9	22	125	148	Norwich, -----	83.1	41
117	100	Killingly, -----	93.4	52	111	149	Voluntown, -----	83.0	16
70	101	Old Lyme, -----	93.4	7	158	150	Durham, -----	81.1	5
116	102	Granby, -----	93.0	6	151	151	Manchester, -----	81.0	17
136	103	Weston, -----	92.7	2	157	152	Bridgeport, -----	80.7	20
135	104	Hamden, -----	92.2	7	146	153	Westport, -----	80.6	16
82	105	Bristol, -----	92.1	26	152	154	Thompson, -----	79.2	23
62	106	Sterling, -----	92.1	16	137	155	Greenwich, -----	77.0	23
142	107	Waterbury, -----	92.1	70	121	156	Fairfield, -----	77.0	10
110	108	Seymour, -----	92.0	3	162	157	Stamford, -----	76.5	53
139	109	Torrington, -----	91.9	21	148	158	Old Saybrook, -----	75.4	14
131	110	Trumbull, -----	91.9	16	161	159	New Haven, -----	74.4	192
119	111	New Milford, -----	91.8	36	159	160	Hartford, -----	72.7	336
50	112	New Britain, -----	91.1	38	163	161	Stratford, -----	71.3	10
113	113	Bethany, -----	91.1	9	134	162	Enfield, -----	68.2	33
106	114	Windsor, -----	91.0	12	147	163	Milford, -----	64.3	14
88	115	Rocky Hill, -----	90.5	2	160	164	Sprague, -----	61.6	12
72	116	Glastonbury, -----	90.5	9			*Beacon Falls, -----		
155	117	Middletown, -----	90.0	70			*Newington, -----		

* New Towns.

The order of the Towns in each County is next given.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to the percentage of their children in the Public Schools during the year ending August 31st, 1871.

1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
		HARTFORD CO.			14	16	Bethany, -----	91.1	9
					8	17	Cheshire, -----	89.1	13
2	1	Marlborough, -----	126.7	3	10	18	Naugatuck, -----	89.1	17
1	2	Hartland, -----	114.2	20	9	19	North Haven, -----	86.9	10
9	3	Avon, -----	111.4	5	15	20	Meriden, -----	84.9	14
6	4	Simsbury, -----	105.5	24	19	21	Orange, -----	84.9	1
8	5	Windsor Locks, -----	98.8	12	18	22	East Haven, -----	83.9	1
3	6	Wethersfield, -----	98.5	24	24	23	New Haven, -----	74.4	192
7	7	Suffield, -----	98.1	15	22	24	Milford, -----	64.3	14
11	8	East Hartford, -----	98.0	15			NEW LONDON CO.		
16	9	Bloomfield, -----	97.2	5					
12	10	Farmington, -----	96.6	20	2	1	Salem, -----	118.9	15
19	11	Plainville, -----	96.4	10	3	2	Lebanon, -----	117.8	45
23	12	East Granby, -----	96.4	5	17	3	Lisbon, -----	116.5	6
	13	Canton, -----	96.3	16	6	4	East Lyme, -----	112.0	19
17	14	West Hartford, -----	96.3	11	7	5	North Stonington, -----	111.0	33
22	15	Granby, -----	93.0	6	1	6	Franklin, -----	110.3	13
13	16	Bristol, -----	92.1	26	4	7	Ledyard, -----	110.1	17
5	17	New Britain, -----	91.1	38	5	8	Bozrah, -----	104.5	0
18	18	Windsor, -----	91.0	12	11	9	Montville, -----	98.7	30
14	19	Rocky Hill, -----	90.5	2	8	10	Preston, -----	98.0	19
10	20	Glastonbury, -----	90.5	9	14	11	Waterford, -----	97.2	30
24	21	Southington, -----	89.7	14	19	12	Griswold, -----	97.2	29
21	22	South Windsor, -----	87.9	1	10	13	Lyme, -----	96.1	13
20	23	Burlington, -----	87.8	11	15	14	Groton, -----	96.0	20
15	24	East Windsor, -----	87.2	10	13	15	Old Lyme, -----	93.4	7
25	25	Berlin, -----	86.1	3	12	16	Stonington, -----	89.9	55
27	26	Manchester, -----	81.0	17	9	17	Colchester, -----	88.8	41
28	27	Hartford, -----	72.7	336	16	18	New London, -----	85.2	61
26	28	Enfield, -----	68.2	33	18	19	Norwich, -----	83.1	41
		NEW HAVEN CO.			20	20	Sprague, -----	61.6	12
							FAIRFIELD CO.		
23	1	Prospect, -----	117.2	4					
1	2	Wolcott, -----	110.2	0	2	1	Sherman, -----	121.5	17
2	3	Woodbridge, -----	104.4	13	6	2	Easton, -----	110.0	12
7	4	Southbury, -----	104.3	10	1	3	Huntington, -----	105.7	12
6	5	Wallingford, -----	100.9	23	18	4	Wilton, -----	103.6	11
4	6	Oxford, -----	99.3	10	5	5	New Fairfield, -----	103.1	18
21	7	North Branford, -----	99.2	14	7	6	Newtown, -----	102.3	38
16	8	Branford, -----	97.5	12	4	7	New Canaan, -----	96.6	17
13	9	Guilford, -----	97.0	17	9	8	Reading, -----	96.6	11
	10	Middlebury, -----	96.9	2	3	9	Ridgefield, -----	96.2	19
	11	Madison, -----	95.8	16	10	10	Monroe, -----	94.9	1
11	12	Derby, -----	93.9	22	13	11	Bethel, -----	94.3	2
17	13	Hamden, -----	92.2	7	12	12	Brookfield, -----	94.0	5
20	14	Waterbury, -----	92.1	70	16	13	Weston, -----	92.7	2
12	15	Seymour, -----	92.0	3	15	14	Trumbull, -----	91.9	16

1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.	1869-70.	1870-71.	TOWNS.	Per cent. in public schools.	Registered over 16.
11	15	Darien, -----	87.9	16			MIDDLESEX CO.		
20	16	Danbury, -----	87.1	35	1	1	Killingworth, -----	118.0	14
8	17	Norwalk, -----	84.8	42	4	2	Westbrook, -----	107.0	11
21	18	Bridgeport, -----	80.7	20	3	3	Clinton, -----	106.3	26
19	19	Westport, -----	80.6	16	2	4	Chatham, -----	102.4	10
17	20	Greenwich, -----	77.0	23	5	5	Chester, -----	99.2	6
14	21	Fairfield, -----	77.0	10	9	6	Saybrook, -----	99.2	7
22	22	Stamford, -----	76.5	53	7	7	Cromwell, -----	97.7	3
23	23	Stratford, -----	71.3	10	8	8	Portland, -----	96.6	23
		WINDHAM CO.			6	9	East Haddam, -----	96.5	23
2	1	Scotland, -----	120.7	20	14	10	Middletown, -----	90.0	70
1	2	Ashford, -----	118.3	28	13	11	Essex, -----	88.9	14
8	3	Hampton, -----	114.2	21	10	12	Haddam, -----	88.5	11
6	4	Pomfret, -----	111.0	22	11	13	Middlefield, -----	87.0	10
5	5	Canterbury, -----	110.9	34	15	14	Durham, -----	81.1	5
10	6	Chaplin, -----	107.4	17	12	15	Old Saybrook, -----	75.4	14
3	7	Eastford, -----	105.2	35			TOLLAND CO.		
4	8	Windham, -----	99.9	84	6	1	Andover, -----	112.3	8
15	9	Putnam, -----	98.8	24	8	2	Bolton, -----	108.0	8
7	10	Woodstock, -----	98.2	38	9	3	Willington, -----	104.8	10
13	11	Killingly, -----	93.4	52	11	4	Somers, -----	104.5	14
9	12	Sterling, -----	92.1	16	4	5	Union, -----	104.4	15
14	13	Plainfield, -----	88.0	32	2	6	Tolland, -----	103.8	20
11	14	Brook'yn, -----	87.1	31	12	7	Coventry, -----	102.7	40
12	15	Voluntown, -----	83.0	16	5	8	Mansfield, -----	101.2	24
16	16	Thompson, -----	79.2	23	10	9	Stafford, -----	100.9	40
		LITCHFIELD CO.			13	10	Vernon, -----	100.5	23
9	1	Harwinton, -----	128.1	16	1	11	Columbia, -----	99.5	5
21	2	Goshen, -----	114.2	14	3	12	Hebron, -----	97.7	7
1	3	Colebrook, -----	111.1	32	7	13	Ellington, -----	88.6	11
3	4	Morris, -----	109.2	10					
10	5	Bridgewater, -----	107.3	7					
2	6	Bethlehem, -----	103.9	11					
4	7	Warren, -----	103.0	14					
14	8	Cornwall, -----	102.7	33					
12	9	Woodbury, -----	101.5	29					
5	10	Kent, -----	100.9	24					
16	11	Sharon, -----	100.7	32					
17	12	{ Litchfield, -----	100.0	15			THE COUNTIES.		
6	13	{ Roxbury, -----	100.0	26					
13	14	Norfolk, -----	95.0	3					
7	15	Washington, -----	94.1	7	1	1	Tolland, -----	101.0	225
8	16	Barkhamsted, -----	93.9	11	3	2	Windham, -----	95.7	493
24	17	Torrington, -----	91.9	21	4	3	Litchfield, -----	94.8	467
19	18	New Milford, -----	91.8	36	5	4	Middlesex, -----	93.9	247
18	19	Plymouth, -----	88.9	20	2	5	New London, ---	90.5	506
11	20	Watertown, -----	88.3	13	7	6	Fairfield, -----	85.3	406
25	21	Winchester, -----	87.9	39	6	7	Hartford, -----	84.7	703
15	22	Salisbury, -----	86.2	7	8	8	New Haven, ---	84.2	494
20	23	North Canaan, -----	86.0	13					
23	24	Canaan, -----	84.6	18					
22	25	New Hartford, -----	83.6	16			The State, -----	88.5	3,541

TABLE V.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

This table shows the comparative *regularity* of attendance of children in the public schools in each town in the State during the winter of 1870—71. It is formed by comparing the numbers in Column 10 with those in Column 16, in the statistical tables of the several Counties on pages 130—145.

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
2	1	Franklin, -----	88.5	126	44	Plymouth, -----	73.6
104	2	Middlebury, -----	84.9	56	45	Mansfield, -----	73.6
35	3	East Windsor, -----	82.5	73	46	Durham, -----	73.5
64	4	Lebanon, -----	82.0	133	47	Wethersfield, -----	73.5
3	5	Vernon, -----	81.4	60	48	Clinton, -----	73.2
13	6	Stafford, -----	81.4	34	49	East Granby, -----	73.2
10	7	New Haven, -----	81.0	65	50	Old Saybrook, -----	73.2
5	8	Somers, -----	80.9	59	51	Colebrook, -----	73.2
107	9	Putnam, -----	79.7	7	52	Brooklyn, -----	73.0
54	10	Wallingford, -----	79.6	52	53	West Hartford, -----	72.8
19	11	Tolland, -----	78.7	27	54	Burlington, -----	72.7
12	12	Canton, -----	78.3	102	55	Prospect, -----	72.5
17	13	Norwich, -----	78.2	58	56	Scotland, -----	72.5
16	14	Meriden, -----	77.6	119	57	Sterling, -----	72.4
36	15	Woodstock, -----	77.6	1	58	Chaplin, -----	72.4
9	16	Middlefield, -----	77.2	4	59	Harwinton, -----	72.3
44	17	South Windsor, -----	77.2	144	60	Seymour, -----	72.2
20	18	Windsor Locks, -----	76.9	62	61	Plainville, -----	72.0
57	19	Madison, -----	76.8	100	62	East Haddam, -----	72.0
130	20	Windham, -----	76.8	136	63	Farmington, -----	71.8
145	21	Andover, -----	76.5	23	64	Ledyard, -----	71.7
81	22	Suffield, -----	76.0	137	65	Warren, -----	71.7
43	23	Thompson, -----	75.8	114	66	Woodbury, -----	71.2
39	24	Enfield, -----	75.7	21	67	New London, -----	71.0
28	25	Milford, -----	75.5	29	68	Stonington, -----	70.9
66	26	Guilford, -----	75.2	90	69	Danbury, -----	70.9
83	27	Killingly, -----	75.1	42	70	Old Lyme, -----	70.9
31	28	Hartland, -----	75.0	87	71	Willington, -----	70.8
33	29	Hampton, -----	74.9	80	72	Essex, -----	70.8
8	30	Columbia, -----	74.9	115	73	Derby, -----	70.8
61	31	Coventry, -----	74.7	89	74	Litchfield, -----	70.8
131	32	New Britain, -----	74.5	139	75	Hamden, -----	70.6
79	33	Simsbury, -----	74.4	74	76	Cheshire, -----	70.6
45	34	Bolton, -----	74.3	77	77	Bozrah, -----	70.5
138	35	Chester, -----	74.3	38	78	Canterbury, -----	70.4
48	36	Granby, -----	74.2	22	79	Goshen, -----	70.3
41	37	Torrington, -----	74.2	108	80	Hebron, -----	70.1
140	38	Bethlehem, -----	74.1	47	81	Bristol, -----	70.1
75	39	Cornwall, -----	73.9	71	82	Bethany, -----	70.1
15	40	East Hartford, -----	73.9	50	83	Berlin, -----	70.0
40	41	Glastonbury, -----	73.8	63	84	North Stonington, -----	69.9
85	42	Avon, -----	73.8	11	85	Winchester, -----	69.9
46	43	Killingworth, -----	73.7	113	86	Plainfield, -----	69.8

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
96	87	Morris, -----	69.8	142	140	Stamford, -----	63.2
162	88	Manchester, -----	69.6	152	141	Rocky Hill, -----	63.0
110	89	Westbrook, -----	69.6	86	142	Colchester, -----	62.9
122	90	Trumbull, -----	69.5	127	143	Sprague, -----	62.9
121	91	East Haven, -----	69.3	124	144	Washington, -----	62.9
67	92	Waterbury, -----	69.1	49	145	Bethel, -----	62.8
6	93	Portland, -----	69.1	82	146	Kent, -----	62.7
92	94	Hartford, -----	69.1	55	147	Easton, -----	62.4
105	95	Bloomfield, -----	68.9	26	148	Woodbridge, -----	62.3
101	96	Oxford, -----	68.7	78	149	Norwalk, -----	62.1
164	97	Marlborough, -----	68.7	93	150	North Branford, -----	61.9
37	98	Canaan, -----	68.7	149	151	North Canaan, -----	61.6
94	99	Watertown, -----	68.6	160	152	Weston, -----	61.6
95	100	Preston, -----	68.5	14	153	Barkhamsted, -----	61.4
117	101	Sharon, -----	68.4	148	154	Branford, -----	61.2
51	102	Windsor, -----	68.3	53	155	Wolcott, -----	61.0
128	103	Reading, -----	68.0	154	156	Huntington, -----	60.8
146	104	North Haven, -----	68.0	143	157	Fairfield, -----	60.2
135	105	Chatham, -----	68.0	72	158	Cromwell, -----	60.2
111	106	Saybrook, -----	68.0	68	159	New Canaan, -----	59.6
24	107	Ashford, -----	67.7	155	160	Brookfield, -----	59.1
30	108	Haddam, -----	67.7	109	161	Darien, -----	59.0
98	109	Groton, -----	67.4	134	162	Sherman, -----	58.1
116	110	Orange, -----	67.3	156	163	New Fairfield, -----	55.9
91	111	Eastford, -----	67.3	147	164	Wilton, -----	55.7
153	112	Southington, -----	67.1			*Beacon Falls, -----	
18	113	Montville, -----	67.0			*Newington, -----	
84	114	Voluntown, -----	67.0				
141	115	Ridgefield, -----	66.9				
103	116	Bridgewater, -----	66.8				
25	117	{ Lisbon, -----	66.7				
157	118	{ Salisbury, -----	66.7				
125	119	Pomfret, -----	66.4				
106	120	Bridgeport, -----	65.9				
118	121	Greenwich, -----	65.8				
76	122	Ellington, -----	65.7				
97	123	East Lyme, -----	65.7				
151	124	Middletown, -----	65.6				
163	125	Monroe, -----	65.6				
123	126	Southbury, -----	65.6				
69	127	Naugatuck, -----	65.6				
150	128	Westport, -----	65.4				
129	129	Griswold, -----	65.3				
32	130	Union, -----	65.2				
132	131	Salem, -----	64.7				
112	132	Stratford, -----	64.6				
99	133	Norfolk, -----	64.4				
70	134	Lyme, -----	64.1				
161	135	New Hartford, -----	63.7				
159	136	Newtown, -----	63.6				
120	137	New Milford, -----	63.4				
158	138	Waterford, -----	63.4				
88	139	Roxbury, -----	63.4				
1869—70.	1870—71.	THE COUNTIES.		1869—70.	1870—71.		
1	1	Tolland, -----	76.9	76.7			
2	2	New Haven, -----	73.9	75.1			
4	3	Windham, -----	70.9	73.9			
5	4	Hartford, -----	70.3	72.1			
3	5	New London, -----	73.7	71.2			
6	6	Middlesex, -----	70.1	68.6			
7	7	Litchfield, -----	68.9	68.4			
8	8	Fairfield, -----	66.8	64.3			
		The State, -----	71.10	70.99			

* New Towns.

In the several Counties the Towns rank as follows.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "registered in winter."

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				23 17		North Haven,-----	68.0
				18 18		Orange,-----	67.3
7 1		East Windsor,-----	82.5	20 19		Southbury,-----	65.6
1 2		Canton,-----	78.3	10 20		Naugatuck,-----	65.6
10 3		South Windsor,-----	77.2	3 21		Woodbridge,-----	62.3
3 4		Windsor Locks,-----	76.9	13 22		North Branford,-----	61.9
18 5		Suffield,-----	76.0	24 23		Branford,-----	61.2
8 6		Enfield,-----	75.7	5 24		Wolcott,-----	61.0
5 7		Hartland,-----	75.0	NEW LONDON COUNTY.			
22 8		New Britain,-----	74.5	1 1		Franklin,-----	88.5
17 9		Simsbury,-----	74.4	10 2		Lebanon,-----	82.0
12 10		Granby,-----	74.2	2 3		Norwich,-----	78.2
2 11		East Hartford,-----	73.9	5 4		Ledyard,-----	71.7
9 12		Glastonbury,-----	73.8	4 5		New London,-----	71.0
19 13		Avon,-----	73.8	7 6		Stonington,-----	70.9
23 14		Wethersfield,-----	73.5	8 7		Old Lyme,-----	70.9
6 15		East Granby,-----	73.2	12 8		Bozrah,-----	70.5
15 16		West Hartford,-----	72.8	9 9		North Stonington,-----	69.9
4 17		Burlington,-----	72.7	14 10		Preston,-----	68.5
16 18		Plainville,-----	72.0	16 11		Groton,-----	67.4
24 19		Farmington,-----	71.8	3 12		Montville,-----	67.0
11 20		Bristol,-----	70.1	6 13		Lisbon,-----	66.7
13 21		Berlin,-----	70.0	15 14		East Lyme,-----	65.7
27 22		Manchester,-----	69.6	18 15		Griswold,-----	65.3
20 23		Hartford,-----	69.1	19 16		Salem,-----	64.7
21 24		Bloomfield,-----	68.9	11 17		Lyme,-----	64.1
28 25		Marlborough,-----	68.7	20 18		Waterford,-----	63.4
14 26		Windsor,-----	68.3	13 19		Colchester,-----	62.9
26 27		Southington,-----	67.1	17 20		Sprague,-----	62.9
25 28		Rocky Hill,-----	63.0	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				5 1		Danbury,-----	70.9
16 1		Middlebury,-----	84.9	10 2		Trumbull,-----	69.5
1 2		New Haven,-----	81.0	11 3		Reading,-----	68.0
6 3		Wallingford,-----	79.6	13 4		Ridgefield,-----	66.9
2 4		Meriden,-----	77.6	6 5		Bridgeport,-----	65.9
7 5		Madison,-----	76.8	9 6		Greenwich,-----	65.8
4 6		Milford,-----	75.5	23 7		Monroe,-----	65.6
8 7		Guilford,-----	75.2	17 8		Westport,-----	65.4
15 8		Prospect,-----	72.5	8 9		Stratford,-----	64.6
22 9		Seymour,-----	72.2	21 10		Newtown,-----	63.6
17 10		Derby,-----	70.8	14 11		Stamford,-----	63.2
21 11		Hamden,-----	70.6	1 12		Bethel,-----	62.8
12 12		Cheshire,-----	70.6	2 13		Easton,-----	62.4
11 13		Bethany,-----	70.1	4 14		Norwalk,-----	62.1
19 14		East Haven,-----	69.3	22 15		Weston,-----	61.6
9 15		Waterbury,-----	69.1	18 16		Huntington,-----	60.8
14 16		Oxford,-----	68.7				

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
15	17	Fairfield, -----	60.2	15	16	Bridgewater, -----	66.8
3	18	New Canaan, -----	59.6	24	17	Salisbury, -----	66.7
19	19	Brookfield, -----	59.1	14	18	Norfolk, -----	64.4
7	20	Darien, -----	59.0	25	19	New Hartford, -----	63.7
12	21	Sherman, -----	58.1	18	20	New Milford, -----	63.4
20	22	New Fairfield, -----	55.9	10	21	Roxbury, -----	63.4
16	23	Wilton, -----	55.7	19	22	Washington, -----	62.9
WINDHAM COUNTY.				9	23	Kent, -----	62.7
12	1	Putnam, -----	79.7	23	24	North Canaan, -----	61.6
5	2	Woodstock, -----	77.6	3	25	Barkhamsted, -----	61.4
16	3	Windham, -----	76.8	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.			
7	4	Thompson, -----	75.8	2	1	Middlefield, -----	77.2
9	5	Killingly, -----	75.1	14	2	Chester, -----	74.3
4	6	Hampton, -----	74.9	4	3	Killingworth, -----	73.7
2	7	Brooklyn, -----	73.0	8	4	Durham, -----	73.5
8	8	Scotland, -----	72.5	5	5	Clinton, -----	73.2
14	9	Sterling, -----	72.4	6	6	Old Saybrook, -----	73.2
1	10	Chaplin, -----	72.4	10	7	East Haddam, -----	72.0
6	11	Canterbury, -----	70.4	9	8	Essex, -----	70.8
13	12	Plainfield, -----	69.8	11	9	Westbrook, -----	69.6
3	13	Ashford, -----	67.7	1	10	Portland, -----	69.1
11	14	Eastford, -----	67.3	13	11	Chatham, -----	68.0
10	15	Voluntown, -----	67.0	12	12	Saybrook, -----	68.0
15	16	Pomfret, -----	66.4	3	13	Haddam, -----	67.7
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				15	14	Middletown, -----	65.6
6	1	Torrington, -----	74.2	7	15	Cromwell, -----	60.2
22	2	Bethlehem, -----	74.1	TOLLAND COUNTY.			
8	3	Cornwall, -----	73.9	1	1	Vernon, -----	81.4
20	4	Plymouth, -----	73.6	4	2	Stafford, -----	81.4
7	5	Colebrook, -----	73.2	2	3	Somers, -----	80.9
1	6	Harwinton, -----	72.3	5	4	Tolland, -----	78.7
21	7	Warren, -----	71.7	13	5	Andover, -----	76.5
16	8	Woodbury, -----	71.2	3	6	Columbia, -----	74.9
11	9	Litchfield, -----	70.8	9	7	Coventry, -----	74.7
4	10	Goshen, -----	70.3	7	8	Bolton, -----	74.3
2	11	Winchester, -----	69.9	8	9	Mansfield, -----	73.6
13	12	Morris, -----	69.8	11	10	Willington, -----	70.8
5	13	Canaan, -----	68.7	12	11	Hebron, -----	70.1
12	14	Watertown, -----	68.6	10	12	Ellington, -----	65.7
17	15	Sharon, -----	68.4	6	13	Union, -----	65.2

TABLE VI.

In which all the Towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

This table is designed to show what proportion of children in each town were present, on the average, in the public schools during the winter of 1870—71. It is formed by comparing the numbers in Column 9 with those in Column 16, in the statistical tables of the several Counties on pages 130—145.

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
1	1	Franklin, -----	86.4	54	45	Hebron, -----	61.7
32	2	Hampton, -----	78.7	70	46	Coventry, -----	61.7
22	3	Lebanon, -----	78.4	59	47	Guilford, -----	61.6
20	4	Scotland, -----	77.1	41	48	Stafford, -----	61.3
3	5	Killingworth, -----	76.7	43	49	Woodstock, -----	61.1
10	6	Tolland, -----	76.4	49	50	Salem, -----	61.1
15	7	Somers, -----	74.0	55	51	East Hartford, -----	60.7
11	8	Hartland, -----	73.8	80	52	Wethersfield, -----	60.7
5	9	Harwinton, -----	72.3	40	53	Chatham, -----	60.6
35	10	Simsbury, -----	71.3	51	54	West Hartford, -----	60.5
101	11	Andover, -----	71.2	48	55	Avon, -----	60.2
12	12	Clinton, -----	71.2	42	56	Middlefield, -----	60.0
4	13	Ledyard, -----	69.3	114	57	Trumbull, -----	59.8
6	14	Chaplin, -----	68.9	66	58	Southbury, -----	59.8
19	15	Canterbury, -----	68.1	56	59	Westbrook, -----	59.2
7	16	Colebrook, -----	67.4	86	60	Willington, -----	59.1
25	17	Canton, -----	67.1	76	61	Bolton, -----	59.1
24	18	Ashford, -----	66.8	127	62	Sharon, -----	59.1
16	19	Mansfield, -----	65.7	138	63	Putnam, -----	58.9
46	20	Middlebury, -----	65.6	105	64	Windham, -----	58.7
85	21	Saybrook, -----	65.4	69	65	Cornwall, -----	58.4
31	22	Bethlehem, -----	65.4	17	66	Old Lyme, -----	58.4
71	23	Chester, -----	65.0	81	67	Groton, -----	58.0
21	24	North Stonington, -----	65.0	97	68	East Haddam, -----	57.8
29	25	East Lyme, -----	64.1	113	69	East Granby, -----	57.7
23	26	Morris, -----	63.8	96	70	New Haven, -----	57.2
60	27	Vernon, -----	63.8	120	71	Reading, -----	57.0
65	28	Pomfret, -----	63.6	53	72	Lyme, -----	57.0
77	29	Goshen, -----	63.6	99	73	Granby, -----	56.8
39	30	Madison, -----	63.6	52	74	Ridgefield, -----	56.6
44	31	Eastford, -----	63.5	88	75	Wolcott, -----	56.5
133	32	Marlborough, -----	63.3	75	76	Oxford, -----	56.3
34	33	Easton, -----	63.2	61	77	Bridgewater, -----	56.0
98	34	Seymour, -----	63.1	18	78	Montville, -----	55.9
26	35	East Windsor, -----	63.1	33	79	Union, -----	55.7
47	36	Wallingford, -----	62.7	93	80	Farmington, -----	55.6
14	37	Bozrah, -----	62.5	13	81	Portland, -----	55.6
122	38	Prospect, -----	62.4	90	82	Torrington, -----	55.5
102	39	South Windsor, -----	62.4	140	83	Essex, -----	55.4
78	40	Suffield, -----	62.3	63	84	Bristol, -----	54.9
30	41	Preston, -----	61.9	50	85	Glastonbury, -----	54.6
72	42	Lisbon, -----	61.9	123	86	Bloomfield, -----	54.5
67	43	Woodbury, -----	61.8	28	87	Roxbury, -----	54.5
2	44	Columbia, -----	61.8	8	88	Woodbridge, -----	54.4

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
107	89	Litchfield, -----	54.4	136	142	Griswold, -----	46.8
111	90	Plainville, -----	54.3	64	143	Norwalk, -----	45.9
119	91	Killingly, -----	54.0	163	144	Manchester, -----	45.3
110	92	Plymouth, -----	54.0	135	145	East Haven, -----	45.2
92	93	Naugatuck, -----	53.9	137	146	Waterbury, -----	45.0
91	94	Norwich, -----	53.9	152	147	Salisbury, -----	45.0
131	95	Newtown, -----	53.7	141	148	Old Saybrook, -----	45.0
118	96	Sterling, -----	53.6	153	149	Wilton, -----	44.8
73	97	Watertown, -----	53.6	148	150	Bridgeport, -----	44.7
89	98	Burlington, -----	53.3	159	151	Westport, -----	44.3
62	99	Kent, -----	53.2	158	152	North Canaan, -----	43.8
108	100	New Milford, -----	53.1	106	153	Enfield, -----	43.3
68	101	Haddam, -----	52.8	103	154	Darien, -----	43.0
74	102	Windsor Locks, -----	52.5	149	155	Hartford, -----	42.8
57	103	Warren, -----	52.4	116	156	Milford, -----	42.2
130	104	Danbury, -----	52.4	151	157	Plainfield, -----	42.2
154	105	Monroe, -----	52.4	150	158	Greenwich, -----	42.0
125	106	Branford, -----	52.2	145	159	Fairfield, -----	41.9
45	107	Stonington, -----	52.2	9	160	Barkhamsted, -----	41.9
83	108	Bethel, -----	51.9	160	161	Stamford, -----	40.5
117	109	Berlin, -----	51.7	144	162	New Hartford, -----	39.6
79	110	Cheshire, -----	51.4	162	163	Stratford, -----	38.6
112	111	Windsor, -----	51.3	164	164	Sprague, -----	26.8
36	112	New London, -----	51.3			*Beacon Falls, -----	
115	113	Waterford, -----	51.0			*Newington, -----	
84	114	Bethany, -----	50.8				
58	115	Brooklyn, -----	50.7				
129	116	Meriden, -----	50.6				
82	117	Cromwell, -----	50.6				
95	118	Washington, -----	50.3				
38	119	New Canaan, -----	50.0				
147	120	North Branford, -----	49.8				
94	121	Voluntown, -----	49.5				
132	122	Derby, -----	49.3				
155	123	Southington, -----	49.2				
156	124	Winchester, -----	49.0				
126	125	New Britain, -----	49.0				
104	126	Norfolk, -----	49.0				
134	127	Durham, -----	48.9				
100	128	New Fairfield, -----	48.7				
37	129	Sherman, -----	48.7				
109	130	Huntington, -----	48.5				
124	131	North Haven, -----	48.5				
121	132	Canaan, -----	48.3	1	1	Tolland, -----	62.0
139	133	Brookfield, -----	48.2	5	2	Windham, -----	53.8
146	134	Thompson, -----	48.2	3	3	Middlesex, -----	55.0
87	135	Ellington, -----	47.9	2	4	New London, -----	58.6
143	136	Orange, -----	47.3	6	5	New Haven, -----	53.3
128	137	Rocky Hill, -----	47.3	4	6	Litchfield, -----	54.0
27	138	Colchester, -----	47.2	7	7	Hartford, -----	51.4
161	139	Hamden, -----	47.1	8	8	Fairfield, -----	48.7
157	140	Middletown, -----	46.9				
142	141	Weston, -----	46.8				
				THE COUNTIES.			
						1869—70.	1870—71.
				1	1	62.0	63.1
				5	2	53.8	55.7
				3	3	55.0	54.2
				2	4	58.6	53.9
				6	5	53.3	53.5
				4	6	54.0	52.7
				7	7	51.4	50.4
				8	8	48.7	46.4
						The State, -----	53.35
							52.17

* New Towns.

The arrangement of the same figures by Counties appears below.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

The Towns in each County arranged according to their percentage of "average attendance in winter," as compared with their number "enumerated."

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
HARTFORD COUNTY.				23 17		North Branford,	49.8
				19 18		Derby,	49.3
1 1		Hartland,	73.8	16 19		North Haven,	48.5
4 2		Simsbury,	71.3	22 20		Orange,	47.3
2 3		Canton,	67.1	24 21		Hamden,	47.1
25 4		Marlborough,	63.3	20 22		East Haven,	45.2
3 5		East Windsor,	63.1	21 23		Waterbury,	45.0
16 6		South Windsor,	62.4	14 24		Milford,	42.2
11 7		Suffield,	62.3	NEW LONDON CO.			
8 8		East Hartford,	60.7	1 1		Franklin,	86.4
12 9		Wethersfield,	60.7	7 2		Lebanon,	78.4
7 10		West Hartford,	60.5	2 3		Ledyard,	69.3
5 11		Avon,	60.2	6 4		North Stonington,	65.0
20 12		East Granby,	57.7	9 5		East Lyme,	64.1
15 13		Granby,	56.8	3 6		Bozrah,	62.5
14 14		Farmington,	55.6	10 7		Preston,	61.9
9 15		Bristol,	54.9	15 8		Lisbon,	61.9
6 16		Glastonbury,	54.6	13 9		Salem,	61.1
22 17		Bloomfield,	54.5	4 10		Old Lyme,	58.4
18 18		Plainville,	54.3	16 11		Groton,	58.0
13 19		Burlington,	53.3	14 12		Lyme,	57.0
10 20		Windsor Locks,	52.5	5 13		Montville,	55.9
21 21		Berlin,	51.7	17 14		Norwich,	53.9
19 22		Windsor,	51.3	12 15		Stonington,	52.2
27 23		Southington,	49.2	11 16		New London,	51.3
23 24		New Britain,	49.0	18 17		Waterford,	51.0
24 25		Rocky Hill,	47.3	8 18		Colchester,	47.2
28 26		Manchester,	45.3	19 19		Griswold,	46.8
17 27		Enfield,	43.3	20 20		Sprague,	26.8
26 28		Hartford,	42.8	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.			
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.				1 1		Easton,	63.2
3 1		Middlebury,	65.6	10 2		Trumbull,	59.8
2 2		Madison,	63.6	11 3		Reading,	57.0
13 3		Seymour,	63.1	4 4		Ridgefield,	56.6
4 4		Wallingford,	62.7	13 5		Newtown,	53.7
15 5		Prospect,	62.4	12 6		Danbury,	52.4
5 6		Guilford,	61.6	20 7		Monroe,	52.4
6 7		Southbury,	59.8	6 8		Bethel,	51.9
12 8		New Haven,	57.2	3 9		New Canaan,	50.0
10 9		Wolcott,	56.5	7 10		New Fairfield,	48.7
7 10		Oxford,	56.3	2 11		Sherman,	48.7
1 11		Woodbridge,	54.4	9 12		Huntington,	48.5
11 12		Naugatuck,	53.9	14 13		Brookfield,	48.2
17 13		Branford,	52.2	15 14		Weston,	46.8
8 14		Cheshire,	51.4	5 15		Norwalk,	45.9
9 15		Bethany,	50.8	19 16		Wilton,	44.8
18 16		Meriden,	50.6				

1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent	1869—70.	1870—71.	TOWNS.	Per cent.
17	17	Bridgeport,	44.7	18	16	New Milford,	53.1
21	18	Westport,	44.3	7	17	Warren,	52.4
8	19	Darien,	43.0	15	18	Washington,	50.3
18	20	Greerwich,	42.0	24	19	Winchester,	49.0
16	21	Fairfield,	41.9	16	20	Norfolk,	49.0
22	22	Stamford,	40.5	20	21	Canaan,	48.3
23	23	Stratford,	38.6	23	22	Salisbury,	45.0
WINDHAM COUNTY.				25	23	North Canaan,	43.8
5	1	Hampton,	78.7	3	24	Barkhamsted,	41.9
3	2	Scotland,	77.1	22	25	New Hartford,	39.6
1	3	Chaplin,	68.9	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.			
2	4	Canterbury,	68.1	1	1	Killingworth,	76.7
4	5	Ashford,	66.8	2	2	Clinton,	71.2
9	6	Pomfret,	63.6	10	3	Saybrook,	65.4
7	7	Eastford,	63.5	8	4	Chester,	65.0
6	8	Woodstock,	61.1	4	5	Chatham,	60.6
14	9	Putnam,	58.9	5	6	Middlefield,	60.0
11	10	Windham,	58.7	6	7	Westbrook,	59.2
13	11	Killingly,	54.0	11	8	East Haddam,	57.8
12	12	Sterling,	53.6	3	9	Portland,	55.6
8	13	Brooklyn,	50.7	13	10	Essex,	55.4
10	14	Voluntown,	49.5	7	11	Haddam,	52.8
15	15	Thompson,	48.2	9	12	Cromwell,	50.6
16	16	Plainfield,	42.2	12	13	Durham,	48.9
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				15	14	Middletown,	46.9
1	1	Harwinton,	72.3	14	15	Old Saybrook,	45.0
2	2	Colebrook,	67.4	TOLLAND COUNTY.			
6	3	Bethlehem,	65.4	2	1	Tolland,	76.4
4	4	Morris,	63.8	3	2	Somers,	74.0
13	5	Goshen,	63.6	13	3	Andover,	71.2
10	6	Woodbury,	61.8	4	4	Mansfield,	65.7
21	7	Sharon,	59.1	8	5	Vernon,	63.8
11	8	Cornwall,	58.4	1	6	Columbia,	61.8
8	9	Bridgewater,	56.0	7	7	Hebron,	61.7
14	10	Torrington,	55.5	9	8	Coventry,	61.7
5	11	Roxbury,	54.5	6	9	Stafford,	61.3
17	12	Litchfield,	54.4	11	10	Willington,	59.1
19	13	Plymouth,	54.0	10	11	Bolton,	59.1
12	14	Watertown,	53.6	5	12	Union,	55.7
9	15	Kent,	53.2	12	13	Ellington,	47.9

Condition of school houses.

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Hartford,-----	9	4	4	17	2	New Haven,-----	18	7	0	25	2
Avon,-----	3	2	2	7	1	Bethany,-----	5	0	1	6	
Berlin,-----	3	3	3	9		Branford,-----	6	3	1	10	
Bloomfield,-----	6	3	0	9		Cheshire,-----	4	5	3	12	
Bristol,-----	5	5	2	12	1	Derby,-----	5	3	0	8	
Burlington,-----	6	2	0	8		East Haven,-----	3	4	0	7	
Canton,-----	7	0	1	8	2	Guilford,-----	11	4	0	15	
East Granby,-----	2	4	0	6		Hamden,-----	10	3	0	13	
East Hartford,-----	4	5	1	10		Madison,-----	8	2	3	13	
East Windsor,-----	6	4	2	12		Meriden,-----	8	1	3	12	
Enfield,-----	3	10	1	14		Middlebury,-----	4	1	0	5	
Farmington,-----	5	4	0	9		Milford,-----	5	3	3	11	
Glastonbury,-----	11	6	1	18		Naugatuck,-----	3	3	0	6	
Granby,-----	6	3	1	10		North Branford,-----	4	1	2	7	
Hartland,-----	1	7	0	8	1	North Haven,-----	4	1	2	7	
Manchester,-----	3	2	4	9	1	Orange,-----	5	2	0	7	
Marlborough,-----	3	0	1	4		Oxford,-----	6	5	2	13	
New Britain,-----	6	2	1	9		Prospect,-----	2	3	0	5	
Plainville,-----	2	0	0	2		Seymour,-----	6	2	0	8	
Rocky Hill,-----	1	2	1	4		Southbury,-----	6	3	0	9	
Simsbury,-----	5	1	5	11		Wallingford,-----	7	3	2	12	
Southington,-----	7	4	0	11	1	Waterbury,-----	10	5	5	20	
South Windsor,-----	8	2	0	10		Wolcott,-----	3	3	0	6	
Suffield,-----	11	0	0	11		Woodbridge,-----	2	1	2	5	
West Hartford,-----	3	4	1	8		Total,-----	145	68	29	242	2
Wethersfield,-----	9	2	0	11		Bridgeport,-----	8	3	0	11	2
Windsor,-----	5	3	1	9		Danbury,-----	8	3	4	15	
Windsor Locks,-----	1	0	0	1		Bethel,-----	4	1	1	6	
Total,-----	141	84	32	257	9	Brookfield,-----	5	2	1	8	
New London,-----	9	0	0	9		Darien,-----	5	0	0	5	
Norwich,-----	16	0	2	18	2	Easton,-----	2	6	0	8	
Bozrah,-----	4	0	3	7		Fairfield,-----	10	1	3	14	1
Colchester,-----	5	5	3	13		Greenwich,-----	8	6	6	20	1
East Lyme,-----	7	0	2	9		Huntington,-----	8	1	3	12	1
Franklin,-----	3	3	1	7	1	Monroe,-----	6	1	0	7	
Griswold,-----	7	4	3	14		New Canaan,-----	5	4	2	11	
Groton,-----	6	4	1	11		New Fairfield,-----	2	0	5	7	
Lebanon,-----	4	6	6	16		Newtown,-----	20	0	1	21	
Ledyard,-----	3	11	0	14	2	Norwalk,-----	11	0	1	12	1
Lisbon,-----	0	4	1	5		Reaving,-----	7	0	2	9	
Lyme,-----	0	6	1	7		Ridgefield,-----	2	7	4	13	1
Montville,-----	3	5	3	11		Sherman,-----	3	1	2	6	
North Stonington,-----	3	11	1	15		Stamford,-----	8	3	4	15	2
Old Lyme,-----	0	7	1	8		Stratford,-----	8	0	0	8	
Preston,-----	6	4	2	12	1	Trumbull,-----	4	2	0	6	
Salem,-----	5	1	2	8		Weston,-----	4	1	1	6	1
Sprague,-----	4	1	0	5		Westport,-----	6	2	2	10	
Stonington,-----	12	4	1	17		Wilton,-----	2	7	0	9	
Waterford,-----	7	4	0	11		Total,-----	146	51	42	239	10
Total,-----	104	80	33	217	6						

TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.	TOWNS.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.	Total.	New.
Brooklyn, -----	5	3	1	9		Middletown, -----	9	8	3	20	
Ashford, -----	5	3	2	10		Haddam, -----	8	3	2	13	1
Canterbury, -----	5	3	3	11		Chatham, -----	2	8	1	11	
Chaplin, -----	5	1	1	7		Chester, -----	1	1	2	4	
Eastford, -----	4	2	2	8		Clinton, -----	1	5	0	6	1
Hampton, -----	5	2	0	7		Cromwell, -----	5	1	0	6	1
Killingly, -----	3	9	3	15		Durham, -----	4	2	0	6	
Plainfield, -----	10	2	2	14		East Haddam, -----	11	1	5	17	
Pomfret, -----	7	1	0	8		Essex, -----	2	1	3	6	
Putnam, -----	3	1	2	6		Killingworth, -----	6	2	0	8	
Scotland, -----	2	3	0	5		Middlefield, -----	4	0	0	4	
Sterling, -----	4	4	1	9		Old Saybrook, -----	3	0	1	4	
Thompson, -----	11	1	1	13		Portland, -----	3	2	3	8	
Voluntown, -----	3	6	1	10		Saybrook, -----	1	3	1	5	
Windham, -----	7	2	3	12		Westbrook, -----	3	2	2	7	
Woodstock, -----	4	9	4	17							
Total, -----	83	52	26	161		Total, -----	63	39	23	125	3
Litchfield, -----	8	4	8	20		Tolland, -----	6	5	1	12	
Barkhamsted, -----	7	3	0	10		Andover, -----	4	0	0	4	
Bethlehem, -----	4	2	2	8		Bolton, -----	2	2	1	5	
Bridgewater, -----	3	2	0	5		Columbia, -----	2	3	2	7	
Canaan, -----	3	5	2	10		Coventry, -----	6	3	1	10	
Colebrook, -----	8	0	2	10		Ellington, -----	4	3	2	9	
Cornwall, -----	15	2	0	17		Hebron, -----	3	4	3	10	
Goshen, -----	8	2	2	12		Mansfield, -----	8	4	4	16	
Harwinton, -----	6	4	2	12		Somers, -----	9	0	1	10	
Kent, -----	7	3	3	13		Stafford, -----	6	6	5	17	
Morris, -----	5	0	1	6		Union, -----	3	1	2	6	
New Hartford, -----	3	5	2	10		Vernon, -----	5	4	1	10	2
New Milford, -----	7	7	4	18		Willington, -----	6	2	0	8	
Norfolk, -----	6	3	4	13	1						
North Canaan, -----	0	5	0	5		Total, -----	64	37	23	124	2
Plymouth, -----	10	5	0	15							
Roxbury, -----	1	3	3	7		RECAPITULATION.					
Salisbury, -----	8	4	2	14		Hartford County, --	141	84	32	257	9
Sharon, -----	3	11	4	18		New Haven " --	145	68	29	242	2
Torrington, -----	8	7	0	15		New London " --	104	80	33	217	6
Warren, -----	1	3	2	6		Fairfield " --	146	51	42	239	10
Washington, -----	9	0	3	12		Windham " --	83	52	26	161	0
Watertown, -----	5	3	1	9		Litchfield " --	147	91	48	286	1
Winchester, -----	4	4	0	8		Middlesex " --	63	39	23	125	3
Woodbury, -----	8	4	1	13		Tolland " --	64	37	23	124	2
Total, -----	147	91	48	286	1	Total, -----	893	502	256	1,651	33

Distribution of Graded Schools among the several towns and counties.

TOWNS.	Departm'ts.											Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	18	21	
Hartford,-----	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	85
Berlin,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bristol,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Canton,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
East Hartford,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
East Windsor,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Enfield,-----	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Farmington,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Glastonbury,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Manchester,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
New Britain,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Plainville,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Simsbury,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Southington,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Suffield,-----	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
West Hartford,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Wethersfield,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Windsor Locks,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Totals, 18 Towns,-----	22	6	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	44	188
New Haven,-----	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	21	139
Beacon Falls,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Branford,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Cheshire,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Derby,-----	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	24
East Haven,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Guilford,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Hamden,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Madison,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Meriden,-----	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	25
Naugatuck,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Orange,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Wallingford,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11
Waterbury,-----	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	29
Totals, 14 Towns,-----	25	10	5	2	2	2	2	3	1	6	1	58	261
New London,-----	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	28
Norwich,-----	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	52
Colchester,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Griswold,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Groton,-----	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	13
Montville,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Preston,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Sprague,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Stonington,-----	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	18
Totals, 9 Towns,-----	13	6	5	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	131
Bridgeport,-----	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	48
Danbury,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	21
Bethel,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Darien,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Fairfield,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Greenwich,-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
New Canaan,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Norwalk,-----	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	28
Stamford,-----	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	16
Westport,-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Totals, 10 Towns,-----	12	7	5	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	33	140

TOWNS.		Departments.										Whole No. of Graded Schools.	Whole No. of Departments.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	15			
Brooklyn, -----			2								2	6	
Killingly, -----		3			1						4	11	
Plainfield, -----			1								1	3	
Putnam, -----				2							2	8	
Thompson, -----		1									1	2	
Windham, -----		1		1			1				3	13	
Totals, 6 Towns.		5	3	3	1		1				13	43	
Bridgewater, -----		1									1	2	
New Hartford, -----		4									4	8	
New Milford, -----		1									1	2	
Plymouth, -----		1		2							3	10	
Salisbury, -----		2									2	4	
Torrington, -----						1					1	6	
Watertown, -----		1									1	2	
Winchester, -----			1			1					2	9	
Totals, 8 Towns.		10	1	2		2					15	43	
Middletown, -----		3								1	4	21	
Haddam, -----		1									1	2	
Chatham, -----		2									2	4	
Chester, -----		1									1	2	
Cromwell, -----		4									4	8	
East Haddam, -----		2									2	4	
Middlefield, -----		1									1	2	
Portland, -----		2						1			3	12	
Totals, 8 Towns.		16						1		1	18	55	
Tolland, -----		1									1	2	
Somers, -----		1									1	2	
Stafford, -----		4									4	8	
Vernon, -----				1						1	2	14	
Totals, 4 Towns.		6		1						1	8	26	

COUNTIES.	No. of Towns.	2 Dep'ts.	Departments.														No. of Graded Schools.	No. of Departments.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	18	21				
Hartford, -----	18	22	6	5	1	2	5				1			2	44	188		
New Haven, -----	14	25	10	5	2	2	2	3	1	6					58	261		
New London, -----	9	13	6	5	9	2									36	131		
Fairfield, -----	10	12	7	5	1	4		2		1			1		33	140		
Windham, -----	6	5	3	3	1		1								13	43		
Litchfield, -----	8	10	1	2		2									15	43		
Middlesex, -----	8	16						1				1			18	55		
Tolland, -----	4	6		1						1					8	26		
Totals, -----		77	109	33	26	14	12	8	5	3	3	8	1	1	2	225	887	

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

THE NAMES OF TOWNS ARE GIVEN IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

[In preparing these extracts for printing, there is occasionally a change of a word to improve the connection of sentences, or an abbreviation or condensation of statements.]

CANTERBURY.—George Sanger, Acting Visitor.

The Free School System has gained ground in the estimation of this people the past year. The town makes ample provision for the support of its schools, having voted an additional appropriation in aid of districts which had not previously received a sufficient amount. There is need, however, of more well-qualified teachers, and of increased interest among parents, in order to secure the regular and punctual attendance of all the children at the Public Schools.

CANTON.—Levi Case, Rev. A. Hall and E. O. Brown, Acting Visitors.

Good Order Secured.—In one of our districts public sentiment has been such that no teacher could have good order in school, as the parents sustained their children in any kind of disorderly conduct in or around the school. All reasoning with either parents or children proved ineffectual to remedy the evil. We found that we must either close the school entirely, or bring the strong arm of the law to protect the teacher. We concluded to try the latter, and at the close of the Winter term two of the most vicious boys were prosecuted and fined for stoning the school house while the school was in session. This stopped the mischief, and the school for the past Summer term was the best that we have found there for several years.

We are glad that the schools are supported by a *tax on property*, though we are not in favor of all the details of the present school laws. Many are constantly complaining of the “obscurity and blindness of the school laws;” a feeling in which we do not participate.

CHAPLIN.—Rev. Francis Williams, Acting Visitor.

Schools Visited.—The school registers show that parents and friends of education in some of the districts manifest interest in the schools by visiting them, while in others there is an obvious lack of such needed encouragement.

The school that employs, *for successive terms*, a good teacher, finds a great gain in so doing. The readiness in the classification

of pupils, and the progress from the point known to have been already attained, prevent great loss of time in commencing the work of a new term. When a poor teacher is employed, care should be taken either that the place is soon given to another, or at least, that the same teacher shall never be employed a second time in the same school or town. But how shall such failures be known and guarded against, unless the schools are properly visited and their state made known? School committees should so acquaint themselves with the course of every teacher in the town that an inefficient one shall not be employed in the same town more than once. It is much better that no such teacher should be employed than that the responsibility of decision should be thrown upon the examiner.

CHESTER.—Dr. S. W. Turner, Acting Visitor.

Progress.—Our schools the past year were the best we have ever had. The teachers for this year are the same, with one exception, as last year. The North district has voted to build a new school house immediately, so as to move into it early in Spring. The Middle district will also build within the next year [1871-2]. On the whole we can report progress. We have not united our districts; but at the annual town meeting in 1871 a committee was appointed to report on the matter at the next meeting.

COLCHESTER.—D. S. Bigelow, Acting Visitor.

Disadvantages of the District System.—We have received, during the year, \$309 more than we have expended. Last year the Acting Visitor reported the receipts \$665 more than the expenses. Every year for the past ten years, except 1869, our receipts have been more than our expenses. Several hundred dollars are thus unaccounted for. The Selectmen and School Visitors have now very little discretionary power in the distribution of any part of the school money. The "Joint Board" can decide what expenses are necessary and what are extravagant. It is as easy to distinguish between the reasonable and the extravagant, the necessary and the unnecessary in our schools, after these expenses have been incurred, as it is to distinguish between what is necessary and what is extravagant in the furniture and surroundings of our houses. We wish we had the power to reward those districts which have, by care and economy, maintained good schools for the time required by law, without expending their fair proportion of the town money. Under the present arrangements, good management in the districts receives no direct pecuniary benefit, and bad management, unless very bad, no direct pecuniary loss. Our school expenditures are already large, and must continue to increase so long as we continue the present school *district system*, and the law for the distribution of the school money remains what it now is. Many district committees will consult their own ease and interest,

rather than the highest good of our schools, for *the town* is to pay the bills. It seems reasonable that a party who pays a bill should have a voice in contracting the same. When a town is to pay for the support of its schools twenty-four or thirty weeks in the year, it should have a direct voice in the hiring of teachers, and in all the necessary expenditures of those schools. This double-headed management cannot long continue. It is inconvenient and expensive. Any great improvement in our schools is impossible under it.

The Schooling of Minors.—We fear that the law respecting minor children has not been faithfully carried out in some parts of this town. After making the most liberal deduction we can for those who are between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and those who are too young to attend school, also for those who attend other schools than the public schools, many still remain unaccounted for. A penalty of one hundred dollars is incurred by the employer of a child under fourteen years, unless such child has attended some school at least three months of the twelve months next previous. The State requires that all her children be educated.

A Bright Picture.—Our schools would be greatly improved if parents, guardians, educated men and women, and persons of influence would take more interest in them, and visit them oftener. Our uncomfortable, unpleasant and inconvenient school houses would soon give place to pleasant and convenient buildings. Instead of bare walls, falling plastering, and little black-boards $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, we should see outline maps, books of reference, and the necessary amount of black-board surface. Instead of lazy, discouraged and inefficient keepers of schools, we should see faithful, enthusiastic and successful teachers. Instead of careless, backward and disheartened children, “not caring whether school keeps or not,” and preferring almost any work or punishment to attending school, we should have our school rooms full of children with bright faces, active minds, diligent and interested in their studies, punctual and regular in their attendance, and giving good promise of becoming useful members of society.

Changes in Laws—and People.—Complaint is often made because our school laws are so frequently changed. It is claimed that neither the laws nor the schools are as good as formerly. But have not changes, greater than any made in the school laws, taken place in the habits and feelings of our citizens? The Acting Visitor can remember when all parents and guardians were expected to be present at the closing examination of the school, but of late years this seldom occurs. Clergymen and other professional men in the community once considered it their duty and privilege to visit the schools frequently, and to address words of encouragement and advice to both teachers and scholars. But now, the school registers seldom contain the name of a professional man on the list of those who visit them. Formerly, the salutary rules and regulations of the teacher were cordially acquiesced in by the

parents. The teacher was considered competent to classify the school. It was even considered the teacher's duty to *govern* the school, and children corrected at school esteemed themselves peculiarly fortunate if they escaped a second reproof at home. But now, the parents, who seldom or never enter a school room, consider it their duty to prescribe rules and regulations, to direct in what classes their children shall study, and to decide just how their children shall be governed in school. Formerly, district committees visited the schools twice each term; now, some of them never enter the school room during school hours. If our schools are not what they should be, the fault is certainly not wholly in the school laws, nor in those who try to execute them.

We invite *all* to become School Visitors:—the clergy, the educated, and those of official position, as well as all our citizens. Let them dignify the schools by their presence, let them give counsel and encouragement to teachers and scholars. Let us all try to leave a salutary impress upon the minds of those who are soon to fill our places.

COVENTRY.—Rev. W. J. Jennings, Acting Visitor.

The present law as to the distribution of money among the several districts is the best that we have had. The Free School Law is successful here, and is generally approved.

CROMWELL.—Geo. O. Chambers, Acting Visitor.

Looking Backward.—The present Free School Law, as it is named, does not work as well in our vicinity as we had hoped. Instead of being a *free* school law, in accordance with its name, we find it to be the most burdensome of any school law we have ever had. Since this law has been in operation our school taxes have increased at least fifty per cent. Can nothing be done to check this extravagant expenditure? The parents and guardians of the children seem to have lost the interest they formerly had in the schools. When they were taxed on the polls of their children and wards who attended school, they paid more attention to the schools than under the present law. If all our laws respecting schools were repealed, and a simple code enacted instead, it would work greatly to the advantage of the Commonwealth.

DURHAM.—H. G. Newton, Acting Visitor.

There is a *lack of system* in the managing of schools by the districts. The length of terms, and the times of beginning and closing vary with the yearly changes of committees. There is too much changing of teachers. There is no fixed work laid out for the term. There are no stated reviews, and no general examinations. The new teacher begins where she thinks best, at the beginning of the book, probably, and the classes proceed as far as they happen to go, fortunate if they remember the lesson of yesterday. What our schools need is a head to manage and direct, one who understands his business, and can tell the teachers how to teach. A few

of the teachers can do very well without this directing, but the majority are young and comparatively inexperienced, and few of them have had any special training for their work. They understand the branches they are to teach, and can do their work very well, if they had some one of practical wisdom to tell them what work to do, and how to do it.

It is intended to bring up, during the coming year, the subject of *union of the districts*, with a view to grading the schools. The Board of Visitors unanimously favor the plan, and success is hoped for.—The Durham Academy is now in a highly prosperous condition. Could the town be persuaded to make of it a High School, and to appoint its Principal superintendent of the schools of the town, a great change for the better would be begun.

EAST GRANBY.—Samuel A. Clark, Acting Visitor.

The Free School Law has had the effect of securing more regular attendance. This is an agricultural town, whose increase in population is quite small, and in school matters we remain about stationary. A large part of the tax-payers appear determined to have the schools cost them as little as possible, and they care not whether we have good schools or poor, provided the school-tax is small. One year ago, [October, 1870,] the town voted $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per week to each district for the minimum time required by law, claiming the right to do this under the 4th section of the Act passed in 1870. This amount was sufficient for the time required by law, except in district No. 1, which has a much larger number of scholars than any other district of the town. Protests against this vote were unavailing. The district just named was compelled to incur a debt for a part of the cost of maintaining its school thirty weeks, which debt *should* be paid by the town. At the annual meeting in October, 1871, a motion that the town pay it was defeated, after a stormy debate. The sum of 8 dollars per week was voted to each district for the current school year, which will suffice for all the districts except No. 1. How shall the debt above-mentioned be paid, and how shall the district secure the sum needed for its schools this year?

EAST HADDAM.—H. B. Niles, Acting Visitor.

The experience of the past year, has more strongly than ever impressed us with the following facts.

1st. That no teacher can be successful who has not a strong love for the work. Teaching as a simple business, must of necessity result in failure.

2d. The *best* teachers are the *cheapest* teachers, let the price be what it may. It is poor economy to employ a poor teacher, because he may be obtained for low wages. The report of the Board at the annual town meeting recommended that school committees, as a rule, should employ teachers educated at the State Normal School, or kindred institutions. It is high time that pecuniary considerations should cease to be supreme, and that the most competent

teachers should be employed. Until this is done, we cannot hope for the necessary improvement. Four of our teachers during the past year have been from the Normal School. Their schools have been marked by uncommon progress, increased average attendance, and an awakened interest on the part of parents. The liberal outlay which the laws of the past three years have enforced has generally raised the standard of our schools, yet there is much to be done before it reaches its proper height.

Many parents will yet pay four or five dollars a month to have their children taught the rudiments in a select school, who are unwilling to pay the same amount for a year's public schooling. We must convince them not only that our public schools must be made our *best* schools, but that they are sufficiently *genteel*.

At the suggestion of the Board of Visitors, many of the school houses have been supplied with conveniences for washing;—a simple arrangement too generally overlooked. How often we find children, especially after returning from the play ground, repulsive because of dirty faces and hands. Books are soiled and destroyed, and the school-room rendered unpleasant, by the absence of a simple wash-basin and towel. Neatness, order and cleanliness of person, as well as politeness and civility, should be included in the course of training in every school.

Many of our schools during the past year have availed themselves of the benefits of the State Library Appropriation. The consideration of the subject was urged upon the various districts at the recent annual meeting. The wealthiest man in one district "opposed allowing any new books or maps of any kind to be brought into the school, as they are always a nuisance." Such men are the stumbling blocks in the way of common school progress, but we have reason to rejoice that so many of them have been overcome in the march of a more liberal policy in this important matter of popular education.

EAST HARTFORD.—John C. Bull and L. N. Olmsted, Acting Visitors.

There is deep in the hearts of the people an earnest desire, which, were there any special occasion to call it forth, would not fail to manifest itself, to have only *good* schools. No one wishes to have a poor school in his district, and few are willing to run the risk of having such a school, by trying to get along with one that is very cheap. In short, the real feeling of the people is wholly in favor of good schools.

But while it is pleasant to find so much that is praiseworthy in the present condition of our schools, and of public sentiment in respect to them, the people, as a body, do not fully realize the importance of taking a new departure with regard to the schools. And, further, we fear that it is true that some of our citizens have gradually settled down into the belief that our schools are good enough; that we ought not to expect to do anything more to improve them; and that we do well if we keep them just about

as they are! The Visitors feel it their duty, not only to take strong ground against a position so fatal to all progress in public education, but further, they take the responsibility of urging upon the people the importance, nay, even the *necessity*, of providing, at as early a day as possible, far better means of public instruction than can now be obtained within the limits of the town. Leaving out of view all considerations of town pride—of what is due to ourselves as a wealthy and intelligent community—an argument of itself sufficient to forbid our allowing ourselves to be outstripped by our neighbors—we prefer to rest our plea for better schools upon the simple *necessity* of furnishing a higher education for all our children, high and low, rich and poor, if we would best promote the interests of our own community, and secure the safety of free institutions in the State and nation of which we form an integral part. The exigencies of the present day demand a far more thorough and comprehensive style of public education. It is not enough to know how to read and write and cipher, with a little smattering of geography and grammar. The suffrage, for good or for evil, is now placed in the hands of every man, the ignorant and the well-informed alike; and upon the exercise of this right hangs the weal or woe of the State. The governing power is wholly in the hands of the people—the masses of the nation—and if they are ignorant, they are sure to be led by the loudest-mouthed demagogues. If they are superficially educated, they know just enough to make them still more dangerous. In the radicalism of modern thought, the right of everything established to remain so, be it law or custom, is daily questioned, and not even our most fundamental notions are allowed to pass unchallenged. Look at the manifesto and acts of the Paris Commune only a few short weeks ago, if you would see what ideas are afloat in the world in regard to society and property. These ideas are only too prevalent among us, with all our intelligence and sound Anglo-Saxon common sense. We see them cropping out in the notions of those who expect to dictate to manufacturers and employers what kinds of work and how much shall be produced, who shall be hired, and what wages shall be paid, demanding for themselves, forsooth, ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and vainly supposing that they can annihilate the inexorable laws of price, or of supply and demand.

To meet the fallacies of these and other visionaries, who would uproot all social order, and destroy every just idea of property, and send us all back to barbarism, our children need an education that from their first entrance into the school-house till the day its doors close upon them for the last time, shall be a real training, cultivating in them habits of accurate discrimination, grounding them thoroughly in the principles of social and political order that the experience of ages has demonstrated to be true and unquestionable, so that no theory, however plausible, shall be able to throw them off their balance. This is the kind of education that we must have if we expect to preserve our free institutions,

and perpetuate what we consider valuable in this our heritage. Outside of the influence of the church, there is no hope for liberty save in a thorough education of the masses, city and country alike. The whole people must be made intelligent, quick to discern fallacies, and to set the seal of the condemnation of an accurate and reliable judgment on any and every wild and revolutionary scheme that dares to lift its head and claim the countenance and support of the people.

While urging a better public education for our children, we do not forget that much has been done and is now doing for the improvement of our schools. But this improvement has not been commensurate with our needs. So rapid has been the development of modern life within the last thirty years, that the solving of some of the most intricate social problems and the regulation of all the complex machinery of a high civilization are now committed to untrained or half-trained men, who, if they decide right, do it, perhaps, because there is an overruling Providence in human affairs, rather than from any intelligent perception themselves of what is best to be done. To the imperative necessity of this better education many of our towns are waking up, the rural neighborhoods as well as the cities; and it is our confident belief that this town will not be one whit behind its sister communities in the character of its public education, when once an interest has been awakened in the subject proportionate to its importance.

What, then, are good schools—such schools as shall secure for our children the kind of training of which we have spoken—that best calculated to insure their success in modern life, and fit them for the right discharge of its important duties? And in what respects do our schools fall short of the true standard of excellence, and fail to furnish the kind of education they ought?

We should say, *first*, that they fail *in the qualifications of the teachers*. The teacher makes the school. Upon his ability and character the success of the school depends more than upon anything else, nay, more than upon all things else combined. Books, apparatus, school buildings, are all of secondary importance. With a thoroughly competent teacher a school will make more progress in real education, gathered under a tree, without a book save that of nature, than if assembled in a building of marble, and furnished with all the modern appliances of study, but with incapacity seated at the teacher's desk. The great object which the true teacher has in view is the awakening of the minds of his scholars, and the gradual leading them on to the right understanding and use of their own powers. To teach them to think, compare, reflect, judge, and decide rightly for themselves, is his great end and aim. The help he gives them he gives that they may the better help themselves. While the knowledge gained in the school from books is valuable, the training gained in acquiring this knowledge, if it is the right kind of training, is *invaluable*. The teacher who imparts this to his pupils is the *real* teacher, the one apt to teach. And in comparison with this power to educate,

mere disciplinary ability, simply securing good order in the school, but leaving the minds of the children undeveloped, is of very small account. We all of us remember one or two such *real* teachers among the many that we were under in our school-boy days. We recollect how rapidly and wonderfully they carried us forward, though the secret of their success we perhaps could never discover. We want only such teachers in our schools. They are worth all they cost. It cannot too often be reiterated that the one great need of our schools is perfectly competent teachers. A great effort should be made to secure them.

Those to whom is committed the hiring of teachers should be satisfied with none short of the best that can be found. When this course is followed, we shall have made a good solid beginning in the improvement of our schools. Let us then have none but good teachers. And when we have obtained one, let us do all we can to keep him. This is another important matter. A few dollars advance in wages is not worth considering in comparison with the loss the children suffer in losing a good teacher whose ways they know and who knows them thoroughly. The constant, and, in many cases, unnecessary changes made in our corps of teachers is a great evil. Let the only changes be from bad to good and from good to better, until we have got the best obtainable.

The second point in which our schools are deficient is in good text-books, and in a proper supply of them. Good text-books serve to supply the deficiencies of the poor teacher, and are a great help to the highest success of the best. We know it is not easy to select good text-books. The only true test of a text-book is its daily use in the school room. And when a book has stood this test successfully, there are the best of reasons for continuing its use. Unnecessary changes in text-books are a crying evil, and changes from good to bad are suicidal. *Books of reference* such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, more or less elaborate and full, according to the grade of the school, *should be deemed indispensable.* They are wanted every hour for the explanation of points that come up in the daily recitations. In addition to text-books and books of reference, all our schools should be supplied with maps, globes, and all the other appliances necessary to aid the teacher in his work. It is highly desirable, too, that *every school district should possess a small library* of well selected books of general and permanent interest. Such a library should contain books of biography and history, voyages and travels, with a due complement of poetry, and also some of the very best fiction, for good works of fiction have a place, and a very important place, too, in the best kind of reading. The good influence of such libraries in the several districts of a town would be incalculable. To procure such small collections of books would involve a very slight expense—not more than is often freely expended every year for multitudes of worthless books that readily find their way into our Sunday School libraries.

In our enumeration of the requisites for a good school, we come *lastly* to speak of *good buildings*. Many of our school houses are a credit to the town. It is no more than decent that every district in the town should provide itself with a suitable building for its school. But were any district sunk so low as to be satisfied with a poor school, and a building entirely unfitted to its purpose, if we could not bring about a reform in both respects at once, we should begin by securing a good teacher, in the hope that the proper building would soon follow. The apt and efficient teacher, supported by his school of wide-awake and eager pupils, will ordinarily be a power in the district that will move the parents to furnish the suitable building. The old shells of school houses will be pretty sure to come down, and structures rise in their stead which all will feel are places more fitting the character of the instruction which their children are receiving. While so much as this ought to be done, we are no advocates for extravagance in school buildings. They are built by the hard-earned money of the tax-payers, and the town and district has no right to indulge in foolish and wasteful expense. The buildings should be substantial, well adapted to their purpose, and finished in a style in keeping with the dwellings of the neighboring inhabitants—not forgetting, of course, to pay a proper regard to architectural beauty and ornament.

We wish to call attention also to a few other points of special interest. And *first*, are there any of the schools not now graded that could profitably be divided into two departments? The advantage gained by separating the little ones from the more advanced portion of the school is so great that it would seem as if no district would hesitate to grade its school if it is at all feasible. There has been, we believe, some talk of combining the two districts at Burnside, and so establishing a graded school there. If the people of that neighborhood can bring about such a result, it seems to us every way desirable.

From graded schools the mind naturally passes to the consideration of High Schools. And the question may well be asked, why should not East Hartford have its High School? There were days, not long past, when this town felt that it must have it Academy or school of a higher grade,—and when the school of this sort, maintained by it, was a credit to the place. Why then should we not have in the stead of the Academy, that was the fashion of those days, a public High School? Is the number of inhabitants less? Is the town any poorer? Nay, is it not far richer? Are the people less intelligent? We should hardly be willing to admit that. Do less pupils seek the advantages of such a school? For an answer to that question, let any one take his stand at the railroad station, and see the numbers that flock to the High School and the graded schools of the neighboring city from this town alone. How far would the money thus expended go to maintain a High School at home? Again, all the influence for good on the other schools of the town that comes from having these children

in a High School of our own is now lost. The only compensating advantage is, that these pupils will one day return with their ideas of something higher and better in public education ; and will help to create a new and better public sentiment with regard to our own schools. People of East Hartford, will you not think seriously of this matter of a High School, and speedily take action for the establishment of one which shall be to our lower schools what the High School of Hartford is to the public schools of that town, a potent influence, ever drawing them more and more upward toward its own high standard ?

A word with regard to *drawing*. Some provision ought to be made for teaching it in our schools. The ability necessary to make a good draughtsman may be possessed by the poorest and humblest child. It only needs opportunity to bring out the hidden talent that otherwise may never be known. The Visitors are not prepared at this time to recommend any definite plan for securing instruction in this important branch of education. But they would earnestly recommend to the districts to make a beginning, if only a small one. If the regular teachers are not qualified to give instruction in this art, a special teacher might be employed. To this end it might be well for several districts to combine for the purpose, thus very materially lessening the expense.

Vocal Music is also another almost necessary branch of education, for which no provision is now made in our schools. Children ought to learn to sing in school. What a different place school would be to them if music was one of the branches regularly taught ? Who can estimate the influence it would have in interesting the children in the school and in helping to secure their good behavior ? To obtain reasonably good instruction in music at a moderate expense would seem to be within the power of all our schools.

In view of the law passed in 1870, devolving the support of the schools upon the towns, it is highly desirable that the terms of the several schools should begin and end at the same time, and that these terms should consist of the same number of weeks each. It is therefore recommended that the school year, exclusive of vacations, consist of *thirty-eight weeks*, to be divided into *three terms*, called the fall, winter, and spring terms, and that these terms consist, respectively, of *twelve, fourteen, and twelve weeks each*. It is also recommended that the town engage to pay the expenses of the several schools, as specified in the law of 1870, for the school year of thirty-eight weeks, provided that these expenses be satisfactory to the joint board of Selectmen and School Visitors.

EAST HAVEN.—Rev. D. W. Havens, for the Acting Visitors.

It is a noteworthy fact that the best schools are those where the same teacher has been continued for more than a single term. Of the teachers who have been employed during the year, one has taught twelve terms in the same school ; another has taught eight terms in the town and four terms in the school where

last employed; another has taught three terms, and three have taught two terms each in the same schools.

One *encouraging circumstance* connected with the schools during the past year is the growing interest manifested by the public generally, as evinced by the unusual number of persons who have from time to time visited them and observed the manner in which they were conducted. This interest has been produced in part by the radical change which has been made in the mode of supporting the schools, but mainly by the obvious improvement in the modes of instruction and in the general character of the schools. It is to be desired that this interest shall continue to increase, and the practice of visiting the schools become as general as it is to oversee those who are employed at any other description of labor. Nothing could be more encouraging to the teachers, or furnish a more effective incitement, or produce a spirit of greater emulation in the scholars. It would moreover have the effect to secure a general sympathy and coöperation with the teachers in their arduous and too frequently thankless labors, because there would be a better knowledge of what they are, and what they are endeavoring to accomplish. Dissatisfaction with teachers and grumbling about schools usually proceed from those who have the least knowledge of them.

It will serve to show the change that has taken place in the expense of maintaining the schools, to institute a brief comparison between the amount paid for this purpose the last year and the year previous to the town's assuming the entire expenses of maintaining them.

In 1868, East	District,	\$312.21	In 1870,	\$380.13
“ North	“	249.00	“	284.00
“ South	“	347.72	“	403.39
“ Southwest	“	405.25	“	415.90
“ Fair Haven	“	435.98	“	1,186.80
“ Center	“	348.50	“	389.80
“ Northwest	“	459.26	“	729.94
Total,		\$2,557.92	\$3,789.96	

A difference of \$1,232.04. In the first named year, the number of weeks the schools kept was in the aggregate 246, or an average of $35\frac{1}{7}$ weeks. In the last year the aggregate was 258, and the average $36\frac{3}{4}$ weeks. In 1868, the average cost was \$10.40 per week; in 1870, it was \$14.69.

By the law under which the schools are now conducted, the town is required to make provision for only thirty weeks schooling. But it is obvious that the schools ought to be continued for a longer period, and if that was done, the additional expense must be defrayed by district taxation, unless the town voluntarily assumed it. When the new law went into operation, the Board of Education recommended to the town that it should do this for the

following reasons: *First*, as the funds must come from the same persons, whether provided for by town or district taxation, it would be more economical, as in the case of district taxation, each district must appoint one or more assessors and a collector, who must be paid for their services. In some cases the expense of assessing and collecting would amount to nearly as large a sum as the amount collected. But if comprised in the town tax, the services are performed for all the districts by the town officers, with little, if any, additional expense. *Second*, this course was more convenient, and attended with less friction. It requires no argument to prove that a separate school tax, levied on the property of a district, would be unpopular, and considered as an imposition and extortion. Its collection would be attended with delay, in some instances resisted, and if paid at all, only after due process of law. If combined in the town tax, no one feels it, and the amount is so insignificant, individually, as to excite no ill feeling or remarks. *Third*, by the present mode of providing for the schools, longer terms are secured, and consequently better schools. It is more than probable that a resort to district taxation would result in diminishing the lengths of the school terms, to avoid taxation. In some districts, it is certain that the schools would close, at the expiration of the thirty weeks, for which the towns are required by law to provide. It is the opinion of the Board that, so far as the character and usefulness of a school is concerned, the course pursued for the last three years has been decidedly advantageous.

At the annual town meeting in 1870, the estimate was made on the basis of 30, 36 and 40 weeks. It was deemed desirable that the latter should be the duration of the school year, and it ought never to be less. For this a tax of two and one half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) mills was required. But as the town voted only a tax of two mills for school purposes, which made a fraction over seven hundred dollars difference in the amount appropriated, the design of the Board could not be carried out. But even with this reduction, three of the schools were kept forty weeks, whilst the general average is a fraction less than thirty-seven (37) weeks. Had the Board had the disbursement of the funds, the result would have been more favorable. The reports from the several districts show that three have had appropriated to them \$197.67 more than their current expenses, whilst in the remaining four there is a gross deficit of \$163.83. Had the distribution been made by the same party, there would have been no deficit in any district; there would have been an actual surplus of \$23.84.

The Board of Visitors believe that the educational interests of the town render it expedient that a change be made in the organization and management of its schools. The objections to the present system are briefly as follows:

1. Those who make the estimates have no control over the disbursement of the funds appropriated for the schools. The district committees are not accountable to the Board or the town, and can

increase the expenses of the schools, if they choose, without let or hindrance.

2. The present system imposes unnecessary labor and inconvenience on the Acting Visitors. The schools are kept for irregular terms, some commencing and ending at different dates from the others. The Visitors are often annoyed and perplexed by the sudden and unexpected demand to examine a teacher or visit a school, when they must lay aside other and pressing duties, or violate prior engagements, in order to comply with these demands. Instances occur every year where teachers are permitted to commence school before examination, in direct defiance of the law.

Besides, the present system renders necessary too frequent change of teachers, than which nothing is more injurious to a school. It may have had, during the preceding year, one of the best teachers in the State, who, at the close, would willingly reëngage for another year. But there is no one authorized to make a contract with her. The old committee has no authority to do it; the new one has not been chosen. She leaves, and by the time the district is ready to employ her again, she has found a better position, on more advantageous terms.

Another objection to the present system arises from the liability of the districts to engage incompetent teachers, and the difficulty of discharging them when their incompetence becomes evident. It is impossible, from an examination, to determine what kind of a school a teacher will keep. The examining committee can pass only upon the literary qualifications, whilst the more important points of tact and skill, of ability to maintain discipline and impart instruction, must be learned from the actual habits of the teacher in the school-room. But when once the school has commenced, it is very difficult to discharge an incompetent teacher, without giving great offense to the district committee, and incurring the censure of a party in the district, who are attached to the teacher by personal considerations. In past years, there have been many teachers who, but for these reasons, would not have been permitted to continue beyond a single month. And thus the funds appropriated for educational purposes are wasted, and the school, at the close of the year, is in a worse condition than it was at the commencement.

The Board can perceive no remedy for this state of things, unless by a radical change of the system under which the schools are conducted. If the present system is adhered to, it is manifest that no permanent improvement can be made in the schools. The advance made in one year, under teachers of acknowledged excellence, may be entirely lost by a change of teachers, in consequence of their inferiority to the former. So long as the schools are liable to these fluctuations, over which the Board of Visitors now have no control, there will always be an insuperable difficulty in the way of their improvement, and their best digested plans for this end will be frustrated, by the action of an independent committee, who stands between them and the schools. Unless some other

course shall be adopted, they see not but that things must continue as they are, move on in the same old ruts, and the town receiving a very inadequate return for the liberal provision it annually makes for the maintenance of its schools.

[In accordance with the suggestions of the Acting Visitors, the town of East Haven, at the annual town meeting in 1871, voted to constitute itself a Union District.]

EAST LYME.—J. S. Clark, Acting Visitor.

Let there be a County Board of Examiners, granting certificates that shall be good anywhere in the State, so long as the holder makes teaching a business.—If districts were notified of the amount of money they are to receive, (they using the same according to their own judgment), we think there would be longer terms of the school, and more interest in them. At all events, the present law should be changed.

ELLINGTON.—G. R. Warner, Acting Visitor.

In this town there is a great lack of interest on the part of parents respecting the procuring of *good* teachers. Too often cheapness is regarded rather than proper qualifications. Another serious evil is the placing of small children in charge of teachers poorly fitted to teach them; whereby the *foundations* of education are *improperly laid*. Is not this one of the most common and most to be regretted evils in our schools generally?

ENFIELD.—Dr. E. F. Parsons, Clerk of Board of Visitors.

Considerable interest has been awakened of late on the subject of establishing a Town High School, and a committee was appointed to report on the subject at a future time.

Compulsory attendance is recommended. Union of districts is greatly to be desired. Citizens are slowly responding to efforts made by the State officials in the cause of educating the masses.

ESSEX.—Giles Potter, Acting Visitor.

In 1870 we adopted the town system with little opposition, and what little objection there was at that time seems to be entirely silenced by one year's successful trial of the new plan. There has been greater confidence in the schools, an increasing interest among parents, and a determination on the part of our most influential citizens to have good schools. At the last annual town meeting the town appropriated money to repair thoroughly one school house. Next year we shall try another.

FAIRFIELD.—S. Morehouse, Clerk of Board of Visitors.

In this town party feeling is making itself felt in the schools. It is developed by the law which obliges the town to pay the expenses of the schools for thirty weeks. Would it not be better for

the State to collect from the towns the same amount of money which they now pay for schools, and apportion it as the public money is now apportioned?

FRANKLIN.—T. G. Kingsley, Acting Visitor.

The visiting of schools by the friends of education cannot be too strongly urged. The united efforts of teacher, pupil and parent are essential for a good school. The teacher alone, without the hearty coöperation of parents and pupils, cannot render the school perfectly successful. Who would employ a person to labor for him six months without going to see whether the work were well done? When children see their parents so slightly interested in the school, they will feel little interest, and will make little effort to employ their time to advantage.

GROTON.—S. S. Lamb and Rev. G. L. Hunt, Acting Visitors.

While we would congratulate the town on the general excellence of our schools, they are still only comparatively good, and the friends of education need to study and labor for their improvement. Every effort to this end will probably meet with obstacles and opposition, but those who are satisfied with the *present*, or it may be prefer the *past*, must be content to let the world pass them by. The schools are better than they were fifty years ago; and we expect them to be better fifty years hence than they are now. This improvement, however, must be step by step, and we could propose nothing that would be likely to raise them suddenly to the highest excellence. We venture, however, to make the following suggestions:

First. There should be more interest on the part of the people of the several districts, so that it shall be a practice to visit the school, watch its progress, sympathize with the teacher, and learn the obstacles he has to overcome. Our schools will be what the people choose to make them.

Second. Good teachers are always to be preferred to cheap ones. Perhaps the best judgment might sometimes fail in the selection, and it may be, we are generally paying ample wages for our present grade of teachers; but we should at least retain the services of those of approved excellence, when it is practicable, and not subject a school to constant change and risk for the saving of a small expense.

Third. Other things being equal, we like the idea of employing home talent, and it is to be hoped that our younger teachers and beginners will improve the opportunity afforded by our Normal School, to learn the art of teaching, and qualify themselves well for the work.

Fourth. The public school should be patronized, and made better and cheaper than the select and private school.

Fifth. Dictionaries, wall maps, charts, and such school apparatus as may be of use, should be provided where they are wanting, taken care of and used.

Sixth. We would allow to each district \$75, and then divide the balance of the money appropriated by the town according to the *aggregate* attendance in each. This would make it the interest of every district to have as much school and as great an attendance as possible, to secure which, committees would see the necessity of hiring popular and good teachers.

It has for many years been our rule, that no text book in our schools should be changed oftener than once in five years, and this is now the law of the State. Practically our board has not changed any text-book oftener than once in seven years. This gives stability to our standards, and confidence to parents.

HAMDEN.—O. W. Treadwell, Acting Visitor.

The Visitors regret the low “average attendance” during the past year. It is doubtless to be ascribed, in an especial degree, to the sickness which has so scourged this town; but not entirely to that. Parents, guardians and employers have a share in the matter, and special efforts are needed to move them to their duty.

This town, at the annual meeting [Oct. 2, 1871], voted, with great unanimity, to keep the schools open and free for *forty weeks*. It took, also, an important step toward *system*, by directing that there shall be *three terms* of school in each district; the *first* commencing the first Monday of September, and continuing *fifteen* weeks; the *second* commencing the first Monday of January and continuing *thirteen* weeks; and the *third* commencing the second Monday in April, and continuing *twelve* weeks. This arrangement gives July and August for vacation. We think the town has honored itself by taking this step forward.

HARTFORD.—Rev. C. R. Fisher, Acting Visitor.

Our Public Schools have justly a high reputation. One cause of this, undoubtedly, is the care exercised by the town to have good school buildings, and kept in good order. It seems hardly possible to have a very good school in a very poor place.

Another cause for the high character of our schools is *the infrequency of change in the corps of teachers*. The “Brown” School has kept the same Principal twenty-one years; the “South,” the same Principal twenty-seven years; the “North,” the same Principal sixteen years; and the Arsenal District for a long time. The High School has been favored with the services of its present Principal sixteen years, though not all of this time in that position. Changes must, of course, sometimes occur; but a good teacher should be kept to the same school as long as possible.

In the employment of teachers, other qualifications being equal, those persons should have the preference who have chosen teaching as a profession, and have fitted themselves for it by study, and often with much self-denial and sacrifice. It seems hard that any

who have so fitted themselves, in our Grammar Schools, our High School, and our State Normal School, should be allowed to remain idle, while others, far less qualified for the work, are called to fill vacancies. Such a course brings loss to our schools, and is a reflection on the advantages afforded by our town and State for making good teachers. The simple fact that a person needs employment, and would like the place of a teacher, never ought to secure the position. A thorough fitness for the place ought to be the first and most prominent reason; other reasons may follow, but should never lead. *Competitive examinations of teachers* would be far more likely than our present plan of examinations to secure those most fit for the vacancies as they may occur. As the practice now is, a person is almost engaged to teach, and sometimes actually employed, before any examination takes place. This often places both examiner and examined in the most embarrassing position. The position in which one's name may stand in the list of applicants for a vacancy ought not to decide the question of fitness any more than that of friendship or relationship; these are not objections in employing teachers, neither are they indications of fitness.

Our Grammar Schools are for the masses, and a very large majority of the children who attend them can never go beyond the advantages of learning here afforded. Many are not able to go through the course prescribed for our Grammar Schools; some cannot give the time; others have not the physical or mental power. The fact that some go higher ought not to discourage those who must remain below. But such would be the natural and inevitable result, were the High School the only goal of honor for those in the Grammar Schools, and College the mark for all to aim at who are in the High School. All who are able and desirous of the privilege should be well fitted for the High School; but the preparations of such scholars should not be allowed, in any manner, to interfere with the more ordinary duties of the Grammar School. To complete successfully the prescribed course of study in our Grammar Schools is an honor to which very many may aspire. And for the encouragement of all such, it would be well to give every scholar, honorably completing this course, a testimonial stating the fact, and the honor to which the scholar is entitled from the school. This could be signed by the Principal of the School, the Chairman of the District Committee, and the Acting Visitor. And no scholar should be allowed to present himself for admission to the High School without such testimonial from the Grammar School. While we would, by all means, maintain an elevated standard in our High School, we would do everything in our power to elevate the standard and encourage the children in our Grammar Schools.

Elementary instruction in drawing, and in vocal music, is given in most of our schools, and a good degree of success is already attained. But a uniform system in both these departments would greatly improve our present rather incomplete methods of teach-

ing. Larger and more satisfactory attainments than have yet been reached, we are sure, can easily be made in all our schools in drawing and music.

HARWINTON.—Dr. R. E. Ensign and Rev. George Curtiss, Acting Visitors.

In the town meeting, the question, "How much for schools this year," and the reports and estimates of the School Visitors, attract more attention than formerly. There are many complaints of the burdens of taxation, and as there is no prospect of a diminution for the ensuing year, the addition to the income from the School Fund from the State Treasury is appreciated.

We earnestly desire that the school laws may soon be put into such a form that they shall remain unchanged. The foundation of them—that the schools shall be *free*—is correct.

The Superintendence of Schools needs correcting. Many teachers receive certificates through fear of offending friends of the applicants if the certificates are not given. If there were a County Superintendent who should examine and certify teachers, giving certificates that were good in any town in the county, incompetent teachers might be set aside. Many would not apply, who now venture because of the extraneous influences just mentioned. The aggregate of what is paid to School Visitors in the county would more than pay such an officer's salary and expenses.

The people of this region do not differ materially from the large body of rural people in New England in estimating the value of good common schools. The long roll of the names of those born in this county who have become distinguished in State and National affairs is proof of this. But the people now living here do not possess money so plentifully but that they desire to get the best returns for its outlay.

HEBRON.—Rev. H. Bryant, Acting Visitor.

The Board of Education *urge* upon all the towns to devolve the whole care and responsibility of the schools upon *one Committee for each Town*, and thus supersede the present custom of District Committees, who are often very incompetent, and if qualified in point of intelligence, are liable to act with partiality and injustice.

HUNTINGTON.—Reuben W. Linsley, Acting Visitor.

New School Houses.—Within a few years good edifices have been built in six of our districts. During the past season another district "has wheeled into line" with a very commodious and acceptable house, located upon a more favorable site. In three other districts the school houses have been re-seated, painted and put in good condition; and one of these is now lined upon three sides with shade trees of very promising appearance. It is ardently hoped that the "poor old school house" in Trapfall, which has

nothing to recommend it, excepting the "door stone," will soon give place to a proper building, both ornamental and honorable to the district. The Ferry district has voted to enlarge its school house, and to support two departments.

Teachers.—Good teachers *make* good schools, and poor teachers *ruin* them. The committees, generally, have shown a decided anxiety to hire such teachers as would prove satisfactory to the School Visitors,—such as would heartily labor for the thorough improvement of the scholars. Emphatically, the best schools are those in which a superior teacher has been retained term after term in succession. There is no waste of time in getting acquainted; but the first principles being well understood, rapid advancement is constantly made. It certainly is far better economy for us to employ our first class teachers, than have them teach in other towns. Jewels should possess a domestic value equal to a foreign one.

Parents should visit Public Schools more.—Teachers would feel more encouragement, and would put forth happier efforts if they were made sure of the sympathy and hearty coöperation of the parents. A very good teacher in one of our larger schools said to me, "*I am discouraged, and shall never teach in that school again.*" "*Why?*" "*Because the parents take no apparent interest in the education of their children,—they have not visited the school at all.*"

Children are out of school too much.—This is a serious evil, and one that calls loudly for a remedy. When children are fishing, berrying or pitching quoits, during school hours, to such an extent that not more than one-half the scholars are in school, it is evident that something is decidedly wrong. When a town annually gives \$2,000 or \$3,000 that its children may be schooled, it would seem very consistent that *some power should compel* the children to attend school promptly.

Expulsion for Bad Conduct.—When children are so rude and disobedient that the teacher cannot maintain order, the committee expel the child, and he attends no school. Now is it right that he should be deprived of common school advantages, and, roving around the district, exult in his physical superiority over the teacher; or should there be a way provided to reduce him to obedience, and place him where he may receive common school education?

KILLINGLY.—C. P. Blackmar, Acting Visitor.

At the annual town meeting [Oct. 2, 1871], it was *voted* to allow the schools in the various districts of the town to be kept thirty-eight weeks during the current year, the expenses to be paid out of the town treasury.

In District No. 1 (Danielsonville), a new school house was completed, and dedicated in December, 1871. The cost is about \$25,000. A graded school has been established here, the highest

Department of which is open without charge to all the children in the town who can pass the examination necessary for admittance.

Something still needs to be done to get the children into the schools. In most of the manufacturing villages they are kept in the mills, and receive little benefit, or none at all, from the Public Schools.

LEBANON.—Rev. O. D. Hine, for the Board of Visitors.

Educational Meetings.—In the winter of 1870-71, at the suggestion of the Board of Visitors, meetings were held in each of the former school societies of the town, designed especially for the teachers, but attended by different members of the Board, by the patrons of the schools and the public generally. The best methods of teaching and of conducting schools, the relations of parents to the school, and their duties, as well as those of the teachers, were freely discussed; and the result was an increased interest in education, a better appreciation of the teachers and their labors, and a quickened sense of responsibility and fresh enthusiasm on the part of the teachers. Patrons and teachers came to understand each other better, and to coöperate more harmoniously and effectively.

There are serious obstacles which prevent the public schools in these agricultural towns from becoming as efficient and of as high a character as the schools in the cities and villages.

First, the schools are in general small. As now organized, they cannot be graded; nor can they employ teachers of the highest qualifications.

Secondly, the system of district works in some respects *unfavorably*. In general, new committees are chosen each year; the office is felt to be a burden, and it is deemed a matter of justice that each member of the district should take his turn in bearing the burden. The result is that few committees give sufficient attention to the matter, or acquire sufficient experience to understand thoroughly their duties. It is not altogether their fault that they do not understand their duties, for the laws which define those duties are frequently changed; and the district officers are not always supplied, as they should be, with copies of the laws; and if they were, it requires some study and skill to understand the import and bearing of laws so frequently changed, and which necessarily become complex and obscure. Comparatively few give the laws attention enough to be able to do this. As a matter of fact, among us not all the committees are aware that they are required to inform the Board of Visitors when each school term closes, and to do this within four weeks of the time it closes, or that the teacher at the close of each term must return the register, properly filled out, to the School Visitors; and scarcely one committee in ten fills accurately and thoroughly the blanks prepared by the State authorities and put into their hands. And as they hold the office only once in five or eight years, it cannot rea-

sonably be expected that they will do this, for it demands an amount of knowledge, business accuracy and carefulness not at present to be expected of those filling such an office and in such circumstances.

Nor are those who hold the office of committee only occasionally and temporarily, and in some instances send no scholars to the school, very likely to be well qualified to judge as to the teachers needed, or to obtain such teachers as the best interests of the schools demand. They are not likely to be minutely acquainted with the condition of the schools,—perhaps not having been into them for years,—to understand what sort of a teacher their interests require, or to have the requisite skill in selecting teachers.

While, then, our schools are as good as they have ever been, and have been making no inconsiderable progress, they are not as good as they should be. As we compare them with schools in other places, which we know are better; as we desire to send our children, and in many instances do actually send them, away to better schools; as we feel compelled to sustain higher schools among ourselves; we are made the more conscious of their deficiencies.

In view of our acknowledged need of higher and better schools, the inquiry is often made, what shall be done? Some reply, “We must pay teachers higher wages;” others, “We must employ more male teachers.” But the spending of more money, or the obtaining of teachers of higher qualifications, would not of themselves meet the difficulty.

(1.) There is need of *system* and *permanence* in the schools, in place of the looseness, unskillfulness and hap hazard changes which are now so common.

(2.) There needs to be a *careful and intelligent supervision* of the schools, the officers giving them thorough attention, the patrons also showing an abiding concern for them.

(3.) These schools would be improved by the *employment of the same teachers* successive terms and years, when a suitable teacher has been found; the responsibility of carrying forward the school in a thorough and healthful progress being committed to the teacher, and the teacher having time and opportunity to secure such progress. If a teacher is good in most respects but has some faults, let the faults be pointed out and corrected, and the teacher trained and elevated, rather than dismissed and another employed who is likely to have greater faults. This perpetual change gives little improvement in teachers or schools.

(4.) There needs to be the *grading of the scholars*, and organizing them into classes and departments according to their progress, and the adapting of the teaching to the classes and the departments. If pupils of all degrees of attainment attend the same school and are taught by the same teacher, and thus necessarily taught as individuals rather than in well defined classes, they cannot make such advance, either in the branches studied or in their attainments in them, as we desire in our schools. We feel the

need of schools higher than our public schools; and accordingly two select schools in different parts of the town are now in operation, at an expense of hundreds of dollars, while some scholars are sent out of town.

In agricultural towns like this, and with the district system, there are great obstacles to the needful supervision of the schools, and to the system, permanence and gradation which are necessary to their best progress; but to attain these benefits should be our strenuous effort.

Union of Districts Proposed.—The Board of Visitors, inquiring what can be done to make our schools what they should be, have queried *whether districts cannot be united*, so that we can have larger and graded schools. Could not the six districts in the South Society send to one central school, which could be made of high character. Most of the scholars in the Society, live within two miles of the center. It might be necessary to maintain schools for small scholars in some of the neighborhoods in winter, perhaps in summer; but the larger scholars, without great inconvenience, could go to a central school. This is proved by the fact that scholars now come one and two miles to a select school kept in the academy, and scholars ten years old come three miles. Families living near each other could unite in sending a horse and carriage to convey children to and from schools.

Is it said that “such a system would be attended by a great deal of trouble?” But would it be attended by more trouble than the present condition of things? Parents have sent their children one, two, or three miles to the railroad, paid their fare on the railroad and their tuition at Willimantic, that they might attend the school there. Almost every year there is an attempt made to have select schools in different parts of the town. There is all the trouble of procuring a teacher, of obtaining scholars, and of making the special arrangement for a single term, or perhaps two terms of a select school. There is uncertainty as to what the teacher will prove to be, and whether scholars who have given encouragement that they will attend will actually attend, and whether the effort in the end will not prove a failure. All this trouble and uncertainty must be gone through every year. Would not the trouble—to be borne by a comparatively few—of going two and three miles to a permanent good school among ourselves, be far less; while the expense of it would be largely avoided? In some such mode could not graded schools be established in the South Society, in Goshen, in Exeter, and in the North part of the town? In order to do this, it would be necessary to give up, or essentially modify, the present district system; but might we not well do it for the sake of the advantages to be gained? New school buildings would be needed, and some expense must be incurred. But if we count what is every year paid for select schools and to send scholars out of town to school, no long time would need to elapse before the sum would equal the first outlay necessary to provide buildings for higher schools. It is be-

lieved the sum of \$500 is yearly paid out in these modes, and to a large extent with very unsatisfactory results.

But suppose the establishment of such a system of schools as we need *would* cost something, would it not bring ample returns in the better education of our children, in the elevation and thrift of the community, and in the increased value of property? There would not be so many farms for sale, families now here would not wish to leave, and others would be drawn in. It is understood that a few years since the Literary Institution, now at Suffield,—one of the largest and most thriving institutions of the kind in New England,—was offered to this town, provided a certain small sum of money was raised for it here. While the people were deliberating and making some effort, Suffield raised the requisite sum and obtained the institution. Suppose the few thousand dollars necessary to its coming here had been obtained, how very high interest, as thus invested, would the sum have paid.

It is well known that the railroad which now runs three miles from us might have gone through the center of the town. Suppose it had gone through the valley a few rods south from here, or had come up through the valley a little east of us, and suppose ten thousand dollars had been given to bring it thus near to us, how permanent would have been the advantage! If the Literary Institution now at Suffield had been established here, and the railroad had passed through the center of the town, how different a place would Lebanon have been to-day—how different in educational and social advantages, in population, in the growth of the religious societies, in the value of real estate, and how different would be its prospects! We need to look out for our money, for we have lost enough already,—to take care that the price of real estate and the business advantages of our town do not go down. Pecuniary prosperity can be gained only by liberality and enterprise, by progress in educational advantages, and the quickened, increased intelligence of the community. The census statistics of this State teach emphatically on this point. Business thrift and good schools are inseparably linked together.

MADISON.—H. B. Wilcox, Acting Visitor.

In March last, the schools of the town were assembled, and gave specimens of their work in reading, grammar, geography and arithmetic, after which came a *spelling match*. The School Visitors had offered prizes for the best spellers, and four scholars received each a copy of Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, no word being found in Webster's spelling book which they could not spell on first trial.

We are well satisfied that some such effort in all our towns would stimulate teachers and scholars to greater exertion, and make them more thorough in reading and spelling, as well as in other studies. We have had such an examination each spring for three years, and it is truly gratifying to see the interest taken by parents and friends in the matter, and the large numbers who attend the examinations.

MANCHESTER.—George M. Spencer, Dr. O. B. Taylor and R. R. Dimock, School Visitors.

This town by special vote gave the Board of distribution liberty to divide to each district a sum deemed sufficient to maintain the schools for a period of thirty-six weeks, instead of thirty, as required by law, if the public money appropriated for schools should be sufficient therefor. The districts were therefore apportioned money for *thirty-six weeks of schooling*.

The progress made by the scholars has been generally commendable. Those districts that have retained their teachers for several years are making rapid improvement, not because of better scholars, but good and permanent teachers. As the best of teachers can do little good in a new school in a single term, so the best of scholars can make but moderate improvement under a frequent change of teachers. *The progress of our schools in discipline, is lamentably on the retrograde*, and that mostly because of parental indulgence at home, and fault-finding with any efficient government or needed punishment in school. They would thus tie the hands of the teachers, and then scold them for not doing with each of a large number what the parents neglect to do at home. The Board must insist upon proper government, and sustain the teacher in what they deem good discipline, or our schools will not only be useless, but our children and youth will be trained to universal disregard for authority.

Absences.—There were within our State, at the time of the last Annual Report of the State Board of Education, one hundred and sixty-four towns. In that report, according to Table No. 5, "in which all the towns in the State are arranged according to their percentage of average attendance in winter, as compared with their number registered in winter," we find this town in the list as No. 162, being only two removes from the lowest, and the average credited to us being a little less than fifty-nine scholars, out of every one hundred names registered as members of the school for that term (the highest in the list being eighty-five in a hundred), and countywise 27 out of the 28. Again, in another table, in which all the towns in the State "are arranged according to their percentage of average attendance in winter as compared with the number enumerated," we stand as 163, or next to the lowest in the scale, and the number of thirty-seven out of one hundred was the average, while in the county we stand the lowest. We are aware that the Cheney school is not reckoned in the last table, and so shows us to more disadvantage than we actually deserve. Is not our record a shameful one? Now what are some of the more prominent reasons for this small and irregular attendance? We believe one reason to be the inconsiderate readiness of the parents to allow their children to get excused for a day, half-day, or part of a season, (simply because the child teases for it,) not thinking that such permission will be likely to make others, and perhaps many others, equally uneasy, and all more uneasy of restraint, less in-

terested in their studies, deficient in recitation; a discouragement to themselves, their fellow students, teacher, parents and town.

Another reason is the surprising indifference of some few parents to the education of their children; and still another, a lack of watchfulness on the part of the parents, by which their children become truants. Concerning this we have a most excellent law, which should be carefully examined.

Teachers.—Our State, seeing the necessity of special training for those who are to be teachers of our children, has followed the example set by other States, and has established a school for the benefit of its people—a Normal School. Now this fact is nothing to us unless we avail ourselves of its benefits; and the Board would urge upon those whose business it is to secure teachers, to endeavor to secure the benefits thus offered by getting good teachers, who are *graduates* from this or some other public school of the kind. It is more important for young children to be taught to think, observe, and reason rightly, than for adults; as it saves much valuable time that older ones not so trained would consider above value. We do not desire extravagance; but when our best teachers are often lost to us by better wages obtained elsewhere, shall we not be wise enough to conclude that they are worth as much to us as to others, and retain them if possible? The demand for better teachers has determined the Board to meet it so far as they can by raising the standard of approval.

Relations of various parties in School Matters.—The true relation of the different parties concerned in the educational department of our town would seem not to be understood, or if understood, not properly regarded. If we begin with the parents, it should be understood that, having provided a suitable place for the accommodation of the school, helped to choose a Board of School Visitors and District Officers, and seen that their children are in the school, their control ceases. Within the school-room they have no right to direct, or attempt to direct; yet few teachers would fail to listen kindly and respectfully to the wishes or suggestions of parents or guardians, (when respectfully made known,) concerning the best interests of their pupils; but they must be the judges, under the Visitors, whether such wishes or suggestions comport with the general good of the pupil or the school, and act accordingly. If there is need of appeal, it must be to the Visitors, except in reference to incorrigible offenders of order and propriety, in which case the appeal is to the District Committee.

It is sometimes questioned whether persons over sixteen years of age have a right to attend the district school. The fact that only those between the ages of four and sixteen years draw State money, can by no means limit or fix the number or age of those who may attend the school of the district to which they belong. They have a right to attend, and the district must provide for them.

What are the true relations of the School Visitors to teachers and schools? The Visitors are virtually not only Superintendents, but Principals of the various schools and departments in the town.

As the teachers derive their position from the Visitors, so they are entirely under their direction if they choose to assume it. When the Visitors or any of them are in the school-room officially, they are virtually the teachers; the regular teachers are assistant, subject to their order in all matters concerning the school. The formation of the classes, the books to be studied, the lesson, its length, the time and manner of recitation, the discipline in detail, and the revoking or annulling the certificate of the teacher if necessary or expedient, are also matters which they may control if they choose, but which they are not disposed to do, except as necessity or expediency requires.

In the examination of teachers, they must require certain qualifications in order to entitle them to State or public money, but may require as much more as they deem necessary for the best good of the district or school, even though it be in other than the English branches. The Visitors stand as guardians for the best good of the children as a mass, and should never let favoritism to any person or persons come between them and their charge. The Board have striven, and will always strive to be governed by this fundamental principle, and if, in the discharge of their duties, any are aggrieved, they should bear that fact in mind, and ascertain from them the reason for such action before passing sentence of condemnation.

Terms.—If the several districts wish to secure their full share of benefit from the school moneys, it will be necessary for them to so arrange their terms as to have them all commence at the same time. To this end, it is proposed that this town adopt 38 weeks in the year as the time to be devoted to schools, and on which to estimate the amount of money to be raised, the proposed time to be divided into *three terms*, commencing on the first Mondays of September, December and April, the first to be *twelve weeks*, the second to be *fourteen weeks*, the third to be *twelve weeks*. They should all be twelve weeks or more in length, as those children who are employed in our factories are required by law to attend twelve whole weeks, and if employed before the time is completed, both the parent and employer are liable to a heavy penalty. Since many desire a longer term in the winter, fourteen weeks is proposed for that term, besides one week vacation at Christmas. About one-half the districts have already adopted a similar plan.

School Houses.—*Commendable Liberality.*—In the 9th District, including Cheneyville, the number of children has been increasing from year to year, until more ample accommodations for the school became an absolute necessity. To meet this want, and to accommodate the greatest number, in October of last year the district lines were altered so as to include portions of the 4th and 5th Districts, and preparations were made for building a new school-house nearer the center of population. During the discussion in reference to the location, plan, and cost of the structure, it seemed to be generally conceded that the interests of society demanded that

we have good and efficient schools, and that every child in the community receive his or her due proportion of the advantages to be derived therefrom. Consequently, to build and furnish a house sufficiently large and commodious for the growing wants of the village, would involve the district in an expense of several thousands of dollars. After acting upon several plans and propositions, none of which seemed satisfactory, Messrs. Cheney Brothers, regarding the universal education of the people as vital to the best interests of our Commonwealth, in the generous and liberal spirit which characterizes them, offered to build and furnish a school-house at an estimated expense of not less than fifteen thousand dollars, and give the free use of it, to be under the control of and occupied by the district for a public school, which offer was readily accepted by the district, and the house is now nearly completed.

Vocal Music.—The Board of Visitors have considered the question of introducing into all our schools this useful, pleasing, and ornamental branch of education. We say useful, because nothing so quickly arouses good feeling, or drives away the spirit of insubordination, anger, malice, or other evil passion, or brings rest and refreshment to both mind and body, weary of the labor and confinement of the school-room.

Probably most are aware that singing by rote has been practiced more or less in the several schools in years past, as each teacher had ability or disposition, and what parent has not taken pleasure in the song of his child, to say nothing of pride in its ability to sing a single tune or song correctly. Most of our children have received no musical education, and what little skill they have has been picked up as best it could be. While we are, of course, aware that our children *can live* with just as little of this or any other instruction as we have had, it is our duty, privilege, and doubtless pleasure, that they should have much more. Had our ancestry adopted and held to the principle of nothing new,—no advancement, we should have found that in practice it meant heathenism; possibly, idiocy.

The Board believe that in undertaking this matter they will receive general countenance and support. It is purposed to accomplish this work, so far as can be done, by securing instructions from the regular teachers in the districts in the art of reading music by note, and this not from text-books, involving the expense of new books to the scholars, but by simple and gradual lessons from the black-board or chart, in lessons of from ten or fifteen minutes, once, twice, or three times a week. The teachers are not required to sustain an examination in this branch. By some such course it is fully believed that as great proficiency will be made by children of eight years and over, as in reading for the same time. It is not probable that this course will be inaugurated until the winter term.

Drawing.—The introduction of drawing into our common schools as a regular branch of study is now occupying the attention of the friends of popular education to a considerable extent throughout the country, and especially in the New England and Middle

States. It has already been introduced into the public schools of many towns as well as cities in this and other States, and the fact that it can be taught with success and profit is fully established. The Committee on Education in our last Legislature, on recommendation of the State Board of Education, spent much time in the consideration of this subject, and regarded it with such favor that, in all probability, an act requiring it as an additional branch, in which teachers are required to be qualified, will soon go upon our statute books; and when we consider its practical value in manufacturing, mechanical, artistic, and other industrial pursuits, to which the prosperity of Connecticut is so largely indebted, in connection with the fact that the common schools are the people's colleges, where our manufacturers, mechanics, and tradesmen, to a great extent, receive their education; this should be a weighty reason why it should be introduced, and why a knowledge of it should be a requisite qualification of teachers. It is also highly valuable as a means of mental culture, as well as of manual training. The eye must be practised, and the muscles made to obey the mandate of the imagination and the will, by continued practice. It leads the pupil directly into habits of scrutiny and close observation. It teaches them to observe a nice discrimination in order to represent the forms and appearance of different objects correctly; and thus by noticing the many little points of interest which would otherwise remain unnoticed, such as the peculiar structure, form, color, adaptation, etc., they almost imperceptibly acquire a correct and refined taste. For these and many other reasons, we propose its adoption.

MERIDEN.—W. E. Benham, Acting Visitor.

The Grand List of taxable property in Meriden last year footed up \$6,780,000. A tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar raised \$84,750, nearly one-fourth of which—viz., \$20,547—besides the public money, was appropriated to defray the current expenses of schools.

The total population of Meriden in 1870 was 10,511; the number of school children, Jan. 1st, 1871, was 2,490—a little more than 20 per cent., or one to every five inhabitants.

The average amount of taxable property to each person was	\$646.00
To each scholar enumerated was	2,723.00
To each scholar registered was	3,697.00
The total cost of schools for the year was	23,303.00
Average cost per scholar enumerated	9.35
Average cost per scholar registered	11.11
Average cost per scholar in average attendance	18.96
Average daily cost of schools in session	116.51
Average daily cost of each scholar in attendance, nearly	10
Average salaries of male teachers per month	121.83
Average salaries of female teachers per month	46.40

Continuous Employment of Teachers.—There were in the 31 schools in the 12 districts, 37 different teachers employed during

the year—one acting as assistant. 27 taught the same school through the year; 17 taught also the same school the year previous; 2 taught two or more terms; 3 taught each one term; 1, part of a term; and only 1 taught for the first term. There were only 6 changes from the beginning of the first term to the ending of the last. The previous year there were 20.

The school year began with a better corps of teachers, and otherwise under more auspicious circumstances than any previous year, and the schools for the most part continued in vigorous growth through the year. At the head of the 6 graded schools able Principals were employed, each capable of fitting his pupils for college.

For the first time in the history of Meriden, there was *uniformity in the number, length, beginning and ending of terms* in all the schools of the town. The measure met with universal approval. Wholesome regulations, with a cheerful compliance, quite generally prevailed. Daily records were universally taken of scholarship and deportment. The use of deportment cards operated favorably to keep before pupils' minds their individual accountability for their time and conduct, and also as a healthful stimulus to excel. School-rooms were quite universally adorned with pictures, plants and flowers.

Drawing.—*The new study of drawing*, introduced, by a vote of the Board, into all the schools at the commencement of the Winter term, was hailed with delight by both teachers and scholars. After a fair trial of two terms, having received at the beginning a good start from a course of two practical introductory lessons in every school by a professional instructress, fine specimens of the art were found in almost every room. Primary scholars practised from drawing cards, and the older from drawing books. As a whole, the efforts to introduce and cultivate this useful accomplishment, becoming daily more and more essential to all practical citizens as the progress of science advances, were attended with quite satisfactory results, and in many instances even better than could reasonably have been expected.

Penmanship, in those schools where teachers took special pains to insist that their pupils shall adhere to the correct position of sitting and correct manner of placing their books and of holding their pens, radically improved. Some beautiful specimens were noticeable in the intermediate grades at the Corner school, where all wrote from the same copy, at the same time, and all movements of the pen were directed by a whole grade counting aloud in concert. Even beginners, who in some rooms commenced with a pencil, could show whole pages that were both uniform and elegant, and of which they could well be proud. Yet there is a laxity remaining in some schools, especially mixed schools, that needs to be corrected.

Evening Schools.—Preliminary steps were taken last Winter toward the establishment of free evening schools for the benefit of unschooled mechanics. Some of our generous-minded teachers had volunteered their services. The necessary desks or tables were at

length constructed and placed in a spare room of the Corner school house, but owing to the lateness of the season at the time they were ready, it was concluded to postpone their opening till the ensuing Autumn.

Mental Arithmetic.—Commencing in the primaries and continuing up to the highest grade, scholars were daily drilled in mental combinations and changes of numbers. Teachers often give examples of their own, involving the principles of those in the text books. Our intellectual arithmetic takes scholars through all the rules and principles embraced in ordinary business transactions, and indeed nearly all in the written arithmetic. It was not a little surprising to observe how accurately and readily scholars solved lengthy and difficult examples, cumbered even with fractions, giving rules for each step, and producing the answer without the use of pen or pencil. This mental training, which more than any other exercise develops the capacity and power of the mind to think deeply and consecutively, and in which the standing of scholarship is usually best determined, renders the study and mastery of the higher practical arithmetic an easy task.

Much complaint, especially by teachers within the city limits, was made of *irregularity of attendance*. It did not arise from any lack of proper management on the part of teachers, but chiefly from an indifference on the part of some parents, who often for too trivial excuses allowed their children to be absent. This evil, however, was to some extent remedied in the month of March, when the Mayor, at the request of the Board, directed the police to enforce the "Act to arrest and punish truants from school." Many vacant seats were then very soon reëoccupied. But one of the greatest annoyances, causing the almost constant interruption of classes, was the coming and going of the "three months scholars," (so-called,) who vibrated between the factory and the school-house, if attending school long enough to answer the demands of law. This unfortunate class numbered probably not less than one hundred. And as it was impossible for any of them to keep up with their classes, they naturally lost heart and interest, and often became a drag on the teacher and the school.

MIDDLETOWN.—(City District,) Dr. G. W. Burke, Clerk of Board of Education.

The Kind of Teachers Needed.—The continued progress of society in the knowledge and application of the arts and sciences, and in those enjoyments which naturally accompany this knowledge, requires that close attention should be given to our schools and all the causes which affect their interests, that the branches of instruction, and the manner in which they are taught, may keep pace with other improvements. It is not every new book that is offered, nor every new and rapid method of teaching, that is to be accepted; but after all, it must be conceded that the style of teaching and the text-books that gave satisfaction fifty years ago, will not do for these times. It is a fact that the teachers who, without study or mental effort, depend upon a past experience for success,

and are content year after year to go through the same routine until its performance becomes spiritless, must stand aside and give place to those who, with earnest aspirations and constant efforts for self-improvement, keep up with the times, and by their fresh and varied stores of knowledge, create activity and emulation in the minds of their pupils. The cultivation of the teacher in all those graces of manner which are as much a part of a complete education as a knowledge of the branches enumerated in the statutes, is one of the most important demands of the age, and should command the highest compensation. The formation of character, both mental and moral, depends more upon the example and manner of the teacher than is generally imagined. The pupil naturally looks to her for guidance, and is apt to imitate those peculiarities which are most strongly marked, and which by daily association become indelibly stamped on the character. A slovenly or an extravagant style of dress, a drawling or otherwise faulty enunciation, a listless and indifferent manner, or a hasty and unsteady temper, all have their influence on the susceptible minds of her pupils, who are too young to guard against these errors, and too inexperienced to foresee the inevitable results on their own character.

The handling of these delicate organizations should not be entrusted to any who are morally unfitted for the grave and far-reaching responsibilities of a teacher in our primary schools; and whenever it is found by careful inspection that such a position is not worthily filled, it becomes the immediate duty of the guardians of our public schools to make a change, without regard to personal favor. It is time to set up a higher standard of fitness for these important trusts, to look more to moral than to physical force for the proper government of our schools, and to give greater encouragement to those teachers, who, by their quiet, self-reliant and uniform manner, keep their pupils in a similiar state of good order, than to those, who by noisy denunciation, and frequent threats of severe penalties, labor much harder but with less success toward attaining the same object.

The teacher who has learned to be polite to the most boorish pupil, to be kind and generous when it would be easier to be selfish and avaricious, to take the part of the poor and helpless when in the right, at the risk of her popularity with a more favored class, will be likely to win the respect and love of her pupils to such a degree that the school will rather seem to govern itself, than to be governed. Such a teacher will also study the mental wants of her pupils, so that it will become more of a question *how* to teach than *what* to teach, and her endeavor will be to shape the lives of those entrusted to her care, rather than suffer them to be shaped out of the evil influences around them.

Of the teachers now employed, eight have taught in the district for at least three years, eight others were employed during some portion of the past year, and the remaining six have just entered on their new engagement, having been selected after a competition examination, mostly in writing.

Course of Study and Graduation.—In the year 1865 the Board of Education appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Sawyer, the Principal, for the purpose of arranging a regular course of study in our schools. The plan thus proposed was adopted by the Board, and extended over a period of twelve years, beginning with the entrance of the pupil to the primary, and progressing with easy gradations for each term, until a preparation for college, for teaching school, or for entering upon the duties of active business life, should be secured. Although the importance of this plan was apparent at the time of its adoption, each succeeding year has given additional proofs of its value; and in the exercises of the graduating class for the past two years, and the great interest of our citizens as manifested by their crowded attendance, we have the fullest attestation of the wisdom of the course pursued by the Board, and of the ability and fidelity of the Superintendent in carrying out the plan to these successful results.

On the 3d of July, 1868, the exercises of the graduating class were held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at which time, four, who had completed the course of study before mentioned, received the usual diplomas. Of these, two are now teaching in our Central school, and have given such satisfaction as to merit the promotion they have obtained. Owing to the derangement of school terms incident to the erection of the new building, the class which should have graduated in 1869 was much broken up, and the portion who finally received diplomas presented themselves at the same time with the class of '70, which had also suffered from the same cause, and whose exercises were postponed until the close of the fall term in 1870. This latter class numbered ten, composed of four young gentlemen and six young ladies, who, with three from '69, as before stated, made thirteen who received their diplomas at that time. Of the young gentlemen in these classes, one has entered Cornell, and five the Wesleyan University; and their uniform and successful progress has shown that a thorough preparation for a college course may be obtained in our High School, and that the standard of its scholarship has been much elevated.

At the public exercises of the class of '71, which were held in the hall of the Central school on the evening of the 6th of July, five young ladies and eleven young gentlemen were graduated, and the original essays and orations delivered on that occasion were not only interesting to the large audience there assembled, but also highly creditable to the institution. No one who had the pleasure of being present could fail to be proud of this exhibition of cultivated intellect, or to reflect with satisfaction upon the productiveness of the investment which had erected this beautiful building, and had provided such ample advantages for mental improvement. The impetus thus given to these youthful minds will secure their further advancement and cultivation. Already a number are improving themselves in colleges, or have engaged in the art and practice of teaching.

We have been thus particular in detailing these facts, that our citizens may be able to see comprehensively the decided advance that has been made since this regular course of study was established by the committee; a course which has been faithfully carried out by our able and persevering Principal, to whom this district is largely indebted for the present high character and enviable reputation of our Central school.

The career of liberality in the cause of education on which this district has now fairly entered will hereafter be remembered so contemporaneous with the growth and development of this city in wealth and population. The hesitation of the public to engage in these enterprises has vanished, all temporizing schemes are laid aside; the question has only been "what is necessary," and the vote of our citizens has been given with hardly a dissenting voice. If more land is needed, the Board of Education have only to report the fact, and forthwith authority is given to purchase the requisite quantity; if a building is insufficient or unsafe, the Board are authorized to rebuild on such plan as may be advisable. The confidence thus reposed in the Board is highly gratifying to them, and will by no means diminish their efforts to manage the finances of the district in as economical a manner as they have in the past. The burdens of taxation which are necessarily connected with all these improvements fall so heavily on some who are scarcely able to bear them, that it is well for us to consider our expenditures carefully, and to keep them within the limits of a prudent economy. The comparatively large outlay on the Central school building caused some fear that we were thereby greatly increasing our taxes, and yet, when we look at the rate levied at the annual meeting of the district in September, 1870, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ mills,) we shall find that it does not vary materially from that of former years. Had the district assumed all the responsibilities justly belonging to it for the past ten years, and provided suitable accommodations for all who had a right to them, instead of accepting the use of buildings in which it possessed no ownership, the expenses and consequent taxation would have been much greater. It is therefore the more just and proper that we should now recognize and discharge these obligations; and a sense of our duty, as well as an honest pride in its performance, should lead every citizen to rejoice in the present prospect of soon affording ample accommodations to a portion of the district whose interests in the past have been so much neglected.

It can be safely asserted that the condition and prospects of the City School District are better than ever before, that the success of our system is well assured, and that our schools are advancing in usefulness and popularity. If the ratio of attendance could by any means be improved, a still greater progress would be made, and a greater return be obtained for money expended.

It has often been asserted, and truly, that with our resources we can and ought to make our schools so good that private enterprises in education must necessarily fail, and that all who have

children of suitable age will prefer to send them to the public schools, not only because they are free, but chiefly on account of their great superiority. The small number now attending private schools in this place shows progress in this direction; but we must do still more before the verdict of the people will be unanimous in favor of our schools. In the past we have not employed a sufficient number of teachers; their time and energies have been taxed too severely, and have been divided among too great a number of pupils; and in our present arrangement this evil is still manifest.

Our efforts seem to have been directed to crowding into a room the largest number that the teacher could possibly manage, and to quote the experiences of the past as authority for the justice and expediency of this course; but the fact is beginning to be recognized that this is an illiberal and ungenerous way of treating the mental nature of our children, and that in many instances a dislike to school, an early escape from its unwelcome precincts, and a dwarfed, imperfect education, are among the results of our efforts at economy.

Better increase the number of teachers and the amount of their salaries, better diminish the number of pupils under each, so that all may receive a larger share of time and attention, better improve our libraries, apparatus, school-buildings and all their surroundings, that the associations connected with study and improvement may not be of a painful, disagreeable character, that not only the spring time of our children may thus be made more joyous, but their mature lives be rendered all the happier by the pleasant reflections connected with the memories of their school-days. This is the wisest economy for the present as well as for the future.

Rev. C. H. Fay, Acting Visitor.

The greatest obstacles in the path of our educational movement are *tardiness* and *irregularity of attendance* on the part of our children. The number of cases of tardiness, in all our schools during the year, was 7301. This would give as the average tardiness of each pupil, 7·7.

Irregularity of attendance impairs the efficiency and lowers the character of a school. The loss suffered from this cause is not confined to the stragglers, but is shared by the whole school in which their names are registered. It is with a school as with an army on the march; the best time is made by the army when each soldier is ready to move at the word of command, and when each marches in his place, side by side with his companions until the "halt" is given. We should certainly expect more rapid advancement from such an army than from one whose rank and file were made up, in part, of men who were often absent from "roll call," and who might be found one hour soldiers in the ranks, and the next loitering stragglers. Their passing from one character to another,—from the ranks to the rear, and from the rear to the rank,—while the files were moving, would seriously impede the march. A school's advancement is in like manner hindered by tardy and

irregular pupils. Time is lost to the prompt and regular by interruptions caused by the late appearance of the tardy, and by halts made necessary to bring up the irregular. From this point of view the evil assumes a serious aspect; and it demands the attention of all who are anxious to have their children enjoy the greatest advantages a school can offer. May we not look for the adoption of measures, approved both by parents and teachers, which will greatly increase the per cent. of attendance during the coming year? The School Visitor is pleased to know that the evils both of tardiness and irregular attendance are now occupying the attention of the Board of Education, and that plans are under consideration designed to diminish their magnitude. It is believed that well-directed, persistent efforts will remove these evils. It will be necessary, however, to enlist in the cause the pride, or *esprit du corps*, of the scholars themselves. Let a public sentiment opposed to these evils be created among them, and what we deplore would at once begin to abate. Last spring it was my good fortune to visit a school in De Witt, Iowa, graded like the Central in this city, in one room of which not a single tardy mark was made during an entire term. The whole school maintained an unusually high reputation for promptness and regularity of attendance, and this success was largely secured by the exertions of the scholars themselves, under the impulsion of a just pride in their school. The fidelity and zeal of the most faithful stimulated the flagging energies of the careless and indolent, and brought them to their own standard of promptness and regularity. What has been done at the west may be done at the east.

H. E. Sawyer, Superintendent.

How shall the evil of irregularity in attendance be diminished?
 —*Teachers* can do something to lessen it. They should make the school a pleasant place, so that scholars will come to it not with loathing but with alacrity, confidently expecting to meet a cheerful welcome from one who both is and appears to be warmly interested for their welfare; who will stimulate and gratify the love of learning, and be quick to recognize all right endeavor and to give it due credit, even if it be not entirely successful. They should frequently and in various ways teach the importance of punctuality, illustrating the benefits resulting from it and the evils arising from the neglect of it, and encouraging their pupils to emulate each other and the scholars in other rooms and in other cities in securing good attendance. They should also satisfy themselves by inquiry, by written communication or by personal visits, as to the necessity and reason for *every instance* of absence or tardiness.

Scholars can do a great deal to improve the attendance. Only let them determine never to be late or absent except for sickness or some equally good reason, and the evil of which we complain would cease to exist. But the responsibility does not rest entirely with teachers and scholars.

Parents have something to do with it, and I am compelled to believe that they are chargeable with a very large part of the waste and loss resulting from absence and tardiness. In very many cases it is known that scholars are permitted to be absent or late or to "get dismissed" for the most trivial of reasons. To do an errand which a little forethought or patience would in most instances provide for without breaking in upon the time of school, to visit, or ride, or entertain company, to watch a circus procession or a game of ball, and to do a hundred other things, some more and some less important, scholars are allowed to stay away from school, or to be late, and thus to interrupt the school, hinder their classes, and run the risk of failure in the examinations for promotion. At the close of the year the names of all the scholars who shall not be absent or late will be reported, also the per cent. of attendance and the number of half days of perfect attendance of each room during the year. Perhaps if some reward were offered to the room which should show the best attendance, it would stimulate to increased effort and vigilance. The rule in regard to suspension for absences, which has fallen into disuse because it was almost impossible to enforce it, should be revised and made practicable, and then rigidly applied.

Truancy.—Should not steps be taken for the enforcement of the statute against truancy? The support of schools at the public expense is justified on the plea of public utility and safety. Ignorance is dangerous in a free state. Hence government taxes the property of all to provide means for the education of all. Shall those who most need the restraining and molding influences of education, and who without those influences are most likely to become paupers or criminals, be permitted to neglect the offered facilities, and so thwart the prudent and benevolent aims of society? The members of the Board of Education, by their persistent and well-directed efforts, have already done much to improve educational facilities in the city. It cannot be doubted that they would confer an additional benefit on the community by adopting wise and efficient measures for the prevention of truancy and vagrancy.

Visiting Schools.—I have been surprised to learn that doubts exist in the minds of some of our own citizens, whether visits to the schools were desired, or even permitted. It should not be forgotten that the schools are not private institutions or establishments, on whose doors those in charge may if they choose write "No admittance." The schools belong to the public, and people have a right to visit them, to see them not merely on examination and exhibition days, but in the routine of ordinary work. And teachers are glad to see in their school rooms the parents of their pupils. Frequent visits tend to encourage and stimulate both teachers and pupils. By such visits misunderstandings are prevented or removed, teachers become better acquainted with the characters of scholars, and parents learn more of the limitations, difficulties, and annoyances belonging to the teacher's work. Thus

the mighty forces of home and school influence and training are more likely to co-operate and harmonize, instead of, as unfortunately is sometimes the case, counteracting each other. Not merely members of the Board of Education, who sustain official relations to the schools, nor parents who have children in them, but all who are interested in education or its institutions, are invited to visit any of the schools at any time, and to inform themselves by personal observation of their condition and wants, of the studies pursued in them, and of their methods of instruction and discipline.

MORRIS.—S. M. Ensign, Acting Visitor.

The Free School Law works finely. The general sentiment is that the money raised for educational purposes should be amply sufficient to support a school for at least 30 weeks. Last year, [1870,] the town appropriation was \$1,277, a sum slightly larger than the cost of 30 weeks school; but some districts practiced an economy of which the town was not proud. This year, [1871,] the appropriation was \$1,475, without a dissenting vote. The rate of this tax is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar.

The number of scholars registered the past year has been greater than the entire number enumerated—the result of the Free School Law.

We are a part of the State of Connecticut, and we may well feel proud of the position she occupies, and of her reputation abroad. Her schools are her glory, and are looked up to by every sister State, and every civilized country in the world. While the State is thus moving on, and its history being written, let this town be one of the first in sustaining her educational interests, and thus secure to herself a wide and beneficent influence in the future.

NEW BRITAIN.—J. N. Bartlett, Acting Visitor.

We have completed a noble School Building,—our “Burritt School,”—paid for it, and the tax, though severe at payment, is, like other taxes of the past, forgotten; while we are just beginning to enjoy the fruits. This building was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, in the early part of January. The words of our distinguished citizen, whose name is graven in stone upon the archway at the entrance, which he spoke in replying to the christening, will long be remembered as most felicitous and encouraging.

But the work of improvement did not stop with completing the Burritt School. We have just renewed the rooms of our High School, and supplied them with excellent furniture, making them quite attractive. We have renewed and transformed the rooms occupied by our Grammar School, so as to make them light, cheerful, and more easily ventilated. These rooms are also furnished with new and excellent furniture. This much needed work of improvement would probably have extended to the Primary rooms of the Normal building had time allowed.

The opening of the Burritt School was deemed a fit occasion for inaugurating a new state of things relating to the condition of the out-buildings of our school yards. The effort has resulted in complete success at the Burritt School, and in a marked improvement at other schools. There is, however, in some of the schools of the town, great need of more careful attention to these things. Parents who regard the moral welfare of their children will not thrust them upon the filth and obscenity that shame school yards. The task of keeping these always in perfect order is no trifling one; but we would invite those teachers who feel that it cannot be accomplished, to visit the yards of the Burritt School, and learn that *it can be done by female teachers.*

Early in the summer of the past year, an earnest desire was expressed by the Germans residing in District No. 1, that the public schools should furnish to the children of German families elementary instruction in the *German language*. The request came before our Board of School Visitors in the form of a petition signed by very many of our prominent citizens. The Board considered the petition carefully, and recommended that the district provide for elementary instruction in German. The district, at its annual meeting recently held, voted the necessary appropriation, and instructed its committee to make the necessary provision, in accordance with plans and details to be approved by the Board. It has been thought best that the existing scheme of studies and order of exercises should be disturbed as little as possible. We have therefore, for the present, made arrangements for a class at the Rockwell School in the forenoon, and for a similar class at the Burritt School in the afternoon. The teacher, a gentleman of education and culture, with experience in teaching, has commenced his labors with commendable enthusiasm.

Since completing the Burritt School building, we can boast of ample accommodations for all our schools. In saying this, we do not assert that every family in town is perfectly accommodated. It would be very desirable if all our Grammar school classes could meet in one building, but under existing circumstances this cannot be. It is, in the nature of things, impossible to have all the grades of school in every part of the town.

The labors of teachers in the Intermediate and Primary schools are, we fear, not fully appreciated. Many of these teachers have labored with untiring zeal and with marked success. There is no work done in our schools of greater importance, or requiring superior skill and ability, than the work of the Primary school. To receive in trust little children, from homes where parental love trembles with anxiety at the parting, or from homes where neglect or abuse has left its impression, and so to train them all as to give, not only knowledge and culture, but a thirst for knowledge, and a love for virtue, requires the ablest powers and the truest wisdom.

No cause lies nearer to the public weal than this of our public schools. We cannot prosper permanently if these are neglected

We should not rest satisfied until they are "good enough for the richest, and cheap enough for the poorest citizen." The primary object of our common schools is to give a thorough English education to every child; and though we prize a knowledge of the higher branches and of the classics ever so highly, it will be too dearly bought if purchased at the sacrifice of the former.

We earnestly wish the advantages of *Evening Schools* could be offered to a large class of young men, whose circumstances in childhood did not allow them the advantages of our day schools.* Perhaps it lies entirely beyond the scope of the Public School authorities to make provision for this class; but the heart of the philanthropist grieves as he meets the often expressed desire of young men to gain useful and much needed knowledge, from Evening School, with the chilling reply, that nothing can be done, and remembers that the welcome of the saloon will be accepted as the alternative, and that soon the desire for improvement will be consumed in the fires of intemperance.

NEW FAIRFIELD.—H. H. Wildman, Acting Visitor.

The property owners who have no children often out-number and out-vote, in town meetings, those who have children and are interested in the schools. The same is true in most district meetings. Consequently, we get appropriations for not much longer time than the law requires. The districts will not vote to tax themselves, and often when the time that the schools are free has passed, and the additional expense must be paid in proportion to attendance, the parents refuse to send their children, the schools have to stop, and stingy ignorance is dominant. Our schools ought to be in session 40 weeks every year. Where there are but few children in a district, they need educating as well as those of villages and cities. It would be well if there were some provision in the law, giving School Visitors the power to direct what school children shall attend, so that one school shall not have too large and an adjoining one too small an attendance; due consideration being paid to the *distances* to be traveled by the pupils.

NEW HAVEN, (City District,) Horace Day, Secretary of Board of Education.

Report of Truancy.—The duties of a Board of Education are obviously not limited to those who are actually pupils in our public schools. These may be well taught, and on the best system, but if there is any considerable number in the community, of school age, who are habitually or occasionally truants, or who are excluded from the schools for misconduct, or who are, or who think they are, obliged by their necessities to be more irregular than our school rules allow, it becomes the duty of the Board, not only to make special provision for the proper instruction of these delin-

* See accounts of evening schools in several of the recent State Reports.

quents, but also to make such representations as may be necessary to those in whom the legal authority is vested to do whatever else ought to be done, but which the Board of Education cannot legally do. Thus the Board of Education, strictly speaking, has, by statute, no punitive authority whatever beyond expulsion for the current session. So careful has been the entire legislation of the State not to confound the obligations of the Board of Education with the obligations of the magistrate and the policeman, that the recent legislation respecting truants and truancy confides the enforcement of the law to the police and the regular courts exclusively. The responsibility of the Board is discharged whenever adequate provision is made for the instruction of all, whether their attendance is voluntary or compulsory. The responsibility of the civil authority is only discharged when every provision is made that is necessary to enforce this instruction upon those who, without the law's interference, would neglect to profit by it.

Thus the Board may regard a home for vagrants as indispensable to their proper instruction. But the Board cannot vote a dollar to provide such a home, nor the value of a loaf of bread or a pound of meat to feed its inmates. The Board has no legal authority to establish a place even of temporary restraint for boys who have entered upon the road to ruin, though such restraint may be their only salvation. The Board may represent, it may suggest, it may advise, it may urge, but it cannot legally enforce. Yet the leading responsibility to see that whatever is necessary to prevent any and all classes of children from growing up in ignorance and vice rests upon the Board, for the Board can alone know in detail what stands in the way of the work they are specially appointed to do. The City, the Town, the Courts, must also do what the law of the State imposes upon each, but does not entrust to the Board of Education. In this state of things the Board can and should state distinctly and definitely to the town and city authorities what coöperation on their part is necessary to enable the schools to do what is expected of them, but which they can not do without such coöperation.

What, then, is necessary to make our schools what they should be, so far as neglected and vicious children are concerned? It will help us to answer this question intelligently, if we classify the children to whom we now have reference. But before doing so, it seems proper to call attention to a practical difficulty that is certain to present itself whenever the general discipline of our schools is under consideration. And this difficulty lies just here, and though abstract in form, and apparently remote in application, yet it is the occasion of much trouble and sometimes of intentional misrepresentation.

One theory, then, of our Public Schools is, that they are specially and emphatically designed for the benefit of those who would otherwise grow up ignorant and vicious. This theory, practically acted upon, makes the teacher earnest in his endeavors to benefit the neglected and reclaim the wayward. He feels that in so doing

he is discharging one of the highest functions of the teacher, and rendering one of the most useful services to society. The other theory is, that the good of the great body of children is chiefly to be consulted, and that everything that detracts from the general good repute and respectability of the school should be removed, so that even fastidious parents may find nothing of which to complain. Both theories are advocated, and often unconsciously, by the same parties when they have different objects in view. Without going into details respecting the practical conflict between these two theories, the Superintendent and Secretary are cordially agreed in expressing their conviction, that any plan which tends to beget an impression that the opening of a special school for the neglected and the unruly is designed in any measure to make our teachers less forbearing and considerate to the more unfortunate classes of the community, will prove disastrous to our schools, and fatal to the confidence now reposed in their management by the rich and the poor alike.

The children, then, to whom these enquiries are limited, may be classified as follows:

1. Neglected children who are not vicious. They go to school occasionally and stay away occasionally. They have every variety of excuse to offer for their multitudinous absences; they get little good, and annoy their teachers by lowering the standard of attendance and by delaying the progress of instruction. The particular school would doubtless be better if such children were cut off for their irregularity. But how would it be for the children when they become grown men and women, and how would it be for the community to have all such children dismissed from the public schools? Would it be any better to transfer all this class of children, amounting in the aggregate to a large number, to special schools? How long before our schools would become odious to a large portion of the community as being class schools? It is here that many of our best teachers render great, but often unappreciated and always unrequited service to the district by their conscientious exertions, through interviews with parents, by frequent visits to the homes of the children, and by cultivating the personal affection and good will of their pupils, to reduce the evil of irregular attendance to a minimum. We must go very low down in human degradation before we find parents who do not appreciate and feel very grateful for such considerate kindness, or who refuse to coöperate with such teachers. There is no axiom applicable to school problems more worthy to be acted upon than the axiom that to secure parental coöperation whenever it is possible is the first duty of all who are entrusted with authority in our public schools.

But there is a class of vicious or extremely destitute parents from whom little coöperation can be expected. What shall be done with their children? They go to the regular schools only to be turned out. It is the parents who are chiefly in fault, but the Board is not a court to punish negligent parents. The police can

arrest and punish both parents and children if they contravene the law. But the Board can only make special schools for these special cases. We are not without experience of schools of this kind. The school now in Whiting street was formerly a school exclusively of this character. The efficient cöoperation of many benevolent ladies in the way of daily instruction in sewing, in visiting the children in their homes, in providing them with clothing, etc., has so modified the character of the children around the head of the wharf that a large majority of those now in the school are as unexceptionable in their attendance and conduct as children elsewhere. Yet without the efficient, hard working coöperation of these ladies for many years, these children would have grown up in idleness, ignorance and vice. We are not now prepared to say how considerable provision should be made for this class of children. The minimum, obviously, and not the maximum, should be the rule; and every encouragement and inducement should in addition be held out to the negligent or faulty child so to behave as speedily to be promoted or restored to our regular schools.

2. In addition to children of this description, we have another and more dangerous class with whom to deal, and a class for which the Board now make no special provision—the class of vagrant and truant children. The rules of the Board provide that any pupil guilty of certain offences may be suspended, and the incorrigible be expelled. But when they are suspended or expelled, no provision is made for their reformation, because the Board has no authority to expend a dollar of the public money in making such provision. The truant act of 1869 implies the existence of some place of constraint in cities for the reception of truant and idle children, by providing for their commitment to some institution of correction or house of reformation. But we have no institution of this kind in New Haven, greatly as it is needed. It is the reform school at Meriden, or it is nothing. Most cities of the population of New Haven possess reformatory institutions, and those who are most familiar with the condition of our neglected juvenile population know how great is our need of a House of Correction. If instead of suspending a boy for repeated truancy, or gross misconduct, he could be arrested and temporarily confined in some well managed institution provided for boys who are in great danger of being ruined, or whose criminal offences are of a less aggravated character, we should have an institution that would exactly meet our necessities. We suffer for want of an appropriate place to which to send bad boys who are not bad enough at present to be sent to Meriden. The officers of the law would probably be very reluctant to send to the Reform School a boy whose offences were the use of profane or indecent language, occasional truancy, or who resisted his teacher when being punished, or who cut his desk or marked the school fence, or wrote indecent words on the walls of the school-house; yet for these offences he is liable to suspension, and when suspended, only makes an addition to the gang of roving, idle, mischievous boys

out of whom in time come the chief recruits to the criminal classes of society. The idea of depriving a boy of the opportunity for instruction because his behavior is bad, is not unlike shutting a man out of a house of religious worship because he is a liar, or dishonest, or profane. To turn a boy out of school for being bad, and then punish him for being out, hardly seems to be even-handed justice. To transfer a boy as a punishment from a regular to a special school till he can do better, encouraging him with the hope of prompt restoration if he deserves it, and threatening him with the disgrace and restraint of a school where attendance is compulsory if he does not reform, to be followed up by sending him to the Reform School when everything else has failed, involves no departure from a principle, but on the contrary is the only arrangement that fully carries out the principle that in a free State no child, whatever his conduct or his character, has the right to grow up in ignorance; that the school is a necessity both for him and for society, and that his conduct voluntarily or by constraint must be such that he profit by it. Practically, the chief benefit of such an institution would be found in deterring from the commission of serious school offences rather than in punishing them. The great majority of school offenders would be restrained by the knowledge that the truant, the vagrant, the incorrigible, would be sure to go there.

We need, then, in accordance with these views—

1st. A school to which scholars exceptionable in their conduct or attendance can be sent and qualified as speedily as possible to return to the regular schools.

2d. The efficient coöperation of trustworthy police officers, under direction of the Police Commissioners, to whom the names of children guilty of misdemeanors of which the law takes cognizance can be sent.

3d. A place for the detention of ungovernable boys, habitual truants, and confirmed vagrants, to be provided by the town.

The following report from a special committee gives the outlines of the plan which has been unanimously adopted by the Board.

“TRUANCY AND VAGRANCY IN NEW HAVEN.”

“The Committee on Truancy and Vagrancy present the following statement and accompanying resolutions as embodying the result of their inquiries:

They find the chief obstacle to an efficient enforcement of the laws against school truancy and vagrancy to lie in the peculiar character of our school system. Connecticut is the only State in the Union in which the School District is a body corporate. In other States the management of the schools is regarded as one branch of the general municipal government of the town or city, where the same authority that builds the school-houses and pays the teachers, also provides the House of Correction and directs the police. But in Connecticut the authority of the town, the city,

and the district, in respect to children, is a definite, limited authority given to each by law. Beyond this authority, neither town, city, nor district can go without going illegally. If the legislation of the State is defective or contradictory, or even implies a responsibility where no commensurate authority is given, the remedy lies in seeking a more harmonious legislation, rather than in assuming powers the exercise of which is manifestly illegal.

The uniform policy of the State from its first foundation has been to protect every child in his right to at least a decent education, and also to protect itself against the evils that would result to a people any considerable portion of whom were wholly uneducated. To secure these ends, different statute obligations have been imposed; 1st, upon parents and employers; 2d, upon Boards of Education; 3d, upon towns and town officers; and 4th, upon the officers of cities.

(1.) *Legal Duties of Parents and Employers.*—The rights of children and of the State are alike protected:

1st. By a law which makes it the duty of parents and those who have the care of children to instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, English grammar, geography and the elements of arithmetic.

2d. By a law which makes it the duty of all proprietors of manufacturing establishments to see that all persons in their employment, under 21 years of age, are instructed at least in reading, writing and the elements of arithmetic.

3d. By a law which prohibits the employment of any children under fourteen years of age, in any kind of business whatever, who has not attended for at least three months in each year some public or private day school in which instruction is given in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic.

(2.) *Duties of Board of Education.*—The legal duties of Boards of Education are:

1st. The exercise of general advisory powers as to the interests of public schools education.

2d. The entire discipline and management of the public schools.

3d. Suspension during pleasure, or expulsion from school during the current session, of children that are incorrigible.

4th. Personally, or by a committee, to examine annually or oftener into the situation of children employed in manufacturing establishments, and report all violations of the law to some informing officer.

(3.) *Duties of Towns and their Officers.*—It is made by statute the duty of the town:

1st. To make provision concerning habitual truants and vagrants between the ages of seven and sixteen.

2d. To make by-laws respecting such truants and vagrants, which by-laws must first be approved by the Superior Court. The penalty for breach of these by-laws being either a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or committal to a House of Reformation for a

period not exceeding two years. The town or city, at their annual meetings, or the mayor and aldermen, are required by law to appoint three or more persons, who are alone authorized to prosecute for violation of these by-laws.

3d. It is the duty of the selectmen, if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, to admonish them, and if they continue to be negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn and unruly, then, with the advice of a justice of the peace, to take them from their parents and bind them out to some proper person, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated for this purpose in this State,—boys till they are twenty-one and girls till they are eighteen.

4th. Children who resist the authority of their parents or guardians may be sent by any two justices, or by the police magistrate, to the house of correction or the county jail, to be kept at hard work for a period not exceeding thirty days.

5th. The civil authority and selectmen, or a committee appointed by them, constitute a Board of Visitors whose duty it is carefully to examine and report to the Superior Court any neglect of proprietors of manufacturing establishments to see that all minors in their employ know how to read and write and understand the elements of arithmetic: the penalty for such neglect being not to exceed the sum of \$100.

(4.) *Duties of Officers of Cities.*—1st. The police are authorized to stop any boy under seventeen years of age during school hours, and ascertain if he is a truant or is engaged in any proper business, and if a truant, to return him to his school.

2d. The police are empowered to arrest any boy loitering about during school hours and beyond the proper control of parents or guardians.

3d. The police judge has authority to admonish the truant or vagrant for the first offence.

4th. He may for a repeated offence fine him, not to exceed thirty dollars, to be worked out in all cases if not paid; or

5th. He may send him, for having no lawful occupation, or for not going to school, or because he is growing up in idleness, vice or immorality, or because he is a truant, either to any institution of correction or House of Reformation in the town, or to the State Reform school, for a period not exceeding three years.

These provisions exhaust the entire legislation of the State on the subject under enquiry, and they are perfectly adequate to meet, so far as law can meet them, every difficulty with which we are called to contend. These evils in their full magnitude may be classified as follows:

1st. Irregular attendance, arising either from necessity or carelessness.

2d. Truancy, whether proceeding from the negligence and indifference of parents, or entirely the pupil's fault.

3d. Vagrancy, either with or without the connivance of the parent.

4th. The employment of children under fourteen years of age who have not been at a regular day school for three months in each year.

5th. The neglect of proprietors of manufacturing establishments to see that all persons in their employment under 21 years of age have received at least an elementary education.

Mere irregularity of attendance can be provided for under the legal authority already possessed by the Board. They can, as they have done in past years, establish under special regulations ungraded schools, to which pupils irregular in their attendance can be sent.

To meet the evils of truancy and vagrancy, the Board can also establish a truant school, with such rules, dictated by a desire to reform the habits of truants, and administered with such practical good sense, that the Board, while avoiding the odium of usurping police authority, will be regarded by the community as doing all that they legally can do for the prevention of crime.

For offences that lie beyond the authority of the Board, the Police Commissioners may, as they have already indicated their willingness to do, appoint two judicious police officers, whose duty it shall be to see that the law is enforced upon habitual and incorrigible vagrants, truants, and other offenders.

The committee believe that the town authorities are prepared to coöperate with the district and the city by making at once temporary provision for truants and vagrants until it is ascertained what and how extensive permanent provision is necessary to carry out the ancient and uniform policy of Connecticut that no child within its jurisdiction shall be permitted to grow up in ignorance.

In accordance with these views, the committee present the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board :

Resolved, That the committee appointed to confer with the town authorities be requested to call the attention of the Police Commissioners and the Police Magistrate to the necessity of an immediate enforcement of the truant laws.

Resolved, That the Committee on Schools be directed to establish one or more ungraded schools.

Resolved, That the children who cannot be well instructed in the graded schools in consequence of irregular attendance, whether resulting from necessity or otherwise, may be sent to such ungraded school or schools.

Resolved, That children whose conduct is habitually subversive of good order may, after proper admonition, be sent to such school.

Resolved, That in cases of truancy, vagrancy, and other offences, which by law are misdemeanors, the offender shall be placed on the following course of discipline, subject to such modification as the Committee on Schools may from time to time direct, viz: For the first offence, in addition to the ordinary school discipline, the name of the offender shall be given to such officer of the Board as may be appointed for the purpose, whose duty it shall be to see

the parents or guardians of the offender, make himself acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and notify them of the consequences of such conduct if persisted in.

For a repeated offence, the name of the truant shall be given to the police officers who may be appointed by the Police Commissioners to enforce the law provided for such cases.

Whenever a pupil shall prove to be incorrigible under the ordinary discipline of the schools, the police magistrate shall be notified of the same."

While all parties are agreed in the general principle that every child is entitled to a fair elementary education, there are intrinsic difficulties attending any theory of compulsory instruction, and a corresponding embarrassment connected with the attempt to enforce it. The relation which the authority of the State in a free government bears to the authority of the parent is far from being settled, yet this question perpetually obtrudes itself whenever the effort is made to unite compulsory instruction with the preservation of those personal and parental rights which lie at the foundation of a free government. The short and easy argument which disposes of all difficulties by saying that education is necessary to the life of a free State, and therefore the authority of the State may and must supercede the authority of the parents, is as superficial as it is short. Religion, morals, health and domestic economy are in an important sense essential to the welfare of the State: but it does not necessarily follow that the State is a competent or even a tolerable teacher of religion, or of the best system of morals, or the best methods of medical treatment, or the wisest arrangements of domestic life. Centuries of bitter experience have been needed to bring modern society to the conviction that the highest civilization is incompatible with unlimited authority in the State. While it is true that a wise and philanthropic despotism can act, and sometimes has acted, with singular vigor and success in compelling religious observances, in unrooting immoralities, in enforcing sanitary laws, and in controlling social life, it is not to be forgotten that the absolute authority which enables a wise despotism to accomplish great immediate good, is the same authority which makes it easy for a profligate and corrupt one to bring widespread ruin upon society.

Older than any State, and having an authority more sacred than human law can give, is the relation and authority of the parent, and no wise legislation in a free State will seek to weaken that authority, except as it is manifestly and grossly abused. That it is often so abused, especially in cities with a large floating population, is painfully evident. Every year it has become more apparent, not only that the number of habitual truants and juvenile vagrants is rapidly increasing among us, but that parents to a considerable extent are insensible to the wrong they are permitting to be inflicted upon their offspring. The plan upon which the

Board has proceeded in its efforts to diminish the evil has been to secure, wherever it is practicable, the cordial coöperation of the parent in the attempt to save the offender to his parents, to himself, and to society.

In the absence of other accommodations for the purpose, a room in the upper story of the Fair Street School was prepared temporarily for boys specially needing the discipline of a truant school, and placed under the charge of a competent teacher, while the general enforcement of the rules was entrusted to the Secretary of the Board. The immediate effect of the new regulations was seen in a rapid diminution in the number of truants reported from the several schools, and in clearing the streets of young vagrants. Boys who had grown skilled in the short method of avoiding the irksomeness of school by playing truant and being immediately suspended, found that this satisfactory arrangement had come to an end. The less they were inclined to go to school the more urgent everyone seemed to have become that they should go. The army of boys who found a pleasant excitement during school hours in watching the arrival and departure of the trains, or fishing from the wharves and docks, or playing ball in the outskirts of the city, or hanging around stables, or perching upon fences near the school-houses, found their liberty seriously abridged by inquisitive policemen, who put unpleasant questions about their absence from school, and insisted upon taking them to their homes or to the schools to which they belonged, or to the station house.

The humane intention of the Board to give every truant a fair chance to abandon his habit without going to the truant school has been cordially seconded by the principals of the several schools, in their persistent endeavors to reform truants before reporting them as incorrigible. Even when transferred to the truant school, they have been assured of a speedy restoration to the regular schools, whenever their attendance and conduct shall deserve it.

The ages of the seventy-five boys who have been sent during the year to the truant school varied from ten to sixteen years. With few exceptions, they were grossly ignorant of what boys at their age ought to know. Some of them did not know their letters, most of them could read very imperfectly, and not more than two or three knew the multiplication table. The greater part of them were found to be neglected and mischievous, rather than depraved and vicious boys. It is quite within bounds to say that more than one-half of them already give fair promise of reforming and of becoming reputable members of society. Even in those few cases where the Police Court has been obliged to take cognizance of persistent truancy and vagrancy, the complaints, with a single exception, have been made by parents. The school authorities have steadily endeavored to act in coöperation with parents, and maintain rather than weaken parental authority.

But the great problem, after all, in a community like ours, is not to much how to punish truants and vagrants as it is how to prevent constant recruits to the ranks of truants and vagrants from

growing up. The chief lesson taught by the experience of the year has been that, in addition to a strict enforcement of the law against truancy and vagrancy, any plan which will certainly secure the education of all, must begin its work at a much earlier age than that at which children are fit subjects for the application of a rigid truant law. It has been gratifying to the Board in this connection to observe the indirect influence of the law in securing the more regular presence of a class of children, who, though not properly truants, were anything but unexceptionable in their attendance. The mere apprehension of being transferred to one of the ungraded schools, not as a punishment, but because frequent absence makes it impossible for them to keep up in their studies with the rest of the class, has acted as an incentive to a better attendance. So considerable has this indirect influence been, that up to the very closing day of the school year, few unoccupied seats were to be found in most of the rooms, while the demand for seats for very young children was much beyond the ability of the Board to supply.

Previous to the year 1868 no age was fixed by law in Connecticut at which children were entitled to seats in the public schools. In that year the school age was made by statute to extend from four to sixteen. In Massachusetts, and in several other States of the Union, no child under five can claim a seat. Our own local usage, growing chiefly out of our inadequate supply of seatings, has been, not to receive pupils under five, to the exclusion of those older. While the age of five, or even six, may be sufficiently early for children who can be properly cared for at home, or whose education will be continued to adult years, it is a question whether considerable numbers would not be benefitted by going to school at four. There are children who need to be withdrawn as early and as much as possible from evil and corrupting examples at home, and to whom habits of order, attention and cleanliness, if taught at all, must be taught through the discipline of the public schools. Besides this, we have a large number of children among us who will inevitably be withdrawn from school for a good portion of the year at the earliest age they can earn even small wages, and for whose instruction such arrangements should be made as will provide the best education possible at this immature period of life.

It is entirely practicable to teach most children who enter school at four years old, to read easy lessons, to copy on the slate, and to do simple sums in addition and subtraction by the time they are seven. Few children can earn anything before they are eleven; and the four additional years between seven and eleven ought to give the very limited education which is necessary to enable a person to read with readiness, to write legibly, and to keep his own accounts. Up to the period when a child's time has a money value, many motives act upon both child and parent, among the extremely poor, to induce a tolerably regular attendance. It is so convenient for such mothers to get rid of children

for a few hours daily, that very little urgency is commonly needed to induce them to send their offspring to school. If occasional assistance could be rendered to children of poor widows and other necessitous parents by furnishing them with indispensable articles of clothing, the reproach of having grown up boys and girls in New Haven who cannot read would soon cease. In this connection it is proper to say that a number of benevolent ladies have, during the year, supplied neglected children with entire or partial suits of clothing, and that fifty dollars have recently been placed in the hands of the Secretary by a gentleman, for the same purpose in the coming year.

The attendance of young children of this class once secured, both the pride of the parent and the wishes of the child would ordinarily be enlisted on the side of going to school. The parents would have the opportunity of seeing the improvement of their children, while the children themselves would appreciate the marked contrast between the unhappy circumstances of their own homes and the cheerful influences which center around a well ordered school.

While the possibility of what is usually called compulsory education, under free institutions like ours, still remains an open question, the Board indulge the hope that the experience of another year will determine the practicability of uniting a fair education for all, with the recognition of such rights in parents as seem to be essential to the existence of a State really free.

The union of Fair Haven with the City School District by the concurring votes of both districts, originated in a request in May last from the Fair Haven Board for a joint application to the Legislature to authorize the merging of the two districts into one. As they had already become part of the city, they felt that no good reason existed why they should remain separated in their school interests. They needed the benefits of the High School equally with ourselves, and their limited numbers forbade the separate employment of a teacher of music and of drawing, or the exclusive services of a superintendent. After repeated interviews with members of the Fair Haven Board and other gentlemen interested in the matter, it was unanimously voted: "That the Board of Education of the New Haven City School District will favor an application to the Legislature for authority to unite Fair Haven to the City District, provided that the Fair Haven District will make provision for the extinguishment of its debt, and the question be left to the vote of the two districts." The Act of the General Assembly authorizing the union on these terms, and approved in June last, was accepted by both districts in the succeeding month, and Fair Haven commences the new school year as a part of our common school district. In accordance with the usage which has named each of our other grammar school buildings after some individual conspicuous for the services he has rendered to society, the Board have given the name of WOOLSEY SCHOOL to the Fair Haven building, in recognition of the eminent

service rendered to sound learning, Christain morality, and international harmony, by the late President of Yale College.

Ariel Parish, Superintendent of Schools.

ATTENDANCE and INSTRUCTION are the two prime objects of effort by all concerned in securing the successful working of our schools. Without the former, the latter is impossible. With perfect attendance, no competent teacher, with the facilities provided, will fail to accomplish all that is required in the department of instruction. The reason is sufficiently obvious why so much care and labor are needful to secure this the first element of success. Experience teaches that unremitting vigilance, persevering effort, and no small amount of ingenuity, are requisite to withstand the multitude of influences constantly at work which produce irregularity of attendance.

If only the absentees were the losers, the case would be more tolerable. But teachers and punctual pupils are made to suffer from the irregularity. Classes are retarded in their progress. Extra instruction is required of the teacher to carry forward absent pupils with those who have already passed over the studies; and regular pupils are obliged to wait for absentees on lessons they have already learned. The habits of irregular scholars almost invariably become injurious to the school. Pupils inclined to be insubordinate, are less patient of restraint after absence, and find mental application more distasteful. Hence, discipline becomes more difficult, the spirit of the school is depressed, and general loss is inevitable. If "sickness or some equally imperative necessity" required the existing irregularity, comment would be unnecessary. It may be that a larger number of cases of measles and scarlet fever have occurred during the year than usual. But when more than one-third, and in some instances one-half, of the absences are reported as inexcusable, the evidence is clear that duty is neglected by somebody. If teachers were neglectful of duty in encouraging or endeavoring to enforce attendance, we should seek a remedy, first, through a more energetic effort on their part. But with few exceptions, they deserve commendation for the unwearied pains they have taken to prevent the accumulation of absences and tardinesses on their registers. To a large number who have visited the homes of the children, and by friendly intercourse with parents have secured their coöperation, the highest credit is due. Let this work be continued, and much of the prejudice which exists against teachers will be removed; that indifference and neglect which now prevails will be materially diminished.

The number of rooms in which the attendance was perfect one hundred half days or more during the year, has been largely increased. In 1868-69 the number was *eight*; in 1869-70, *twelve*; in 1870-71, *twenty-five*. Good fortune, in exemption from sickness, may be an important element of this success; but it is certain that it was not gained without encouragement

and painstaking on the part of the teacher, and the cordial co-operation and excellent spirit of the pupils. The success in each case is a declaration of a harmonious, sympathetic, kind feeling existing between teachers and pupils. In proof of this, the records show that eight of the twenty-five teachers have not inflicted a corporal punishment during the year; and several others but one or two; and in all of them the amount of punishments has been the *minimum*. But it should not be inferred that a cordial spirit does not prevail in any rooms which are not reported for perfect attendance; for there are many in which the mutual kind feeling existing between teachers and pupils is of the most gratifying character. But sickness or other unavoidable causes have placed the same successful attendance beyond their control.

On the other hand, there are rooms in which either great indifference or want of power and effort of teachers to control irregularity have existed. Rooms in charge of substitutes and inexperienced teachers are most likely to suffer in this respect. Irregular attendance, as well as lack of good discipline, are natural consequences of a change of teachers. Teachers of long experience, too, sometimes lose their ambition, or suffer their minds to become abstracted from the duties of the school, by objects outside of their regular employment. Lack of interest in the teacher, whether in attendance, order or instruction, is quickly revealed through an indifferent, listless spirit manifested by the children. "AS IS THE TEACHER, SO IS THE SCHOOL."

Punctuality of the *teacher* as well as of the pupil is essential to success. Example is better than precept. There were forty rooms in which the teachers were not tardy at all during the year. But in the other eight-five rooms there were six hundred and one cases of tardiness. Seven instances to any one teacher in four hundred sessions, which would be the average number if equally distributed, does not seem to be an exorbitant number. But the question occurs at once, why the great difference between the large number never or seldom tardy and those who are so frequently, as the record shows.

NEW LONDON.—Henry P. Haven, Chairman of Board of Education.

The Town Meeting, in October last, placed \$300 in the hands of the Board to be used in enforcing the Truant Law. The Chairman was authorized to use his discretion in expending the appropriation. He has employed several of the officers of the City and Town on occasional duty in different localities, at an expense of \$41. The balance of the appropriation has not been drawn from the Town Treasury. It will doubtless be sufficient for a judicious enforcement of this law for some time to come. Over one hundred truant and absent children have been visited by the officers, and none can doubt the wisdom of the citizens in authorizing the execution of the law. The Board hope in the future to have it more fully enforced.

The Board have endeavored to discharge the delicate and responsible duty of selecting teachers from the numerous applicants, with due regard to the best interests and prosperity of the schools; and if they have failed in any case to make a judicious selection, it has not been from personal partiality or favoritism, nor from a lack of a sincere desire to furnish good educational privileges for all the children of the town. They also believe that the citizens will very generally agree with them in looking favorably, as a whole, upon the present Union system, compared with the several independent districts as they previously existed. We hope to give the children and youth of New London as good educational facilities as can be found elsewhere; and if in so doing, increased expense is found necessary, we trust that our fellow citizens will cheerfully respond.

Ralph Wheeler, Acting Visitor.

Advantages of the Union System.—The average attainments of the scholars in the schools are very much higher than they were under the district system. Since they were placed under the management of the Board of Education, the lengthening of the school term, the generally judicious selection of teachers, and other more favorable conditions that have existed, have resulted in their decided improvement. There are schools elsewhere, which, by the even more successful pursuit of an enlarged and improved course of study, offer better educational facilities than are at present offered to children of citizens of New London. Such a result has only been reached by the earlier establishment of the Union system, and by thorough supervision, as well as by an expenditure of a much larger sum of money than has, as yet, been placed in our hands. During the year just closed there has been no failure in any of the schools to make a good degree of progress in the studies pursued, and that in many of them the progress has been not merely commendable, but even quite remarkable.

Reading, when cultivated as an art, is capable of affording a high degree of enjoyment; while to read with facility and understanding is a condition of success in other branches of school study, and is of the very greatest importance as a key to the whole world of books, with their treasures of valuable information. Some especial preparation for each exercise by the teacher would be of advantage, even where the teacher had already made a thorough study of the best methods of teaching. Teachers ought to assure themselves that pupils have a definite and correct idea of everything they read, both because it is necessary to enable them to give the correct expression, and because they will otherwise form a habit of reading unintelligently, which will be of serious injury to them in their studies, and will cling to them through life.

Penmanship.—At the beginning of the winter term, a request was made that, at the close of the term, the pupils in the senior departments of three of the schools furnish me with specimens of their penmanship. These specimens were examined, and prizes

awarded to two scholars. A very casual observation would show a considerable difference in the degree of proficiency reached in the different schools, but from the specimens received from one of them, it would seem, somewhat to my surprise, that almost everybody may be taught to write, not merely legibly, but even beautifully.

Geography.—A large amount of time and mental labor is expended in the schools in the study of geography, and without doubt the pupils obtain quite a little store of geographical knowledge; it is, however, found to be too small in consideration of the hard mental effort put forth to obtain it. It is in that study that the evil of word-memorizing is most apparent. The lesson of the day, to the minds of the pupils, consists of a dozen printed lines, and being called upon, they recite the words in order as far as they are able, without forming any idea of the subject to which they relate. This statement in its full breadth could not of course be applied to all the pupils in any school, but yet in the case of many of them a pretty strong tendency in that direction was found to exist at the time of my first visit. This would seem to be not so much the fault of the teachers, as of a course of study which pays too little attention to the natural law of development of the mental faculties. Lessons thus learned cannot long be retained in the memory. An examination of the pupils, when they leave the schools, will prove many of them ignorant of facts contained in lessons that have been learned and recited a dozen times, and which would have been remembered if they had been communicated orally by the teacher. Still, text-books are not to be thrown aside, but teachers must contrive to make the pupils use them to advantage. Some oral instruction must be given preparatory to their use, and the pupils should become masters of their geography of the school-room, the play-ground, the city, and the surrounding country. Many of the facts of geography are only to be remembered by comparison. Pupils can only retain a comparative idea of the height of mountains, the length of rivers, the size of cities, and of States.

Map-drawing, which has received some attention in the schools, may be made of great utility. It should not be engaged in with a view of learning to make pretty maps, in imitation of those of the books, but there should be practice in sketching upon the black-board the outline and general features of the states and countries made the subject of study, from the mental picture the pupil has formed of them.

Subjects not included in the present Course of Study.—Besides the subjects mentioned, there are others which have been introduced into schools elsewhere, and some of which, though not included in the official course, have received some attention in our own schools; upon these the following suggestions are offered.

Music.—There is a musical faculty believed to be nearly universally capable of development, and the cultivation of which affords a means of delightful enjoyment, and exerts a powerful moral in-

fluence. In the school, singing promotes good order, affords relief from study and recitation, establishes good will and pleasant relations among the pupils, and brings them into sympathy with the teacher. It is at present practiced in all the schools, and with very happy effect; but there is, as yet, no systematic training of the voice, beginning with the singing of the scale in the primary department, and pursued by regular steps through all the others. Fortunately, we have teachers in every division of our schools, whose qualifications warrant us in anticipating success. For a while, the assistance of some person who has had experience in teaching music in schools might be obtained, but after a little time the whole matter might be left to the regular teachers.

Drawing.—The cultivation of the eye affords scarcely less enjoyment than the cultivation of the ear. Drawing, while it gives nearly equal pleasure with music, is of far greater practical utility. It is the language of art, and when the child has acquired it, he is the possible painter, sculptor, and architect. It is the language of the mechanical pursuits, and the knowledge of it makes the difference between the skilled workman and the bungler, between well paid and poorly paid labor. Governor English, in his message to the Legislature in 1870, recommended an amendment to the school law, which would require the teaching of drawing in the public schools of the State, but no such amendment was made. In Massachusetts, and in some other States, the law requires it to be taught. It is suggested that the teachers in all the departments, during the present year, make such preparations as they may find necessary, and begin the giving of instruction in the rudiments of the art, and that with the beginning of another year its appropriate work be assigned to each department. It would, undoubtedly, be well, and perhaps necessary, to employ an experienced teacher of drawing to assist in its introduction.

Oral Instruction.—There is a natural order in the development of the powers of the intellect. The first effort of the child's mind is to gain some knowledge of the objects which surround him; he deals with the concrete, with what he can see and hear and feel. This is the period of the development of the perceptive faculties. He should then learn the qualities of objects, which he will meet with every day of his life; otherwise he will go through the world as one of those "who having eyes, see not." If this law of development is disregarded, and the child is put to the pursuit of the studies of the present course, he wants the awakened intelligence and mental power necessary for their comprehension, and becomes the mere memorizer of the words of the text-book. There should be a systematic course of lessons upon the properties of matter, for the purpose of developing the perceptive faculties, and enabling the pupil to describe the qualities of objects. Such a course need not interfere with the present studies, and will give variety and interest to the school exercises; indeed, without it, school can never be a very pleasant and interesting place for the child.

There are other subjects for oral instruction besides what may be included in object lessons proper. A large proportion of the pupils in the public schools never complete the course of study, meagre as it is. Probably not one-third of them remain in school after they are 12 years of age; before they arrive even at that age, they have to go forth to meet the conflicts of life; let them, therefore, be clad with the necessary armor; let them, to as great an extent as possible, be put in possession of such knowledge as will be useful to them.

Graduation of Scholars.—At some time during the year it was announced to the scholars in the graduating classes in the Division Schools, that, at the close of the summer term, a written examination in all the studies of the course would be held, at which they might compete for prizes. The announcement seemed to produce a good effect in some of the departments. At the examination 38 scholars were present. Prizes were awarded to three pupils. It is recommended that such an examination be held annually by a committee appointed by the Board; that the award of prizes depend upon the examination, but that certificates of graduation be awarded, depending upon scholarship, as kept by the teacher during the last year in school, combined with the result of the examination.

The Bartlett High School.—A larger number than usual have, during the last year, taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by this school for acquiring a more liberal education than can be furnished in the lower schools. The whole number registered was 80, with an average attendance of 61. At the beginning of the present year, 17 new scholars entered the school. Examinations of the classes, during the year, have shown very commendable progress, and demonstrate the very high degree of mental development attainable.

The Young Ladies' High School.—The whole number registered in this school was 61. The average attendance was 50. Forty new scholars entered at the beginning of the present term. In real excellence, this school surpasses many institutions of far greater pretensions. There is little possibility of any improvement, except by lengthening the term of study. If the first year of the course, as now arranged, were considered the preparatory year, to be followed by a subsequent course of four years, time would be given to complete a course of study as satisfactory as that of any of the Young Ladies' Institutes. The same object might be accomplished by providing for a post-graduate year, for which other diplomas might be given. It is believed that the patronage, already considerable, which would then be received from non-residents, would more than compensate for the increased expense, and indeed lighten the burden to the public. Notwithstanding the great excellence of this school, it has yet no home of its own. Who will endow and give a name to the Institute?

NEW MILFORD.—C. A. Todd, Acting Visitor.

The law permitting each district to raise its additional funds, over and above what it receives from the Town Treasury, by tax, tuition charges, or voluntary contributions, has worked admirably, and has saved an amount of trouble and discord as well as money. What is raised townwise causes but little grumbling. It was the *second* tax that made all the discord and contention.

NEWTOWN.—C. C. Warner, Acting Visitor.

This town has adopted the same course for the ensuing year [1871-2] as in previous years, viz: the schools are supported by the town in every district ten months. There is no apportionment of money, but each district, at the close of a term, applies to the Selectmen for an order on the Treasurer, and draws money sufficient to pay its expenses for wages and incidentals.

NORTH BRANFORD. (Northford Society).—Rev. S. Davis, Acting Visitor.

No difficulty has been experienced during the past year in regard to the question which disturbed one of our schools the previous year. [The reading of the Scriptures by Roman Catholic children.] Great care has, of course, been taken to avoid collision on that most difficult of all subjects, the religious influence which is to be recognized in our schools. It seems very desirable that some better understanding should be reached, in order that teachers may be instructed as to what they are to do in such cases, and what prominence they are to give to matters properly moral and religious, and may be able to act with the same confidence and decision on this as on other subjects.

There is a wide-spread misapprehension in regard to our English version of the Holy Scriptures, which has been the fruitful source of difficulty, viz.: that they are *sectarian* in character. But whoever will take the pains to examine the history of that version will find that all parties who valued a translation at all had a share in preparing it, and were cordially invited to examine and criticise it; and that those who refused, did so, not on the ground that it would be sectarian in its character, but because they deemed it inexpedient to have a translation at all.

There is the farther objection, however, that from its very construction it is not well adapted to school instruction, and has, therefore, been employed heretofore only in the way of cursory reading. It is very desirable that something more positive should be provided, not only by way of giving more definite and positive moral and religious instruction, but also of limiting the advantage which may be taken by zealous persons, under the present loose system, to propagate their own peculiar sentiments. This is manifestly a difficulty and danger which is likely to increase rather than diminish. The descendants of Puritans, to say nothing of other large bodies of religious men, will not long submit to the

prevalence of an irreligious and godless education, nor will any party be long content to leave the question open in any way which will ultimately make the schools either thoroughly infidel or thoroughly sectarian.

A suggestion.—The problem is to find the true solvent for the case in all its aspects. We cannot refrain from making a suggestion, which, if it could be carried into effect, would meet this whole difficulty, providing fully for the want which is everywhere felt, and in a way to which no valid objection could be raised by any party, unless perhaps by an avowed infidel.

(1.) The Lord's Prayer is now almost universally used as a religious exercise at the opening of school. It is objected to by no one. It more completely meets the ends and purposes of such an exercise than any other form that could be devised. Would not all parties cheerfully adopt it, to be used, by fixed rule, in all the schools?

(2.) The Ten Commandments are the recognized moral law of all Christendom. No good reason can be shown why they should not be everywhere taught and learned as a school exercise, as comprehending and enjoining all those moral and religious obligations which are so essential to human society.

(3.) The Apostle's Creed, (so called,) perfectly unobjectionable in all its parts to all thinking religious men, and forming a fundamental part of nearly every religious system that has any formularies at all, would seem to form a sufficient basis of religious instruction, well adapted to supplement the cursory reading of Holy Scripture, or to take its place when objected to for sectarian reasons. This compendium of religious truth is vastly to be preferred to any private attempts by teachers to supply a deficiency which is unavoidably felt. The use of it would guard the schools effectually against any pretence of sectarian influence. One or two words or phrases might need to be changed, but on the whole it would seem to be well suited to the purpose suggested.

These three things, then, which have always been received by such common consent among all Christians of every name, which are so absolutely free from all sectarian or partizan theological bias, and which present in so compact and simple a form the whole substance of what is so imperatively demanded by the religious sentiment of the country, might be wisely and safely adopted, and incorporated into the public school system, to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and to the complete solution of one of the most important practical questions of these times.

NORTH CANAAN.—Rev. I. P. Powell, Acting Visitor.

This town has taken hold of school matters for the coming year as never before. It has appropriated \$600 more than before, and authorized the grading of schools in two districts. Additional teachers have been employed, and increased attendance is anticipated. We feel greatly encouraged. A new school-house, for a graded school, will probably be built during the year.

NORTH HAVEN.—J. B. Goodsell, Acting Visitor.

The Public Schools of the town have been in session during thirty-six weeks of the year, except that in District No. 6, which has been continued but thirty-two weeks.

Interest in Schools.—While some of our citizens manifest considerable interest in the welfare of our schools, many others are quite indifferent in regard to this subject. More attention should be given to beautifying and improving the school-yards. The schools themselves should be looked upon with greater interest, especially by parents. But few parents visit the schools, and consequently many know very little concerning their true character. Every parent who sends a child to school should know whether the school is a good one or a poor one. In what way can this knowledge be better obtained than by going and seeing the school for himself? If parents generally could be induced to visit their schools at least once each term, the effect would soon be apparent. Better teachers would be sought if those employed showed incompetency, and those found to be faithful and competent would be encouraged to persevere. Another consequence would be that the children would be stimulated to greater diligence in their studies, after seeing that their parents take such a deep interest in their school, and so anxiously watch their progress.

NORTH STONINGTON.—F. S. Peabody, for the Board of Visitors.

The general condition of the schools is as satisfactory as can be reasonably expected under their present management. So long as the law concerning the support of the schools remains in force, there will be obstacles beyond a reconciliation. Tho School Visitors are held responsible, to a great extent, for the internal management of the schools and their prosperity; and yet they are seldom consulted in reference to the selection of the teachers. It is a delicate and embarrassing duty to withhold approval of a teacher that has been selected by a district, though he be ever so faulty. Many consider convenience of greater moment than the progress of the school. If the teachers will board themselves, it is with such the highest pre-requisite; and if any such should be disapproved and denied a certificate for teaching on account of incompetency, then the surrounding elements would be in great confusion.

There is a growing desire on the part of many of the friends of education for a *union of all the districts* of the town, and for committing the whole management of the schools to the care of a Board of Education elected by the people. This plan may work well in some localities; but in a town like ours, where political preferences predominate, and separate interests exist, it might not be advisable to take such action; and in the adoption of such a course we might engender greater evils to our schools than those which already appear. One thing is evident: the present law, so far as the payment of the expenses of the schools

is concerned, if not soon repealed, may compel us to try the expedient, and unite the schools into a Union District; for if the town is to meet the expenses of the schools, it is no more than reasonable that it should control their management. Under such a system, the number of schools might be lessened without serious inconvenience. Some of the districts have so small a number of scholars, that it seems unwise and extravagant to maintain a good school therein.

We are of progressive tendencies. The march of improvement in physical as well as in intellectual matters is onward and upward. The road to science has never been shortened, though many of its rugged steeps have been rounded by the developments of the age. Much of the "hue and cry" raised by certain educators and authors respecting the shorter and simpler methods of knowledge are purely imaginary. If any expect to obtain an education that shall be practical and useful by any other means than study and application, they will one day be most sadly mistaken. It is true that much has been done to facilitate the pursuits of knowledge, yet it is by labor and study that its great ends are accomplished.

NORWALK.—Rev. H. N. Dunning, Acting Visitor.

The annual appropriation of the town, made a year ago for the year current, was \$20,000, an advance of \$5,000 from the year preceding; and a corresponding increase in the efficiency and successful conduct of the schools is manifest in most of the districts.

Attention is called to the fact that 438 children are reported as not in attendance at any time during the year. Of course many of these children are in attendance at private schools. But making due allowance for this, there is no doubt that a large number, probably two or three hundred, are growing up with little or no education. When we consider the ample public provision now made for the free education of every child in the town, there is no excuse for this; and our decided conviction is that a law ought to be enacted and enforced, compelling every parent or guardian to send his children to school a part of the year.

On the whole, the cause of popular education in our town is moving forward. Our schools are not all they ought to be and might be, but they are improving. They are inferior in some respects to those of many of the larger towns in the State. But progress is making in the more complete and systematic grading of the schools, in regularity of attendance, and in the efficiency of teaching. Vocal music has been more generally introduced and taught. The *morale* and discipline of some of the schools is higher.

The plan of uniting all the districts of the town under a single Board of Education, admitting of more unity and energy of control, raising one or two central schools to the grade of High Schools, open to advanced scholars from all parts of the town,

would greatly elevate the character of all our schools, and give an inestimable impetus to the higher education of the whole community. It would place within the reach of the poorest the chances and opportunities of the best instruction. Let us never forget that we are living, not in the age of the stage-coach and the weekly mail, but in the age of the railroad and telegraph; and means of education which were sufficient for the past generation, are quite obsolete and inadequate to the urgent wants and demands of this stirring age. The children who set forth in the world in these times, with little or poor education, will always fight the battle of life at an immense disadvantage. Let tax-payers specially remember that money expended in the culture of trained and disciplined minds is the best legacy they can make to the next generation. It is invested where fire cannot burn it, or thieves break through and steal it, or worthless heirs squander it, in the imperishable form of mind, qualified to be a use and a blessing to the world.

Many persons cherish the false notion that it is contrary to the law and usage of New England to provide for anything higher in our public schools than instruction in the common branches. But in fact, all the ideas and traditions of New England rebuke such a notion. Five years after the founding of Boston, the General Court of Massachusetts "Ordered, that, to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers, every township, after the Lord hath increased them to fifty households, shall appoint one to teach all the children to read and write; and when they shall have increased to one hundred families, that they shall set up a Grammar School." And the Commonwealth of Connecticut was not behind in this matter, as the fine High Schools in many of our towns, their glory and pride, to-day testify. May the time hasten when one or two High Schools of the best character shall crown with their sky-reaching dome the well laid superstructure of our lower departments.

J. W. Wilson, Acting Visitor.

There is much confusion in distributing the money appropriated for schools. The Board of Visitors should have the *whole management* of this, and should by all means give the orders for the money, for the Selectmen know nothing about the schools.

NORWICH. (Central District.) Costello Lippitt, Secretary of Board of Education.

Early in the year a call was made upon about forty applicants for "a situation as teacher," to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of two in the district. Many responded, and twenty-seven of them submitted to a *competitive examination*. Nine were accepted; some of the others, however, were not far below the required standard. The two standing first of the nine were installed as teachers. Native and home educated applicants,

other things being equal, have preference with the Board. The system of promotion followed in supplying the vacancies alluded to, although at first sight apparently inconvenient and objectionable, has advantages which perhaps fully counterbalance the seeming evil.

We would bespeak, both for teachers and scholars, a greater manifestation of interest on the part of parents. Frequent visits to the schools would not only encourage instructors and pupils, but would also be a source of gratification to the visitors themselves, who would then appreciate, as they otherwise cannot, our graded system of schools.

We call attention to the importance of enforcing regularity and punctuality of attendance on the part of the scholars. If parents will coöperate with teachers in securing this end, they will aid materially their own interests, and the advancement of our already excellent system of common schools.

OXFORD.—N. J. Wilcoxson, Acting Visitor.

The wisdom of the State is manifest in the establishment of the Free School system. The education of the rising generation is of vital importance to the commonwealth; therefore the State should require the levying of a tax to defray the expenses of the public schools. The burden of supporting schools falls heavily upon the rural towns, in comparison with the larger manufacturing towns and cities; the former being obliged, in some cases, to levy a four mill tax to pay moderate salaries, while the latter with a tax of one to two mills, can pay their teachers liberally. The Act passed by the last Legislature, directing the payment from the State treasury of 50 cents for each child enumerated, will afford needed relief to the poorer and sparsely settled towns.

As district committees, in employing teachers, pay such wages as they choose, there is great *inequality* in the wages paid. Since the payment of teachers is made from the public treasury, uniformity of salary is to be desired, but as things now are, towns can adopt no such regulation.

PLAINFIELD.—J. S. French, Acting Visitor.

We are more thoroughly convinced each year that *the district system should cease*, and that the towns should manage all their schools. So long as the town has to maintain them, justice would seem to demand that the town should control them. But the great difficulty attending the obtaining of the necessary statistics of the various schools,—required by law from the district committees,—is to the Visitors a still more potent reason. Few men that are competent are willing to spend the time required for performing the duties of district committee. Hence *competent* men refuse to accept that office, and this necessitates the appointing of men totally unfit for the position. The Acting Visitors are thus often compelled to guess at some things, and let others pass en-

tirely, when all would be easy if committees knew, or would perform, their plain duty. With the present system there is little hope of improvement.

PLAINVILLE.—Rev. N. J. Seeley, Acting Visitor.

Several public meetings have been held for the purpose of awakening the people on the subject of building a new school house for a graded school. These meetings have been well attended, and productive of much good. At a special town meeting in July, 1871, a vote was passed to build such a school house, and a committee was appointed to select a site, and report at the annual meeting in October. At that meeting efforts were made both to annual the vote just mentioned, also to rescind the vote of October, 1869, constituting the town a Union District. Both these efforts failed, and the proposition to build a new house was re-affirmed by a strong vote, which will be carried into effect without delay. The question has been so thoroughly discussed, and the opposition has been so persistent, that every person in the town is enlisted on one side or the other. These discussions have given an impetus to the cause of education here which must be productive of good. Our thanks are due to ex-Governor English for his liberal offer of \$1,000 toward the building of a new school house; also for his excellent speech at the public meeting where the offer was made, and his strong appeal, which silenced many an opponent.

Our High School is becoming the pride of the town. The superiority of graded schools is fully admitted by the people, with but few exceptions, and the union of the district is now made permanent.

The Teachers' Institute, held in this place in September, 1870, was an important aid to the cause of education. It made a good impression on the minds of the people. These Institutes are beneficial, not only to teachers, but to the communities in which they are held.

PLYMOUTH.—L. D. Baldwin, Acting Visitor.

At the annual meeting of the town, in 1870, it was voted to run our schools just the time required by law and no more. Consequently districts wishing more time, have carried their schools 36 or 39 weeks by laying a tax. The general sentiment, as far as can be ascertained, is in favor of continuing the schools six or nine weeks beyond the legal time, at the expense of the town. We can hardly afford to let our children grow up in ignorance, or to let them run loose for 22 weeks in a year, even if by so doing we *save* \$500 to the treasury of the town. But we have among us a large percentage of old fogies, who look upon a dollar expended for schools, beyond the exact legal term, as so much dear cash actually wasted. While we would not advocate a useless expenditure of money, we are fully persuaded that true economy will be

found in a more liberal outlay for the purposes of Common School education than we have as yet reached. We hope the time will soon come when the labors of our best teachers will be appreciated and their salaries cheerfully paid.

PROSPECT.—Hiram Ambler, Acting Visitor.

This town feels that its schools are too expensive for the number of children to be instructed, and that some change is desirable, in the direction of putting two or more schools into one, so that fewer teachers will be needed, the expense diminished, and the schools acquire new life and interest through their increased number of pupils.

PUTNAM.—Rev. C. Willett, Acting Visitor.

Erroneous Statements.—Information respecting school affairs should be sought by the Legislature from Acting School Visitors, rather than from Representatives, whose knowledge of modern schools is not always extensive. For instance, a legislator testifies that in his town text books have been changed *three times within a year*, the fact being that no change had been made in less than *seven years*, and the average time the same text books had been used was *ten years*.

We have made progress during the past year. More money has been expended, schools have improved, attendance has increased, and the number of non-attendants has been encouragingly reduced. But we are still far below perfection, and below what we might attain. Notwithstanding increased taxation, general apathy still pervades the masses. Very few of the parents visit the schools, and many of them are very negligent about the attendance of their children. Irregularity of attendance, especially in the higher departments of our village schools, is a crying evil. Without any special or sufficient reason, most of the registers furnish a dark record in this important particular. If parents *insisted* upon the regular attendance of their children, one of the most prevalent and most serious hindrances in the way of attaining complete success would be removed.

RIDGEFIELD.—Dr. Wm. S. Todd, Acting Visitor.

Mode of Distributing Funds.—At the outset the Board of Visitors was met by the question, not easily answered, "How to appropriate an uncertain sum fairly to the different districts." The law decided the mode of distribution the previous year, but was very unequal in its workings. The past year the decision was left with the Board of Visitors. Wishing to retain one feature of the previous law, which encouraged the full and regular attendance of the scholars, we first gave to each district \$120, then appropriated the balance according to the average attendance of the previous year. This leaves it with the district, in a measure, to say how much effort they will put forth to increase their share of

the money. On the whole, this plan worked well. Some were dissatisfied and felt ill used, but without reason, for the smaller districts drew more money per scholar than the larger. To this plan one exception was made, in favor of one of the smallest districts, which raised a liberal amount by voluntary subscription, and employed a competent gentleman teacher for the entire year. This district stands eleventh in the number of scholars registered, but seventh in average attendance, while in per centage of average attendance to the number registered it stands first. No money spent by the town the past year was better invested. Another fact is worthy of notice and imitation. The teacher reports that "the school has been frequently visited by nearly all the parents, and by many of them several times, as well as by other friends of the children, and a very general interest has been manifested in the school throughout both terms. During several years' experience in district school teaching, I have never seen a greater degree of interest manifested by the parents or pupils."

The average length of all our schools was 32 weeks. Seven districts out of thirteen retained the same teacher through the year, and five other teachers had taught the same school before. A new school house has replaced one that was burned. The spacious play-ground, and the improved seats and desks, show a movement in the right direction. We hope the day will soon come when the old-fashioned torture-benches facing the wall shall disappear, and comfortable desks take their places.

The returns from the several schools show a sad neglect of parents to send their children *regularly* to school. In nearly all, the average attendance is less than three-fourths of the number registered, and in some less than one half. This irregularity diminishes the amount of money paid to the district, while it hinders the progress of the school. Nothing but sickness should keep a scholar from school a single day of the term.

The complaint has been general that *the schools were not continued long enough*. Most people desire 40 weeks schooling. The money has been economically expended, and the difference in the length of the schools resulted from the difference in the wages paid. We cannot have longer schools without a larger appropriation, or a redistricting of the town, or making one district of the whole town. In some towns 40 weeks school has been voted, and expenses paid without any appropriation beforehand. This town can afford to do it. In the amount of taxable property to each child enumerated, Ridgefield stands 27th in the State and 3d in the County, while in the percentage of taxable property appropriated for schools, it stands 17th in the County and 140th in the State. In proportion to its population only 12 towns in the State, and 2 in the County, surpass this town in wealth. This shows that we might pay much more for schools without exceeding the majority of towns. More interest is being manifested throughout the State, and let us not be behindhand.

Many towns have adopted the *Union District system*,—more the past year than ever before,—and it is steadily growing in public favor. It economises the expenditure of money, secures better teachers, lengthens the school terms, and helps the smaller districts. It is earnestly recommended that a committee of well informed men be appointed to examine into the workings of this system, consider its feasibility, and report at the next annual meeting.

SAYBROOK.—Henry Fox, Chairman of School Committee.

Our first year's experience under the Union system is very encouraging, and the result of the experiment has given general satisfaction. We have maintained a school of a higher grade during the year, which we were not able to do under the old district system. But the people of this town are not yet awake to the urgent need of still greater improvement in our public schools. Our school buildings are of a very inferior order, and nothing short of the union of several schools into one can make them what they should be.

If the annual meetings of Union Districts could be held in August, so that the new officers could commence their duties at the beginning of the school year, it would be a great advantage.

SCOTLAND.—Robert B. Fuller, Acting Visitor.

Union of Districts recommended.—All the teachers employed reside in the town. Thus the money expended for schools is returned, in great measure, to the sources whence it is derived. If now we educate our own teachers, this should be an additional stimulus to the town to bring up her schools to the highest standard, and to afford to such as are suited to teaching, facilities for qualifying themselves thoroughly for their work. How can this object be best attained? Can it be by the separate, aimless action of the districts singly, or by the united action of all the districts in the town? Is there not "strength in union" in educational measures, as in every other?

Many advances might be made by the town as one district which it cannot make in five districts under district officers. The town has to support the schools; the districts appoint their officers and appropriate the money. Is it sound political economy for one body to raise the money and another expend it? The town money should be expended under the direction of officers chosen by and responsible to the town. We have a Board of six Visitors. Under the Union system, one might be chosen from each of the present districts, (which we may call sections), and one additional from the centre. The Acting Visitor and the member from each section should employ the teacher for that section, and take all other responsibility now devolving upon the district committees. Any differences arising between these could be referred to the entire Board, or to a third member designated by the Board. The schools would

then be under the control of better informed and more competent committees, the money would be expended more equitably and judiciously, and the whole town would be benefited educationally and pecuniarily.

Some of the summer schools are too small to be kept up, but must be* to secure the public money. In case of the union of the districts, the Board could direct, whenever expedient, that the scholars of such sections should be sent to the center school, which has not been of late overflowing with numbers. More money could then be appropriated to that school, and the scholars of the sparser sections, instead of having but 24 weeks' schooling, might enjoy 30 or more, of a better school, at less expense.

Another plan worthy of consideration is that the town support a winter school of five or six months in each section, and a fall term at the center, free to all our children. A flourishing school might thus be secured every fall. This would meet the requirements of the school law, and would increase the advantages of the more advanced scholars, who are now perhaps limited to a winter term, and who have little to inspire them in our small schools, composed largely of young children. With the present arrangement, it is the small children who have the longer school year. This should be reversed. It is more essential that those from 8 to 16 have the advantage of 30 or 40 weeks' schooling than those from 4 to 8 years.

No subject of legislation so interests and affects all classes of people as does the legislation upon schools. We feel that it is right to tax property for the support of schools. At the same time we admit that it is hard for those who have already educated large families without help, to be compelled to educate the younger generation. Had the Free School system been adopted a generation earlier, this, the chief objection, would now be removed. We should aim to make the school tax fall on this class as lightly as possible, consistently with the wants of the school. The suggestions just made would promote the efficiency of the schools without increasing the taxes.

SOUTHINGTON.—Rev. E. C. Jones, Acting Visitor.

We congratulate the citizens of the town on the growing interest and liberality which of late are manifested in the cause of education, and which are so generally shared throughout the State. Not only are larger appropriations made from year to year for the support of schools, but a stronger desire is evidently felt and more care is taken to secure competent and successful teachers, as also to furnish ample and convenient accommodation. Important improvements in school buildings have been made during the year, and others are contemplated. The new house in the First District, with its four large rooms, and well ordered furniture and arrangements, is an honor to its inhabitants and to the whole town. The disposition also manifested to improve the condition of the Acad-

* See section 8, of chapter 131, Public Acts of 1870.

emy, and to provide for its wants and greater usefulness, is significant of progress in the right direction, and possibly foreshadows the determination to make that too a free school. These signs and movements indicate, we trust, that Southington is not destined to fall essentially behind other towns in the march of educational improvement. And if the true wealth and glory of a people consist in their public intelligence and virtue, the sacrifices made for this object are wisely chosen.

A Few Hints to Teachers.—1. It should be understood that school-teaching means *work*—assiduous, painstaking, wearisome work. The best teachers not unfrequently break down under the strain that is made upon their nervous system; and few of this class would be able to endure it continuously eight or ten hours a day. There is no time to be idle during school hours, and but very little for being seated at ease. There is something always to be done. Not only is a general supervision to be maintained over the school at large, but *each pupil* is to be carefully watched and studied, his mind interested, and such help, encouragement, and discipline administered to him as he needs. It is not enough to call out young classes upon the floor and simply hear their lessons: they must be taught how to understand, how to use their books, how to study with satisfaction and pleasure in getting their lessons. Each child is to be dealt with, as far as possible, according to his individual peculiarity; no two require to be treated exactly alike. All this, together with many untoward incidents that are continually occurring, demands that the teacher be wide awake, ever on the alert, moving quietly about, making his presence and inspiration everywhere felt, repressing the disorderly, spurring up the idle, encouraging the diligent, helping the halt, and keeping all busy, attentive and decorous. If any suppose that they are simply to play the gentleman or lady in teaching in school, we advise them not to undertake it. Nothing but earnest, enthusiastic work will succeed in this calling.

2. Be all alive to the business in hand, but never be in a hurry or flurry. Let the wheels whiz, but keep the boxes cool, else there will soon be fire and trouble. The spirits will chafe, impatience be excited, distraction ensue, and nothing will be done well and thoroughly as it should be. Take time to be perfectly calm and self-possessed, and to give the pupils opportunity to think and speak correctly, if they can. Undertake no more than you can do well. One thing at a time.

3. "In the teacher's vocation, whether pertaining to discipline or instruction, no subject is more important than that of securing the *undivided attention* of the pupil. Whether in teaching the branches of *study*, or in requiring obedience to rules pertaining to *order*, it is indispensable that the teacher require the pupil to "look him straight in the eyes." You cannot be too particular, both in *study* and *recitation hours*, to keep the pupil's mind fixed on *one thing* during the time assigned. Little children must be taught this habit of attention while their minds are most susceptible to right impressions. But their endurance is small, and they

must not be taxed beyond their strength. Still they should be exercised as they can endure, and thus their strength and endurance will increase. There are many ways of making the pupil "look straight into the teacher's eyes"; in other words, giving entire or undivided attention to any object or duty.—1st. Every scholar should have something to do during every hour of the day, and should be required to do it *in* that hour. *Study hours* should *be* study hours; nor should the teacher be indifferent whether they are strictly observed or not. If the teacher is indifferent, the pupils certainly will be, and almost entirely without blame.—2d. During recitation hour, let it be a fixed law in your class that each pupil shall devote his whole attention to the teacher, or the recitations of the other members of the class."—These suggestions by an experienced and distinguished educator are worthy of special consideration.—3d. The *school-room* should be kept as *neat* and *orderly* as possible, that habits of taste and tidiness may be cultivated in the children. They should be cautioned against bringing in needless mud or dust on their feet; and mats at the door would be an excellent reminder to them, and a protection to the floors. Flowers and festoons of evergreens are not out of place, but litter and every thing that is unbecoming should be disallowed. Playthings and eatables of all kinds, and whatever is calculated to divert attention, should be rigidly excluded in school hours.

STAFFORD.—Rev. G. V. Maxham, Acting Visitor.

Youthful Teachers.—Giving to girls of fifteen years the conduct of our schools, and especially of the schools where they have themselves been scholars all their lives, is bad policy; bad for the scholars, who cannot readily understand or appreciate the sudden transition from the boon companionship of a few months ago, to the relation of command and obedience now instituted; and bad for the embryo teacher, who cannot be expected to exhibit, and does not possess, that dignity of demeanor that comes of age and experience; and hence petulance and undignified and damaging outbursts of passion are too apt to impair greatly the usefulness of too early attempts at teaching.

Fewer incompetent teachers would be employed if they were required to exhibit a certificate from the examining committee before being hired. The present plan of hiring teachers, and leaving them to take their own time about being examined, ought to be discontinued, as it usually brings such examination very near the time for commencing the term, when in case the applicant is rejected, as some ought to be, there is no time left for engaging competent substitutes. If it were made the duty of Acting Visitors to hire teachers after a proper examination, a better class might be obtained. An attempt was made at the session of the Legislature of 1870 to inaugurate such a plan; and though it failed for the time, it is believed that its manifest propriety will secure its

ultimate adoption. Such a plan would doubtless result in a more reasonable relation between the abilities of the teachers, the amount of labor required of them, and their compensation, than now exists, and prevent, among others, such absurdities as this: It has occurred within the year that while one teacher of ability, learning, and large experience, was engaged at \$6 per week in a well advanced school averaging over thirty scholars, another, very young, of no experience, and very little learning, received \$5 per week in a school averaging less than three scholars.

The foremost interest in a community—excepting only that which concerns the direct, sacred relations between God and man everywhere—should, for thrift, moral health, individual freedom and happiness, be that which pertains to the home and public education of our children. When in any quarter such education begins to decline from neglect, it may be taken for granted that in that quarter many baneful evils are entering the family; ignorance, discord, barbarism, darkness. There is no right progress anywhere; none in religion, none in freedom, none in material wealth, nor in anything good whatever, without the well equipped and well supported public school; which, though it is not indeed the first, makes it possible for boy and girl in after years to be teachers in the first, and though rudimental, the divinest school, by the hearth-stone and the altar.

It is a cruel thing to stab a man in the eye, and make him thenceforth blind all his mortal years; but to the child yet to be a man, it is more cruel, in its far-reaching results, to hood the opening vision of his quick mind away from the light, encouraging in him, as though of more importance than the immortal soul, only that growth of brawn and muscle which gives the ox its value, and shutting out from him, through all the travail and changes of life till the last, as he grinds in the dull, weary round, all sweet out-looks, and glimpses of pictures and speculations of the mind, such as ennoble human nature and make it conscious that it is akin to the angels. This is no idle sentiment. Thoughtful men in every Christian community feel that it is true; and no man feels its justness and force more than he who, denied the advantages that are within the reach of every capable child of to-day, was left to struggle up into the light through his own native energy. More than all things else, more than the church, even in its manifold divisions, the free public school,—and, indeed, the same Divine arm and light are around both church and school, and the same blessed voice says alike in both, “Suffer the little children to come unto me,”—is the one potent alembic of our day and country, in which are to be transmuted and assimilated all the different yet converging elements of mind and character drifting in upon us from many lands.

But let us look at home. Let us look from a selfish point. Let us forget that the poor man with his farm of a few rugged acres, and little to leave his children, may say in his heart, “The best I can do for my boys and girls is to give them the advantages of

our district school, and a quarter or two at some near academy ;” or that in the soul of some mill owner, the better angel of his nature may be whispering, as hundreds of busy hands are feeding his nimble looms, “How blessed is the gift that perishes not in the use thereof,” so that he shall give, out of the large and honest bounty God has granted him, gifts that will open wider and make easier (to many impossible, perhaps, without) the avenues to a plain, substantial English education to scores of lads and maids. Alas ! in forgetting this, we must not forget the two bright years of our High School—a school that we let die when it was helping our young people more than any school ever helped them before, not counting the shame and regret that would sometime come upon us !

Now, in a word, our selfish point of view. The dwellers in the small out-districts say—they are not selfish men, and what I quote is only reasonable and proper, as one side of the question :—“If you take away our schools we cannot sell our farms, and we don’t wish to remain on them ourselves if we cannot send our children to school.”

Again, at the Springs: “If we had a good high, graded school in this village, many who desire to educate their children would seek a residence here. Young people from adjoining towns would come here to attend school ; their parents would visit them, and, make it an occasion to trade at the stores, thus increasing the business of our village.”

All true—while that which concerns the interest of farm, of store, concerns all other material interest—that of mill, and shop, and, above this, of morals, religion, church.

Our State school system is imperfect—neither one thing nor another, quite. Take its operations in Stafford. The town appoints a school committee at large—each district appoints its special committee. The special committee hires a teacher—agrees to pay so much per week—and, perhaps, not till the blue Monday morning, whose nine bells pipe the children to their desks for the opening of the term, does the good man appear before the town committee with the teacher he has engaged. “Certificate wanted! Hurry up ! no time to lose !” We suppose that all Acting Visitors, however sure they are of being angels sometime, have still a bit of the old Adam left in them. But the hot wrath that flashes up goes down before it burns in words. The teacher—a young girl, perhaps, such as the district could only afford to hire—her heart bent on the work before her, her face white, and her eyes filled with a beseeching look, not far from tears, so afraid of the dreadful examination ! You know her father, her friends, you remember what a faithful, good scholar she was at school. What can mortal school visitor do but look benevolently over the rims of his spectacles as he proceeds to the examination ?

Through the ordeal of a first examination, more terrible in anticipation than in reality, must they all pass, our boys and girls who would become teachers. Young beginners have during the

year made their first attempts at teaching in several of our districts. None of them failed, none brought discredit upon themselves. They were young, they were without experience; but they earned their meagre wages, and made it possible for schools to live in districts which are unable to hire older and more experienced teachers.

But to return to our prey, the district committee man. (Some of our best citizens have been district committee-men, but this fact does not help the matter). He hires a teacher in one district for \$5 per week—in another he pays \$6. He pays \$6 per cord for wood there—\$4 for it here, and allows \$2 for board here, and \$3 there, when these expenses should be equal. He can have no system, he cannot be uniform; for he is not one, but many, without organization. The bills, of course, are sent to the town committee. They must not allow undue expense—but just where is the line to be drawn? The district committee does not want the office, it is often a plague to him, and as often he is elected and made to stand by stratagem. He has two blanks to fill out every year, one of them rather difficult for a beginner; and he is always a beginner, for no mortal man is willing to take the office for more than a year, unless he is choked into it. These blanks, sent to him by the Visitors, he puts by against the time of use so carefully that he never more can find them. Then the poor Visitors, blank enough indeed, and yet out of all blanks whatever, have at the last moment to bestir themselves, and find their facts and their comfort in the school register.

Without touching *pro* or *con*, the debatable question of one or many districts, there should be but *one* school committee in a town, and that the town board. Those who are appointed to divide the school money, those who have the teachers to examine, and know them best, should have the whole matter in their hands, and regulate and grade all school expenses throughout the town; and more especially now, because under the new law, not the districts, but the State in part and the town in part, furnish the funds.

STERLING.—J. A. B. Douglass, Acting Visitor.

It is to be regretted that under a free school system there are so many children who attend irregularly, and some who attend no school, when it costs no more, except the children's time, to educate them than to let them grow up uneducated. Every child in the town should have at least a common school education. We sincerely hope that in the future parents will have sufficient interest in schooling their children to prevent any necessity in *this* town for resorting to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to secure the attendance of children.

We would urge upon every district the importance of raising ten dollars, to which will be added a like sum from the State, to furnish each school house with wall maps and other school apparatus.

We recommend the *Union District system* under the control of a suitable Board of Education, and believe it would prove bene-

ficial to the schools and a saving to the town. We would say to all, especially to parents, if you want good schools, be interested in them, visit them, show to the children you are interested in them, and besides a good education, have it backed up by a higher state of moral training, and we shall soon find that it will cost less to support our common schools than it does our schools of vice.

SUFFIELD.—S. B. Kendall, Chairman of Board of Visitors.

We hope the day is not far distant when the Legislature will enact a law compelling towns to appropriate money for the support of our common schools for at least 40 weeks of the year. The towns are now required to provide for only 30 weeks, and too often the remaining 22 weeks are foolishly wasted in vacations. This is like bestowing a rich legacy upon a friend, and then robbing him of the gift.

VERNON.—Rev. A. S. Fiske, for Board of Visitors.

The Town itself ought to become the School District.—So long as the town pays the money, and the districts spend it, the Board of Distribution will find it hard work to hold the districts to economical expenditure. Each district will mean to get its full share and a little more. If cut down and limited, it will be likely to complain, make trouble, and generate bitterness, while if not kept strictly to its proportion, all the other districts are in trouble about its too great allowance.

This relation of district to town also necessitates the making of a great many returns to the Board of Appropriation, which it is difficult to get, or get in time, or get correct. With the yearly incoming and outgoing of district committees, and the yearly changing of the Board of Selectmen, it is extremely difficult to manage the necessary machinery of this bungling relation: *e. g.*, not one of all the returns on which the figures of this report are based was secured, accurate and correct, without interviews with the district committee, often at the expense of a journey to the remotest corner of the town; and we have been able at that cost to get no written report from Talcottville, none which gives either aggregate registration or average attendance from Vernon Center; and several others are still incomplete, though repeated efforts have been made to secure their completion.

Moreover, the districts hinder and spoil anything like a fair gradation of the schools of the town, entail a greater aggregate expenditure, a vast amount of inconvenience to themselves, in the shape of meetings to raise petty taxes and the like, to no advantage whatever.

The true course for this town would be to become, by action of the majority of the districts, the School * Society; to assume the school property at an equitable valuation, appoint a committee of, perhaps, three to act with the Board of Visitors and Selectmen in the management of the schools, grade them from two centers, one

* Rather, the School *District*.

in the southern part of the town and one at Rockville, leaving the primary and intermediate schools where they now are, but bringing the advanced scholars together at these two centers. We could then throw away all the lumber of the present system, secure good grades, good and permanent teachers, economy of expenditure, and an immense advantage to general education.

Now that the town raises the money, there is no valuable object in the district system. A large district cannot override a small one and saddle it with great taxes against its will, for the town does all the taxing. We should need but two male teachers at high wages, and perhaps but one in all the town. On such a system there would need be no expenditure of money on new and enlarged school buildings in Rockville, or the center, and we could save money and benefit all our educational interests at once.

Among the most pressing needs of the several districts out of Rockville is *some system of graded schools*. A single district alone cannot perfect such a system, not containing a sufficient number of pupils. But it appears, to the Visitors, that by selecting the larger and more advanced scholars from the several districts, and gathering them into a higher school located at some central point, the educational interests of this part of the town would be better served. There are many active, intelligent children, whose parents value a good education, and would give their children the opportunity to possess it, were it within their means; but they cannot bear the expense of educating their children away from home. Other parents, who may be able to bear the expense, hesitate to trust their children away from home influences. Rockville, with her excellent schools and school accommodations, cannot supply, except in isolated cases, the real wants of the southern half of the town. The true way seems to be a union of all the southern districts and the creation of suitable accommodations at some central point for the establishment of a school, which, in connection with the present schools, shall constitute a graded system. This want will more and more press itself upon those districts. There is evidently a growing feeling that the children of our town have a right to demand the very best privileges for securing a good education at home. The present system is false in practice as in theory, false in economy and every other consideration, since it obliges children inexperienced in life to leave home to acquire the education necessary to discharge intelligently the duties of society and citizenship. While our schools are improving, and are even better than many other like schools, there are many children in town who have no chance for education but the capricious opportunities afforded by the several districts.

It is then with especial pleasure that we note the evidence of improved thought and sentiment in the community regarding our schools, a desire to know what they are, what they should be, and how to make them what they ought to be. The teachers' reports show a larger attendance of parents and friends, not only upon the general examinations, but throughout the terms. This is certainly

full of hope. We cannot expect successful, permanent improvement in our schools, without awakening thought and creating an intelligent public opinion. So while our schools are very far from that standard of excellence desirable, and really so easily attained, the present thought and discussion of school interests cannot be otherwise than favorable.

Suggestions.—Compulsory education of all within school age; the abolition of districts, and High Schools in each town of over 500 families.

WALLINGFORD.—Franklin Platt, Acting Visitor.

Music in School.—The enlivening and salutary effect of song upon the young is very apparent, and most appropriate in the school room as an occasional exercise to destroy the monotony so liable to exist there. Singing has been daily practiced in several of our schools, and in some few instances musical instruments have been furnished, by the scholars taxing themselves, either for the purchase or rent of the same. These, in connection with singing by the school, have afforded a very fine quality of music. It is hoped that more of our schools will engage in this delightful exercise, and the efforts of teachers in this direction should be met with hearty approval by every parent as well as by all the scholars. The time is doubtless not far distant when professional teachers will be employed to instruct in both vocal and instrumental music in the higher grades of our public schools.

Scholars and Attendance.—The whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, enumerated in January, 1871, was 868; being an increase over the previous year, of 21. The whole number of pupils registered during the year is reported as 894, of whom 23 were over 16 years of age. Of the number enumerated, only 8 are reported as not attending the public schools during any portion of the year; which would go to show that 99.1 per cent. of the number enumerated were registered. The average attendance of all the scholars in town the past year has been 472.4, being 54.4 per cent. of the number enumerated, and 52.8 per cent. of those registered. The average attendance in winter alone was 556.8, which compared with the number registered in winter was 80.6 per cent. of the whole.

The following table shows the cost of the school in each District separately, together with the cost per day and the cost for each scholar; also the average price per month paid to teachers:

No. of District.	Amount Appropriated.	Total cost of School.	Cost per day.	Cost per Scholar enumerated.	Cost per Scholar Registered.	Teacher's wages per month.
1st,	\$233 52	\$200 12	\$1 67	\$11 77	\$12 51	\$30 00
2nd,	270 84	245 00	1 63	6 81	8 45	29 00
3d,	1400 00	1341 61	6 58	9 79	9 65	\$65 m. \$42½ f'm.
4th,	301 75	280 75	2 01	6 68	6 54	45 m. 31 f'male.
Center.	4993 55	5304 94	26 53	9 58	9 32	120 " 45 "
7th,	262 00	267 50	1 57	7 04	7 04	\$29 50
8th,	395 00	366 00	2 06	9 63	8 71	50 m. \$32 f'male.
10th,	202 50	202 50	1 56	11 91	12 65	\$32 00

Truancy and Kindred Evils.—A very few of the schools have suffered to some extent from truancy, and all to a greater or less extent from irregularity of attendance. The former is an evil for which the Statute Law provides a remedy, while the latter can usually be corrected only by the parents at home. Children are far too often kept or allowed to remain at home on small and unreasonable pretexts. Especially will a little extra amount of work at home, or an easy and may be lucrative job in the shop, induce the parent to keep the child from school. Did the parents fully realize the great and lasting injury they inflict upon their children by pursuing such a course, the evil would be greatly remedied. There is no child whose time is not worth more to him in school than out.

While we are considering this matter, let us imagine the difference in the real worth of a man of at least a good common school education, and the man possessed of no education at all. After comparing the two, their standing in society and their chances of success in business, we may be led to inquire the approximate pecuniary worth of such an education. Probably not one man in a thousand, so educated, would forever part with his knowledge obtained at school for any amount of money; while if we figure the actual cost of such an education, we shall find it to be comparatively small. Assuming that a boy is worth a dollar a day to work in the shop from the time he is ten to sixteen years of age, and allowing two hundred days of school in a year, we find that during those school days he could earn in the six years the sum of twelve hundred dollars. But what man after entering into the experiences of life would be willing to take twice that amount for his education? Thus while the boy in the shop is earning his dollar, the boy at school is not only earning, but *laying up* double, and indeed far more than double that amount. So we see that even in a pecuniary point of view it is for the interest of the child to be kept in school every day of the term. Only in very rare and extreme cases should parents indulge their children in staying from school.

Another evil has prevailed to some extent in the higher grades in the Center and Yalesville Districts; an evil which may seem trifling in itself, but which always proves more or less injurious to the school where it exists. It consists of the custom on the part of certain scholars to have a standing excuse from the teacher, at the request of the parent, to leave school before the close of either the morning or afternoon session. This has been carried on to such an alarming extent in some instances during the past year as to leave the room almost entirely vacant before the hour for closing the session arrived. In one instance where the Acting Visitor was paying his respects to the school, nearly half the number of scholars went home on standing excuses of this kind during the afternoon recess. Others were then excused immediately after a particular recitation, so that before four o'clock came less than half a dozen remained. The Visitor thinking this number

not quite sufficient to constitute a quorum for business, took the liberty to adjourn the session over to the next day. It is earnestly hoped that parents will not ask for excuses of this kind to any great extent in the future, and only in cases where necessity actually demands it.

Taking the schools as a whole, considering the progress made by the several classes, and the system and order observed in the management of them, they are worthy of much commendation. It can be truly reported that a large improvement has been made during the year, and that our schools stand higher to-day in most respects than ever before.

WASHINGTON.—S. S. Baldwin and R. J. Wheaton, Acting Visitors.

It is often asserted, and with too much truth, that the reading and spelling in our schools is not as good as they were 40 or 50 years since. But in four or five of the schools of this town we challenge competition with the schools of those days.—Special interest has been awakened among the scholars of some of our districts by the schools visiting each other. This practice is recommended to all the schools.

Let district committees consider the importance of employing teachers of decided worth and weight of moral character, combined with the necessary literary attainments; and let teachers bear in mind that they are leaving their impress upon the manners, conduct and character of their pupils. Few children that are continued for any length of time under the management and discipline of a thoroughly competent teacher will be found injuring public buildings or trespassing upon private property.

Washington, once famed for the great number of its literary men and its high-toned moral character, is in danger of having the proverb applied to it, "How is the gold become dim and the most fine gold changed?" Let our teachers, in addition to the necessary teaching in the studies of the schools, enforce on the pupils by example and precept a love of order, a reverence for God and his law, a regard for justice and the rights of man, for temperance and moral purity, and especially for the Golden Rule. Thus, to the extent of their influence, will the tide of evil be turned, and our fair fame redeemed.

WATERTOWN.—Rev. Dr. W. H. Lewis, Acting Visitor.

The operation of the school law in this town is very unfavorable to the cause of education. All the outer districts have maintained their schools for about 30 weeks only, leaving a vacation of 22 weeks in the year. For so long a time as the law makes compulsory provision the schools are kept and no longer. This is ruinous. There is no remedy for this and some other evils, save in the *Union District plan*, made obligatory. We have had one school the past summer with only four scholars at its close. It should have been joined to the next district, also small.

While the appointment of teachers is left with district committees, it is almost impossible to shut out the incompetent, and we have sometimes the pain of seeing a term wasted under a miserable instructor.

WEST HARTFORD.—Henry Talcott, Acting Visitor.

There was never a greater mistake than the common one that *anybody* can teach *little* children. The truth is that there are tens, and probably hundreds, who can hear recitations in the more advanced studies, where one can be found able to guide and stimulate properly the developing powers of observation and description in the younger scholars.

In the Secretary's Report for 1871 is forcibly set forth the truth that nothing tends so much to foster the growth and prosperity of communities as excellent schools. If this is true in towns generally, it is emphatically true in the peculiar circumstances of this town. With soil, scenery, and healthfulness of climate unsurpassed by any town in the State, adjoining one of the most rapidly growing and wealthy cities, whose excellent schools have been in a financial point of view, the best investment that Hartford ever made, the town of West Hartford has only to assume the responsibility for its schools, and to provide and maintain for a few years a school of a higher grade,—improving at the same time the other schools,—and the increased value of the property from the incoming of those desirous to avail themselves of our superior location and schools would repay the cost tenfold.

WILTON.—J. B. Hurlburt, Acting Visitor.

Let the schools and the distribution of educational funds be placed entirely in the hands of those whose *duty* it is to look to the interests of the schools, and do not bring in the selectmen, who in many towns are selected for their want of intelligence and liberality.

WINDSOR.—Rev. B. Judkins, Jr., for Board of Visitors.

Our duties during the past year as overseers of the schools have served to deepen in our minds the conviction, that of all interests rich in promise and important in results our public schools should hold a very high place in our esteem. We regard them as indispensable to a high civilization and true moral and material prosperity, and therefore as demanding great care and diligence in all that appertains to their nurture and progress, and as generous a provision for their support as a wise prudence will permit.

The general condition of the schools is perhaps quite as encouraging as could be expected under the present system of division into districts. The ordinary district school, made up largely of very young children, most of whom need the simplest instruction, exhibits but few cases of brilliant scholarship, or more than ordinary progress in knowledge. Still, in all our schools there are marked differences in mental capacity and development. There

are pupils needing comparatively little help in their studies, while others need assistance at every step, and can only be brought forward by unusual and patient efforts.

We have no complaint to make of any of our teachers. Credit should be given them for faithfulness, and to some of them much for ability, and success in teaching, and a judicious management. It is very easy to detect faults, and not an uncommon thing to criticise severely; but to find any superior to criticism is no easy thing, and the best teachers are not made in a day. If any are deficient in any particulars, it is kinder to suggest the true course and to help them, than to abuse for faults which a few timely suggestions might correct. Those are good teachers, and worthy of encouragement, who, though faulty in many respects, have a high standard of excellence and are aiming to reach it. Let us see to it that we employ teachers of this description, instead of seeking for perfection, which indeed does not exist. And let our teachers be reminded that their duties do not end with the hearing of recitations. A dolt could do this. They are to study intellect and character, to infuse ideas, to set thought a-going, to use various means in awakening slumbering ability, and to give encouragement and impulse in every way, never overlooking the importance of a careful culture of the heart as well as the head. The true teacher studies to be a help to every child under his instruction, and the greatest help to those who need help most; seeks to correct errors, to heal infirmities, to remove abuses, and out of every lesson to give each pupil food for thought; and, as regards government, aims at that form of it which brings out the best qualities of mind and heart. We should be careful to secure, at least, teachers faithful, conscientious and of good capacity, and these, if not highly competent at first, will prove so in the end.

But teachers may be well selected and fail in securing the best results, unless assured of outside sympathy and encouragement, such as may be reasonably expected from the parents and guardians of their pupils. Parents should require their children to attend school *constantly*, and see to it that they attend *punctually*, and with strict regard to cleanliness and tidiness in dress and person. Too many parents detain their children at home for insufficient reasons, and some even appear to look upon the school as depriving them unjustly of a right to their children's service. No teacher can succeed well with a child whose parents are not in sympathy with him in his work.

It is a serious question with many if some of the evils now complained of in our schools could not be obviated by a *change from the present district system to the union system*, which has proved so beneficial in many other towns. Would it not be well for the town to refer this subject to a committee who shall be expected to make an intelligent report upon it at some future day.

As regards *the condition of our school buildings*, all need improving; and in particular such improvements are called for as shall afford ventilation without unhealthy draughts, and render them

more pleasing and attractive. The health of the children committed to our charge should receive careful attention, therefore should the school-houses be well warmed and perfectly ventilated; and next, but not least, for the sake of as complete a culture as possible, let us not overlook the importance of such arrangements as are pleasing to a well cultivated taste. It is not merely from text books that the mind receives truth. Intellect is quickened and the character ennobled by the silent, indirect influence of harmony and beauty; and accordingly every school building, internally and externally, and in all its surroundings, should be made as perfect as circumstances will allow. In the school-room a few pictures on the walls, or the busts of great men, are powerful teachers; so are flowers, of all the objects of nature the most perfect, and yet without cost to all who care for them. We should not underrate such things. There are ideas in them of value, which even children may get hold of to their great advantage, both in intellect and character. But above all, let our school-rooms be always neat and clean, and in perfect repair. Where the walls are broken and dirty, the maps, supposed to adorn them, torn or hung awry, and the general appearance of the room untidy, the place is not only made repulsive, but degrading in its influence on the minds of the children.

In this connection it is proper to call attention to the fact that the school-house of the 5th District was destroyed by fire on the 30th of March last, (1871,) and another in place of it, and nearly completed, on a new site, met with the same fate on the night of the 30th of August. The new building was of modern design and finish, well adapted to its purpose, and, if completed, would have been an ornament to the town. The loss is greatly to be deplored, and doubly so as it was without doubt set on fire, and the guilty perpetrator of the act goes undetected. We understand that the contractors of the burnt building have been re-engaged, and that another, after the same plan, is soon to be erected in its place.*

In conclusion, we regard it as highly important to the interests of our town that it should possess better school advantages. There should be a graded school in the centre, of rank equal to that of the grammar and high schools of our cities. Our town, the oldest in the State, the birth-place of many distinguished men, attractive for its great fertility and beauty, the home of a population moral, intelligent and prosperous, should refuse to be behind any in its facilities for the education of its children.

We are favored with a Young Ladies Seminary, most excellent in its management, and affording superior educational advantages. Of this we may well be proud, but this is not enough. We need schools of a high grade which shall be free to all, and we believe nothing would be more favorable in promoting our prosperity and growth. There is no place better situated for schools, public and private, and of a high order; and we hope the time is not dis-

* The building is completed and in use.

tant when a revival of interest in educational matters will secure them to the town.

WINDSOR LOCKS.—J. H. Hayden, Chairman of School Committee.

The pledge given by our manufacturers three years ago to employ no children of school age, without a certificate from the school officers, has been highly commended by the friends of education elsewhere, and has been faithfully kept. The results have been of great benefit to our schools.

A LIST OF THE TOWNS

FROM WHOSE REPORTS EXTRACTS ARE GIVEN IN THE APPENDIX.

	Page.		Page.
Canterbury,	178	New Fairfield, ---	217
Canton,	"	New Haven,	"
Chaplin,	"	New London,	230
Chester,	179	New Milford,	235
Colchester,	"	Newtown,	"
Coventry,	181	North Branford,	"
Cromwell,	"	North Canaan,	236
Durham,	"	North Haven,	237
East Granby,	182	North Stonington,	"
East Haddam,	"	Norwalk,	238
East Hartford,	183	Norwich,	239
East Haven,	188	Oxford,	240
East Lyme,	192	Plainfield,	"
Ellington,	"	Plainville,	241
Enfield,	"	Plymouth,	"
Essex,	"	Prospect,	242
Fairfield,	"	Putnam,	"
Franklin,	193	Ridgefield,	"
Groton,	"	Saybrook,	244
Hamden,	194	Scotland,	"
Hartford,	"	Southington,	245
Harwinton,	196	Stafford,	247
Hebron,	"	Sterling,	250
Huntington,	"	Suffield,	251
Killingly,	197	Vernon,	"
Lebanon,	198	Wallingford,	253
Madison,	201	Washington,	255
Manchester,	202	Watertown,	"
Meriden,	206	West Hartford,	256
Middletown,	208	Wilton,	"
Morris,	215	Windsor,	"
New Britain,	"	Windsor Locks,	259

A LIST OF THE SCHOOL VISITORS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

This list has been prepared from reports received at the Office of the Board of Education from the Visitors of each town, in answer to a circular addressed to them, requesting this information. No reports have been received from Glastonbury, Waterford, Bridgeport and Darien. The names of Visitors for these towns were taken from the "Connecticut Register."

The name of the Chairman of the Board in each town, when known, is placed first on the list, and the name of the Clerk usually stands second. Acting Visitors are, in most cases, designated by *italics*.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD, N. B. Stevens, F. A. Brown, *Rev. C. R. Fisher*, Rev. W. L. Gage, J. H. Sprague, Dr. David Crary, J. G. Batterson, Wm. Hamersley, Erastus Collins.

AVON, Rev. P. R. Day, *M. C. Woodford*, (*West A.*,) *Rev. Henry Clark*.

BERLIN, Samuel Upson, (Kensington,) N. C. North, (East B.,) *E. C. Woodruff*, M. Hotchkiss, R. A. Moore, Cyrus Root, Jr.

BLOOMFIELD, *Dr. Henry Gray*, J. C. Capen, Wm. G. Case, S. J. Mills, Nath. Bidwell, S. B. Newbery, W. J. Gabb, John Wilcox, E. B. Case.

BRISTOL, J. A. Norton, Rev. W. G. Wells, *Rev. C. W. Ray*, Rev. Dr. L. Griggs, Rev. Geo. L. Thompson, Rev. M. B. Roddan.

BURLINGTON, Romeo Elton, Theron Tuttle, James Tregaskis.

CANTON, E. O. Brown, (Canton Centre,) *Levi Case*, *Dr. G. F. Lewis*, (*Collinsville*).

EAST GRANBY, *Samuel A. Clark*, Clinton Phelps, B. E. Smith.

EAST HARTFORD, Rev. T. J. Holmes, J. C. Bull, *L. N. Olmsted*, (*Hartford*,) E. H. Little, H. Williams, F. R. Childs.

EAST WINDSOR, Rev. D. H. Thayer, J. B. Noble, *J. S. Allen*, *S. Terry Wells*, P. L. Blodgett, J. F. Fitts, H. Noble, H. M. Bancroft, H. M. Adams.

ENFIELD, J. L. Houston, *Rev. H. F. Lee*, and *Dr. E. F. Parsons*, (*Thompsonville*,) Chester Johnson, Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, T. B. Potter, G. H. Booth, H. R. Chapin, A. D. Bridge.

FARMINGTON, *Rev. T. K. Fessenden*, *Julius Gay*, Rev. J. A. Smith, Rev. E. R. Brown, J. P. Chamberlin, E. L. Hart, Samuel Frisbie.

GLASTONBURY, Wm. S. Williams, J. W. Hubbard, (South G.,) Rev. T. B. Fogg, (South G.,) A. D. Clark, (South G.,) G. C. Andrews, (South G.,) N. A. Turner, G. R. Curtis, A. A. Babcock, C. C. Goodale.

GRANBY, Lucien Reed, Anson Cooley, *Rev. H. P. Osgood*, *Rev. B. A. Gilman*, (*West G.*,) W. Griffin, A. C. Green, H. A. Dibble, Levi Rice, P. Z. Griffin.

HARTLAND, *H. L. Wilcox*, (*West H.*,) *C. E. Bushnell*, T. E. Williams.

MANCHESTER, (all Acting Visitors,) Dr. O. B. Taylor, Geo. M. Spencer, (North M.,) R. R. Dimock, (South M.).

MARLBOROUGH, J. B. Buell, *W. E. Jones*, *John Lord*, H. Bolles, Rev. O. Bissell, Rev. F. A. Metcalf.

NEW BRITAIN, D. N. Camp, Rev. C. H. Buck, *J. N. Bartlett*, C. Northend, Rev. C. L. Goodell, Rev. J. H. Dennison, W. H. Smith, Dr. E. B. Lyon, Rev. J. C. Middleton.

NEWINGTON, Jedediah Deming, C. K. Atwood, *John S. Kirkham*.

PLAINVILLE, *Rev. N. J. Seeley*, Rev. C. L. Ayer, Rev. A. E. Denison, Dr. G. A. Moody, Dr. T. H. Darrow, H. W. Hamlin.

ROCKY HILL, *T. A. Arnold*, *Dr. N. D. Hodgkins*, Edward Robbins, J. R. Stevens, Charles Butler, R. A. Porter, Frederick Robbins, D. C. Griswold, W. S. Butler.

SIMSBURY, *D. B. McLean*, A. G. Case, *Dr. G. W. Sanford*, (*Tariffville*,) Rev. J. L. Tomlinson, Seymour Pettibone.

SOUTHINGTON, W. S. Merrell, *F. D. Whittlesey*, **Rev. E. C. Jones*, Dr. F. A. Hart.

SOUTH WINDSOR, J. L. Higley, Rev. G. A. Bowman, Geo. W. Brown, (Wapping).

SUFFIELD, S. B. Kendall, Rev. E. B. Andrews, *C. H. Fuller*, *C. H. King*, (*West S.*,) C. M. Willard, W. H. Fuller.

WEST HARTFORD, Edward Stanley, *Henry Talcott*, Rev. M. N. Morris.

WETHERSFIELD, R. A. Robbins, *M. S. Griswold*, Rev. C. B. McLean, John Welles, Stephen Bulkley, J. T. Pratt.

WINDSOR, Rev. R. H. Tuttle, *Rev. B. Judkins, Jr.*, H. S. Hayden, T. W. Loomis, A. H. Ellsworth, E. D. Phelps.

WINDSOR LOCKS, J. H. Hayden, James Coogan, L. B. Chapman, Joel Farist, James Anderson, Andrew Outerson.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

NEW HAVEN, (City District, Board of Education,) L. W. Sperry, C. Atwater, A. F. Barnes, J. E. Earle, P. Maher, S. E. Merwin, Jr., W. B. Pardee, H. M. Welch, Maier Zunder;—Clerk, Horace Day; Superintendent, *Ariel Parish*.

(Westville District, Board of Education,) C. G. Clapp, W. C. Burgess, *Anson Beecher*, and six others.

BEACON FALLS, J. E. Johnson, C. F. Clark, James Wheeler.

BETHANY, *W. B. Dickerman, J. B. Todd, *Rev. Martin Moody*.

BRANFORD, S. E. Linsley, Geo. Prout, *Rev. E. C. Baldwin*, *Rev. Warren Mason*, Samuel Beach, J. J. Bartholomew, Wm. Linsley, Rev. G. C. Griswold, David Beach, A. M. Babcock, H. H. Fowler, J. F. Morris, W. Fowler, W. Rogers, F. Jourdan, E. F. Rogers, W. Holt, M. K. Northam.

* Deceased.

CHESHIRE, Rev. Dr. S. J. Horton, Rev. J. M. Wolcott, C. T. Hotchkiss.

DERBY, W. E. Downs, S. M. Gardner, *J. M. Rogers*, *B. F. Culver*, John Lindley, S. Barbour, R. M. Bassett, Rev. P. J. O'Dwyer, Rev. J. E. Pratt.

EAST HAVEN, (all Acting Visitors,) Rev. D. W. Havens, A. B. Rose, (Fair Haven,) Rev. O. E. Shannon, Jonathan Dudley; H. B. Brown and Willis Hemingway, Jr., (Fair Haven).

GUILFORD, Dr. J. Canfield, H. B. Starr, *Rev. G. M. Boynton*, *J. R. Rossiter*, (North G.,) Rev. Dr. L. T. Bennett, Rev. C. L. Kitchell, Henry Fowler, S. W. Dudley, Rev. Wm. Howard.

HAMDEN, Elias Dickerman, *O. W. Treadwell*, (Box 553, New Haven,) *L. A. Dickerman*, (*Mt Carmel*,) James Ives, W. E. Miller, J. J. Webb.

MADISON, Rev. J. A. Gallup, Augustus M. Dowd, J. P. Hopson, (North M.)

MERIDEN, *Rev. A. Norwood*, *Dr. C. H. S. Davis*, Rev. Charles Graeber, Rev. John Parker, Benjamin Page, Jr., Julius Andrews, J. R. Cook, D. C. Easton, J. C. Wightman.

MIDDLEBURY, Julius Bronson, *Rev. W. L. Holmes*, G. B. Bristol, Dr. M. DeForest, Jr., Austin Clark, H. W. Munson.

MILFORD, *N. C. Smith*, *J. W. Fowler*, *Rev. A. J. Lyman*, *Rev. G. H. Griffin*, *Rev. A. D. Miller*, *I. T. Rogers*, P. S. Bristol, J. H. Wingfield, L. Powell.

NAUGATUCK, Rev. J. L. Scott, Vernice Munger, Rev. C. C. C. Painter, Rev. H. T. Brady, Dr. F. B. Tuttle, H. D. Patterson.

NORTH BRANFORD, Charles Page, Charles Foote, *Rev. S. Davis*, (Northford,) *Rev. E. L. Clark*, William Maltby, W. D. Ford.

NORTH HAVEN, Dr. Austin Lord, *J. B. Goodsell*, H. D. Todd, A. F. Austin, J. E. Bishop, Charles Smith, C. F. Brockett, Dr. R. B. Goodyear, Dr. R. F. Stillman.

ORANGE, Rev. W. H. Dean, L. W. Alling, I. P. Treat; W. H. Talmadge, Dr. H. W. Painter and Rev. C. W. Lyon, (West Haven).

OXFORD, Dr. Lewis Barnes, O. C. Osborn, M. D. Northrop.

PROSPECT, *Rev Charles Pyke*, B. B. Brown, Hiram Ambler.

SEYMOUR, *Dr. J. Kendall*, *Edmund Day*, J. W. Bassett, W. W. Smith, Carlos French, Thomas James, Jr., S. A. Beach, Harpin Riggs, E. R. Bassett.

SOUTHBURY, *D. F. Pierce*, (*South Britain*,) *H. S. Wheeler*, (*Southford*,) Birdsey Gilbert, S. J. Stoddard, Charles Beach, C. W. Randall.

WALLINGFORD, Rev. E. R. Gilbert, *Franklin Platt*, Rev. A. C. Bronson, Rev. J. E. Wildman, Rev. Hugh Mallon, John Atwater.

(Centre District), *M. S. Crosby*, *Superintendent*.

WATERBURY, Green Kendrick, *C. B. Merrill*, *Rev. C. F. Elliott*, Rev. J. Anderson, Rev. F. T. Russell, Dr. T. D. Dougherty, A. G. Stocking, Wm. Lamb.

WOLCOTT, *Berlin J. Pritchard*, Dennis Pritchard, Henry Minor.

WOODBIDGE, Rev. S. P. Marvin, Elizur Sperry, M. E. Baldwin.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

NEW LONDON, H. P. Haven, *Ralph Wheeler*, T. M. Waller, Benj. Stark, W. C. Crump, J. C. Learned, N. P. Foster, Henry Potter.

NORWICH, Rev. Dr. H. P. Arms, *J. W. Crary*, Rev. R. P. Stanton, W. H. Page, G. A. Pitcher, B. W. Hyde, G. R. Hyde, A. Rathbone, J. N. Crandall.

(Town Street District,) Rev. Dr. H. P. Arms, B. W. Hyde, L. A. Hyde, and six others.

(Central District,) James Greenwood, Costello Lippitt, and seven others.

(West Chelsea District,) A. Y. Hibbard, *Rev. A. F. Spalding*, *Geo. E. Cranston*, and three others.

BOZRAH, Rev. N. S. Hunt, Geo. H. Fuller, (Bozrahville,) Isaac Johnson, A. Waterman, S. H. Allen, M. McCall.

COLCHESTER, Rev. S. G. Willard, R. C. Foote, *D. S. Bigelow*, (*Westchester*).

EAST LYME, Ezra Moore, J. S. Clark, *H. R. Harding*, (*Niantic*), H. P. Dwyer, Rev. L. S. Hough, E. L. Beckwith.

FRANKLIN, H. L. M. Ladd, (South Windham,) Henry Bellows, (Baltic,) *T. G. Kingsley*, (*Yantic*).

GRISWOLD, Rev. J. W. Tuck, B. C. Keigwin, Rev. F. E. Fellows, Joel Button, Dr. Wm. Soule, J. O. Sweet.

GROTON, Wm. H. Potter, Lemuel Clift, *Rev. G. L. Hunt*, (*Mystic River*), *S. S. Lamb*, (*Mystic*), Asa Perkins, Rev. N. T. Allen, Augustus Morgan, Rev. S. Howell, J. D. Avery.

LEBANON, Rev. O. D. Hine, G. D. Spencer, Rev. J. Avery, C. G. Geer, W. A. Fuller, Rev. D. B. Lord.

LEDYARD, *Wm. J. Brown*, (*Mystic*), Geo. Fanning, H. R. Norman, J. S. Spicer, S. N. Hallett, A. W. Gray, Thomas Latham, A. Z. Brown.

LISBON, *Rev. J. Haskell*, J. F. Hewitt, J. L. Benjamin.

LYME, M. S. Parker, *Rev. W. A. Hyde*, J. G. Ely.

MONTVILLE, *Aug. A. Parker*, H. A. Baker, *A. F. Rogers*, (*Uncasville*), D. L. Browning, Dr. J. C. Bolles, A. G. Baker, Calvin Allyn, W. R. Burnham, J. B. Ashcraft.

NORTH STONINGTON, F. S. Peabody, G. F. Coats, F. W. Collins.

OLD LYME, Rev. D. S. Brainerd, David Morley, A. L. Hall, J. E. Swan, H. H. Arnold.

PRESTON, Lucius Brown, (Norwich,) William Morse, H. J. Gallup, (Poquetanock).

SALEM, *Henry Fox*, A. O. Gallup, John Elderkin.

SPRAGUE, *Nathan Geer*, (*Baltic*), G. A. Colvin, Edwin Rose.

STONINGTON, Rev. P. G. Wightman and Silas B. Wheeler, (*Mystic*) H. A. Frink, (Westerly, R. I.).

WATERFORD, N. A. Chapman, J. W. Manwaring, W. Munger, E. Darrow, Rev. A. B. Tefft, H. S. Smith.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BRIDGEPORT, Dr. A. H. Abernethy, Rev. Dr. N. S. Richardson, R. E. DeForest, Rev. S. Clark, Rev. E. W. Maxcy, Dr. J. R. Cummings.

DANBURY, Rev. Dr. J. F. Hawley, *E. F. Hendrick*, *Rev. D. M. Hodge*, Rev. A. C. Hubbard, N. L. White, Samuel Tweedy.

BETHEL, *Amos Woodman*, G. B. Andrews, *A. L. Benedict*, A. E. Barber.

BROOKFIELD, Rev. L. B. Stimson, *Rev. A. C. Pierce*, (*B. Centre*,) Eugene Shepherd.

DARIEN, Rev. C. W. Walker, Dr. Samuel Sands and M. E. Mead, (*D. Depot*,) C. E. Miller, Rev. Louis French, Rev. J. W. Coleman.

EASTON, *Wm. H. Grumman*, E. N. Taylor, M. W. Beers.

FAIRFIELD, J. M. Morehouse, S. Morehouse, Rev. A. Mackay, Rev. E. L. Wells, A. B. Sherwood, J. A. Wilson.

GREENWICH, Dr. J. H. Brush, *Gideon Close*, *Ahaz Bradley*, Jabez Mead, L. A. Lockwood, J. M. Kenney, J. L. Mosher, A. M. Brush.

HUNTINGTON, Rev. J. S. Covell, *Dr. G. A. Shelton*, (*Birmingham*,) Henry Glover.

MONROE, *Agur Beardsley*, B. H. French, James Burr.

NEW CANAAN, D. S. Rockwell, *Dr. W. G. Brownson*, Rev. Mark Staple, Rev. Joseph Greenleaf, S. E. Keeler, W. E. Husted.

NEW FAIRFIELD, *H. H. Wildman*, (*Ball's Pond*,) Edward Treadwell, W. J. Kellogg.

NEWTOWN, C. C. Warner, Zerah Fairman, S. B. Wheeler, Fred'k Chambers, R. B. Belden, Edward Clark.

NORWALK, Dr. Ira Gregory, Dr. Samuel Lynes, Dr. Moses Hill, Rev. I. Simmons, Rev. C. Selleck, *J. W. Wilson*, *Rev. H. N. Dunning*, (*South N.*,) C. W. Le Count.

READING, (*All Acting Visitors*,) T. C. Beach, W. E. Duncomb, Daniel Sanford.

RIDGEFIELD, Dr. D. L. Adams, Gould Rockwell, *Rev. L. W. Abbott*, Dr. W. S. Todd, W. O. Seymour, C. B. Northrop, J. L. Hunt, D. S. Sholes, L. E. Smith.

SHERMAN, Dr. J. N. Woodruff, D. B. Mallory, W. B. Conley.

STAMFORD, Rev. R. B. Thurston, Elbert White, *Z. B. Nichols*, *J. D. Ferguson*, *F. D. Stevens*, (*North S.*,) Rev. J. Peabody, Rev. J. S. Dodge, Rev. E. Lathrop, S. S. Cook.

STRATFORD, *A. Wilcoxson*, Jesse Olney, L. W. Burritt, Wm. Strong, R. H. Russell.

TRUMBULL, Le Grand G. Beers, Albert Wheeler, *Rev. N. T. Merwin*, *J. W. Drew*, (*Long Hill*,) S. H. Booth, S. H. Burroughs.

WESTON, Rev. Z. B. Burr, Wakeman Godfrey, *David S. Nash*, (*Georgetown*,).

WESTPORT, E. J. Taylor, *Rev. J. R. Williams*, L. S. Stevens, G. S. Adams, M. Disbrow, Charles Jennings, H. M. Coley, A. W. Hotchkiss, J. B. Elwood, George Jeliff, T. M. Lees.

WILTON. *J. B. Hurlbutt*, (*Norwalk*,) Benajah Gilbert, J. R. Sturges.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

BROOKLYN, A. W. Chase, Dr. W. Woodbridge, E. L. Cundall, (*West Killingly*,).

ASHFORD, D. A. Baker, (*West A.*,) *S. B. Tift*, (*Westford*,) *George Platt*, J. T. Green, H. A. Eastman, H. W. Morey.

CANTERBURY, *George Sanger*, Rev. J. W. Sessions, S. B. Carter, Nathan Allen, Jr., E. Waldo, Pearl Williams, J. Perkins, A. Witter, D. Witter.

CHAPLIN, *Rev. F. Williams*, Rev. C. E. Griggs, J. W. Lincoln, P. L. Peck, Manning Hunt, P. B. Peck.

EASTFORD, *Earl C. Preston*, C. E. Barrows, S. O. Bowen, Miss Ellen M. Bugbee.

HAMPTON, *David Greenslit*, Henry Clapp, Wm. Brown, A. Hammond, S. F. Bennett, J. W. Congdon, A. Albro, E. H. Newton, M. O. Fuller.

KILLINGLY, Dr. S. Hutchins and *C. P. Blackman*, (*West K.*) *G. A. Tracy*, (*Putnam*.) A. Ames, L. Warren, A. D. Warren, Dr. E. A. Hill, E. H. Bugbee, D. W. C. Jenks.

PLAINFIELD, *J. S. French*, (*Central Village*.) *E. C. Eaton*, Rev. S. H. Fellows, Dr. W. A. Lewis, W. Tillinghast, W. J. Hyde, Dr. C. H. Rogers, Rev. G. J. Tillotson.

POMFRET, Dr. L. Williams, Geo. Sessions, *S. S. Cotton*, (*P. Landing*.) A. S. Bruce, G. B. Matthewson, E. P. Matthewson, I. P. Briggs, Geo. Randall, C. Osgood.

PUTNAM, W. H. Ward, Dr. D. B. Plimpton, Rev. C. Morse, J. J. Green, L. Williams, T. P. Leonard.

SCOTLAND, *C. N. Palmer*, A. W. Maine, S. H. N. Avery, R. B. Fuller, N. Billings, Miss Sarah A. Bingham.

STERLING, *J. A. Gibson*, (*Oneco*.) T. D. Whitford, G. C. Brown, A. A. Stanton, Rev. F. B. Dickenson, J. A. B. Douglas.

THOMPSON, Rev. A. Rawson, *Rev. A. Dunning, Stephen Ballard.

VOLUNTOWN, J. C. Tanner, Edmund Hall, *Dr. C. O. Maine*, Albert Campbell, Ezra Briggs, S. S. Kegwin.

WINDHAM, *Huber Clark*, Dr. Fred Rogers, *Rev. P. S. Evans*, Rev. H. Winslow, E. P. Brown, G. W. Burnham and John Brown, (*Willimantic*.) J. G. Clark, A. P. Smith.

WOODSTOCK, N. E. Morse, (*East W.*) *W. W. Webber*, *Rev. S. Burrows*, (*West W.*) L. J. Wells and S. M. Fenner, (*South W.*) O. Fisher, (*West W.*) A. E. Potter, (*North W.*) M. W. Ide, (*East W.*)

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

LITCHFIELD, G. M. Woodruff, *C. B. Andrews*, *T. L. Jennings*, (*Milton*.) *L. T. Gilbert*, (*Northfield*.) E. W. Seymour, A. J. Pierpont, H. R. Morrill, G. W. Bement, G. G. Harrison.

BARKHAMSTED, H. C. Brown and *G. H. Alford*, (*Riverton*.) *Monroe Hart*, O. E. Case; Rev. G. B. Atwell and Daniel Youngs, (*Pleasant Valley*).

BETHLEHEM, *Franklin Booth*, Geo. C. Stone, M. E. Beecher, N. L. Bloss, M. S. Todd.

BRIDGEWATER, Eli Sturdivant, *Dr. H. H. DuBois*, H. N. Sanford, Peter Wooster, G. H. Smith, E. P. Frost.

CANAAN, (*Falls Village P. O.*.) Dr. J. A. Gillett, Daniel Brewster, *Rev. B. H. Burch*.

COLEBROOK, M. L. Phelps, J. M. Grant, (*Millbrook*.) *John F. Peck*, (*Winsted*.) Rev. H. A. Russell, E. H. Barber, Rev. T. Benedict, H. A. Smith, Dr. J. M. Fay, W. P. Lawrence.

CORNWALL, *John Catlin*, *W. F. Harrison*, (*C. Bridge*.) J. B. Ives, M. A. Nickerson and J. F. Preston, (*West C.*) Seth Scoville.

GOSHEN, Henry Norton, *S. A. Bartholomew*, Miss Melvina Howe, Lyman Hall, F. M. Wadhams, H. S. Wooster.

HARWINTON, Rev. Geo. Curtiss, *Dr. R. E. Ensign*, M. L. Goodwin, Lewis Catlin, Ernest Gunn, E. E. Baker.

KENT, John Chase, G. A. Vincent, Perry Hufcut.

MORRIS, *Dwight Griswold*, L. B. Hall, S. M. Ensign.

NEW HARTFORD, Rev. S. S. Martyn, N. B. Merrill, (Nepaug,) Rev. J. H. Betts, (Pine Meadow).

NEW MILFORD, J. W. Addis, *C. A. Todd*, *W. H. Smith*, *A. S. Hill*, *Scott Buckingham*, (Northville,) A. N. Baldwin, P. N. Hall, E. F. Morehouse, J. H. McMahon.

NORFOLK, Riley Stillman, H. P. Lawrence, Rev. Dr. J. Eldridge, Robbins Battell, H. J. Holt, F. E. Porter.

NORTH CANAAN, *Rev. I. P. Powell* and Edward Roberts, (East C.,) *George Adam*.

PLYMOUTH, T. J. Bradstreet, *L. D. Baldwin*, George Langdon, A. P. Fenn, Rev. J. W. Backus, E. P. Parker, Dr. C. W. Bull, N. T. Baldwin, R. D. H. Allen.

ROXBURY, H. B. Eastman, *H. S. Hurlbut*, H. M. Booth, Rev. A. Isham, Levi Smith, A. L. Hodge.

SALISBURY, *J. H. Hurlburt*, (Lime Rock,) *Dr. H. M. Knight*, (Lakeville,) *J. L. Pease*, Dwight Allen, James Ensign, Oliver Jewell, Lorenzo Tupper, J. R. Ward, George Landon.

SHARON, *Dr. C. H. Shears*, Rev. A. B. Bullions, J. B. Smith, H. C. Rowley, Cooley James.

TORRINGTON, *R. C. Barber*, (Burrville,) *Lauren Wetmore*, Rev. B. Eastwood and G. H. Welch, (Wolcottville,) A. F. Miner.

WARREN, F. A. Curtiss, *Rev. W. E. Bassett*, N. B. Strong, A. C. Knapp, C. W. Everitt, N. S. Lyman.

WASHINGTON, Orestes Hickox, *Earle Buckingham*, *R. J. Wheaton*, (Marbledale,) Rev. W. S. Colton, C. C. Lemon, R. Buckingham.

WATERTOWN, Rev. Dr. W. H. Lewis, Dr. W. S. Munger, Truman P. Baldwin.

WINCHESTER, Rev. D. P. Sanford and Clark Strong, (Winsted,) B. B. Rockwell and C. F. North, (West Winsted,) Rev. A. Goodenough, J. A. Bronson.

WOODBURY, Benj. Fabrique, D. S. Bull, *P. M. Trowbridge*, A. W. Mitchell, Rev. J. Churchill, Wm. J. Clark, H. P. Somers, Scovill Nettleton, E. M. Towne.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, J. R. Johnson, G. W. Atkins, G. W. Guy, Albert Atkins, H. H. Wilcox, Ernest Deming.

(City District,) R. G. Pike, Dr. G. W. Burke, *Rev. C. H. Fay*, Dr. E. B. Nye, Moses Culver, Benjamin Douglas, C. F. Browning, James Craig, A. Newton.

HADDAM, *G. A. Freeman*, (Higganum,) H. H. Clark, Isaac Arnold, Orrin Shailer, 2nd, A. W. Tyler, Ansel Spencer, G. M. Clark, John Brainerd.

CHATHAM, *F. E. Adams*, *H. D. Chapman* and A. H. Conklin, (East Hampton,) *Rev. E. P. Herrick*, Dr. A. B. Worthington, L. B. Tibballs, C. R. North and E. M. Simpson, (Middle Haddam).

CHESTER, *Dr. S. W. Turner*, Rev. W. D. Morton, Joshua L'Hommedieu.

CLINTON, L. E. Wood, *A. M. Wright*, A. Hull, Geo. E. Elliott, J. B. Wright, J. L. Davis, E. W. Wellman, B. Merrills, J. D. Leffingwell, J. H. Merrills, E. R. Kelsey, F. A. Sturgis.

CROMWELL, *G. O. Chambers*, W. E. Hurlburt, *Rev. S. Topliff*, I. H. Warner, S. P. Polly.

DURHAM, *Rev. W. C. Fowler*, (*D. Centre*,) *H. G. Newton*, W. A. Hart, S. W. Loper, H. S. Merwin, J. B. Clarke.

EAST HADDAM, *Rev. D. W. Teller*, (*Hadlyme*,) *H. B. Niles*, I. D. Burnham.

ESSEX, S. M. Pratt, (*Centre Brook*,) *Rev. J. M. Bartlett*, Giles Potter, F. A. Tiffany, J. E. Redfield, W. H. Williams, G. K. Stillman, E. W. Redfield, Dr. C. H. Hubbard, S. M. Comstock, J. E. Bushnell, D. L. Carpenter.

KILLINGWORTH, *F. Turner*, *J. H. Lane*, *Julius Buell*, W. E. Griswold, S. G. Redfield, H. Hull, H. Kelsey, M. Davis.

MIDDLEFIELD, W. A. Rockwell, P. M. Augur, M. W. Terrill.

OLD SAYBROOK, (*Saybrook P. O.*,) *Rev. J. E. Heald*, *Rev. P. L. Shepard*, J. N. Clark.

PORTLAND, Wm. H. Bartlett, *Dr. N. O. Cornwall*, *E. M. Anthony*, *C. H. Sears*, C. G. Southmayd, Lyman Payne, F. Gildersleeve, E. J. Hulbert, Wm. Sellew.

SAYBROOK, (*Deep River P. O.*,) *Henry Fox*, *F. A. Denison*, J. A. Shipman, J. A. Erwin, Dr. E. Bidwell, H. S. Ward, M. N. Griswold, J. S. Lane, A. D. Platts, G. K. Hull, L. J. Platt.

WESTBROOK, *O. H. Norris*, Dr. S. C. Newton, H. B. Chapman.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOLLAND, O. P. Waldo, *Wm. C. Ladd*, *Rev. A. Marsh*, S. H. Brown, Charles Joslin, W. S. Moore.

ANDOVER, *E. P. Skinner*, B. F. Chapman, E. D. White.

BOLTON, Henry Alvord, *Rev. W. E. B. Moore*, Dr. C. F. Sumner, S. P. Sumner, J. T. Carpenter, A. W. Hillard.

COLUMBIA, J. S. Yeomans, Sanford Yeomans, *Rev. F. D. Avery*.

COVENTRY, *Rev. W. J. Jennings*, *H. P. Topliff* and *Rev. J. P. Hawley*, (*South C.*,) S. W. Hopkins, E. Kingsbury, M. V. Parker.

ELLINGTON, *Edwin Talcott*, *Rev. J. C. Moses*, G. R. Warner.

HEBRON, *Rev. H. Bryant*, *F. C. Bissell*, *Rev. A. W. Clark*, (*Gilead*,) H. E. Porter, C. L. Phelps, A. W. Hutchinson, W. H. Horton, G. R. Bestor, C. H. Brown.

MANSFIELD, *Nelson Conant*, (*Gurleyville*,) *Rev. K. B. Glidden*, (*M. Centre*,) R. P. Barrows, Dr. J. N. Parker, Dr. Wm. Richardson, Dr. O. B. Griggs, Dr. F. H. Whiton, L. R. Dunham, G. A. Hammond.

SOMERS, *Dr. Wm. B. Woods*, L. W. Griswold, M. F. Gowdy, L. W. Percival, Elijah Cutter, Cyrus Pease, Solomon Fuller, *Rev. C. H. Gleason*.

STAFFORD, *Rev. G. V. Maxham*, *J. M. Washburn*, (*West S.*,) J. Blodgett, M. B. Harvey, and two others.

UNION, *J. H. Reed*, J. C. Upham, E. C. Booth.

VERNON, (*Rockville P. O.*, except Mr. Hammond,) Dr. S. G. Risley, *Maro Hammond*, *H. T. Bolles*, G. W. West, *Rev. E. B. Bingham*, A. C. Crosby.

WILLINGTON, (*All Acting Visitors*,) Dr. J. M. Browne, S. C. Eaton, C. D. Rider.

PUBLIC ACTS CONCERNING EDUCATION,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1871.



CHAPTER LII.

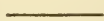
REQUIRING PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS TO SCHOOL THEIR CHILDREN AT LEAST THREE MONTHS, ON PENALTY OF FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK.

SEC. 1. Every parent, guardian, or other person, having control and charge of any child, between the ages of six and fourteen years, employed to labor in any manufacturing establishment, or other business in this State, and who has been temporarily discharged from such employment, for the purpose of attending some public or private day school, pursuant to the provisions of this Act in addition to "An Act concerning the Domestic Relations, approved July 9th, 1869," shall be, and hereby is, required to send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child may be so discharged for that purpose, unless such child shall be excused from such attendance by the board of school visitors of the town in which such parent or guardian resides, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that his or her bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent his or her attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that the pecuniary necessities of the parents of such child require his or her continual absence from school.

SEC. 2. Every person, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section, shall be punished by a fine of five dollars, payable to the treasury of the town, for each and every week (not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year) during which he or she shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, July 5, 1871.



CHAPTER LXXI.

CONCERNING THE TAKING OF LAND FOR SITES OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

SEC. 1. Nothing in the Act concerning Education, to which this is in addition, shall be so construed as to authorize any school dis-

trict or town to take the land for school purposes, of any ecclesiastical society, upon any part of which a church building has already been erected, or to locate or fix the site of any school house upon such land, without the consent of such ecclesiastical society; and so much of said act as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER CXVII.

AMENDING AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICTS."

Be it enacted: That section one, chapter one hundred and eighteen, of the Public Acts passed May Session, 1870, be amended in the twenty-fifth line, by striking out the words "aggregate attendance in days," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "enumeration in the month of January last preceding."

CHAPTER CXXXII.

APPROPRIATING FROM THE STATE TREASURY ONE HALF DOLLAR FOR EACH CHILD ENUMERATED; TO BE DISTRIBUTED WITH THE INCOME OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

There shall be annually appropriated from the treasury of this State, for the support of the common schools, in addition to the income of the school fund, a sum of money equal in dollars to one half the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age, as ascertained and returned by the school visitors of the several towns according to the requirements of chapter four, title sixteen, of the Revised Statutes of 1866; and said money shall be divided and distributed, by the comptroller of public accounts, among the several towns of the State, at the same time, in the same manner, and on the same conditions as the income of the school fund is divided and distributed.

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

FORBIDDING A CHANGE OF SCHOOL BOOKS OFTENER THAN ONCE IN FIVE YEARS.

It shall not be lawful for the Board of Education or School Visitors in the respective towns in this State to order a change

of books used in district schools oftener than once in five years.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER CXXXIX.

REPEALING PARTS OF ACTS CONCERNING EDUCATION.

Be it enacted: That sections sixty-one, sixty-two and eighty-eight, of chapter third, title sixteen, of the Revised Statutes of 1866; also chapter one hundred and two of the Public Acts passed at the May Session of 1866, be and the same are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing chapter eighty-seven of the Public Acts of 1867.

A RESOLUTION

PROVIDING FOR A REVISION OF THE SCHOOL LAWS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1871.

Resolved by this Assembly:

That George M. Woodruff of Litchfield, Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, and Giles Potter of Essex, be, and they are hereby appointed, a committee to make a thorough revision of all the laws of this State, in force at the close of this session of the General Assembly, concerning Education; that said committee in making said revision shall, as far as practicable, consolidate all acts relating to the same subject matter, correct ambiguities, supply the manifest omissions, insert such notes and references to the judicial decisions in this State as they may deem expedient, and in all respects make said laws as clear and intelligible as possible; and shall prepare a complete index of said laws; and that they shall report their doings to the next General Assembly.

Approved July 20th, 1871.

$$270 + 47 = 317_{**}^*$$

* * The numbering of pages 125 to 170, inclusive, is *duplicated*, and the first set of these pages is marked with a *.

INDEX.

N. B. For the index to the new School Code, see pages 161*-169*.

	Page
ABSENTEEISM and truancy,-----	6, 28-29, 198, 202, 203, 208, 212, 213, 214, [217-227, 230, 238, 254
Academies, -----	10, 182, 258
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,-----	77-80
"American System of Public Instruction,"-----	89-9
Appendix to Report,-----	125-270
Appropriation for schools from State treasury,-----	17, 18, 25, 143*
Arbitration and Conciliation,-----	100-105
Attendance of children,-----	16-17, 229, 253
" " " increase of,-----	5, 23, 27
Average attendance of children in public schools,-----	23, 146
" " " " " " " percentage of in each town,-----	166-173
" length of public schools,-----	5, 23, 27, 146
Board of Education, Members of,-----	2
Can deaf mutes be trained to talk?-----	79-83
Changes of teachers, too frequent,-----	13, 14, 181
"Charter Oak School," Hartford,-----	83-85
Children enumerated, 1871 and 1872,-----	22
" " 1862 to 1871,-----	26
" " percentage of registered,-----	23
" " " " " in each town,-----	162-165
" " " " " in average attendance in each town,-----	170-173
" " not in any school,-----	6, 23, 28, 146
" registered, number of,-----	23, 146
" " percentage of in each town,-----	162-165
" " " " average attendance in each town,-----	166-169
" under 14 years of age, employment of,-----	15, 38, 180, 268
Colleges in Connecticut, number of students in,-----	76
" " other States, " " Connecticut students in,-----	76, 77
Comparative wealth of all the towns in the State,-----	150-153
Competitive examination of teachers,-----	14, 195, 239

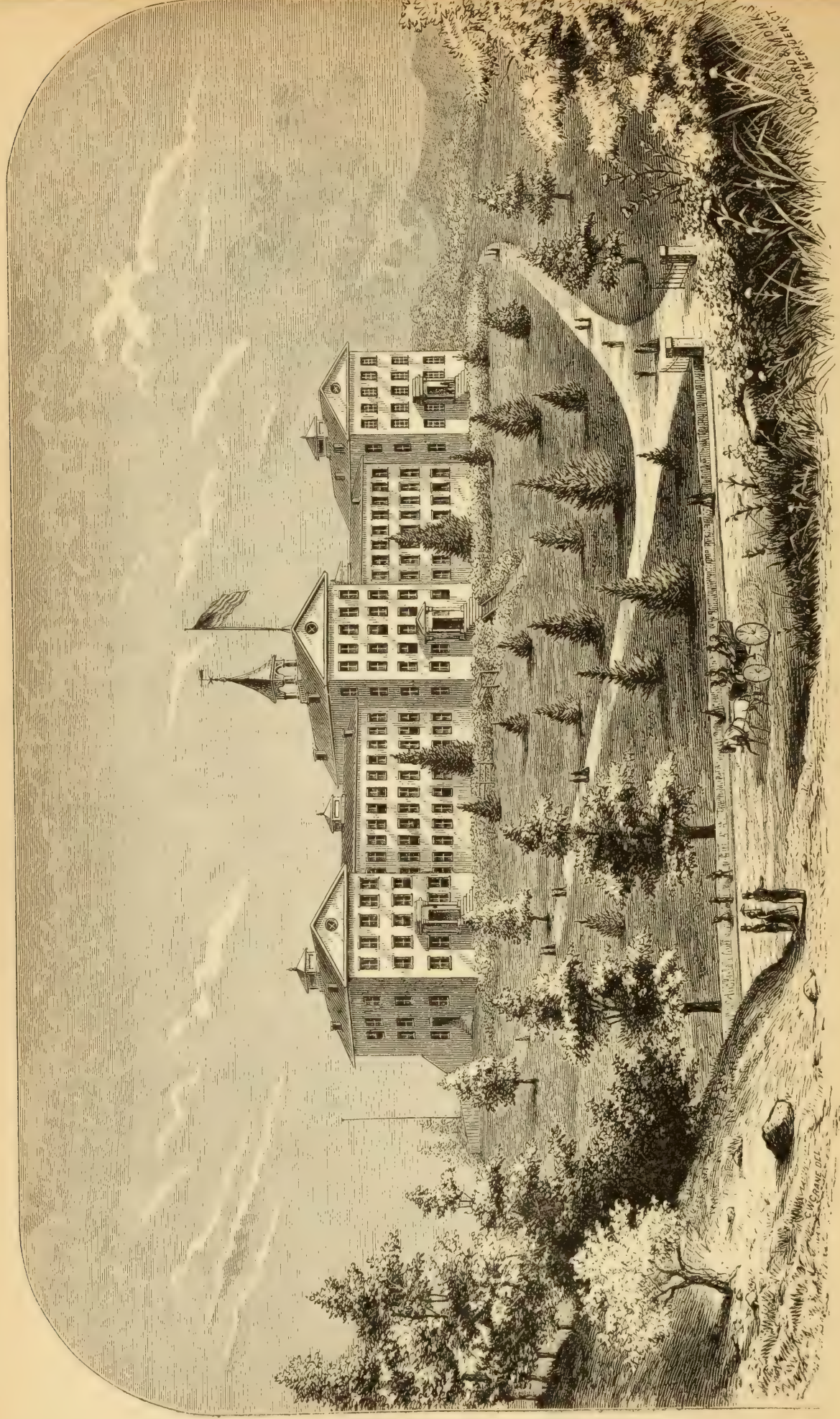
	Page
Compulsory attendance, or Obligatory Education,	17, 29-48, 197
" " in Connecticut,	32, 35-37, 47
" " " " in 1650,	35-37
" " " England,	42
" " " Germany,	29-32
" " " Michigan, law of 1871,	43-45
" " " New Hampshire, law of 1871,	45
" " " various countries of Europe,	40, 41
" " " objections considered,	32-40
Connecticut Common School Journal,	96
" and obligatory education in 1650,	35-37
Deaf and Dumb, instruction of,	77-83
Deaf Mutes, can they be trained to talk?	79-83
Distribution of School moneys,	194, 239, 242, 256
District System, disadvantages of,	14, 179, 190-191, 198
Districts, union of, see Union of Districts.	
Drawing, in public schools,	188, 195, 205, 207, 233
Education and Invention,	54-56
European Schools,	106
Evening Schools,	207, 217
Examination of teachers,	14, 191, 192, 195, 196, 239, 249, 250
Expenditures for public schools, 1870-71,	6, 25, 147
Expulsion of scholars to be avoided,	197
Fairfield County, school statistics of, by towns,	136-137
Free School System,	178, 181, 182, 196, 215, 240
German in public schools,	216
Girls' Industrial School,	56-59
Governor Jewell, Words of,	52-54
Graded Schools,	197, 199, 252
" " in the several towns and counties,	176-177
" " number of,	24
Hartford County, school statistics of, by towns,	130-131
High Schools,	9-13, 187, 192, 197, 210, 234, 239, 241, 253
" " law of Massachusetts respecting,	11-12
Historical Sketch of School Legislation in Connecticut,	107-113
Home for Soldiers' Orphans,	65-66
Illiteracy in New England and Southern States,	92-93
" versus inventiveness,	54-56
Illustrations,	78, 80, 84-85, 105
Imbeciles, School for,	61-65
Increase of Attendance,	5, 23, 27
Industrial School for Girls,	56-59
Insanity and Imbecility,	62-63
Institutes, see Teachers' Institute.	
Invention and Education,	54-56
Irregular Attendance,	16-17, 197, 208, 212, 213, 243, 250
Japan, Educational progress of,	20
Jewell, Gov. M., Words of,	52-54

	Page
Labor and Capital,-----	98-100
Lands, public, proceeds of to be used for encouraging education,-----	16
Law 'de' Schooling of Minors, enacted 1871,-----	268
" of Connecticut for compulsory education, in 1650,-----	35-37
Laws, see School Laws.	
Laws 'de' Education, new revision,-----	113-160*
" " " " " Index,-----	161*-169*
Length of School terms,-----	5, 23, 27, 146, 188, 189, 194, 197, 202, 204, 217, [235, 237, 241, 243, 251, 255]
Libraries, see School Libraries.	
" and Apparatus,-----	183, 186, 193
" " " amount expended for,-----	25, 95, 149
List of towns from whose Reports extracts are herein printed.-----	259
List of School Visitors in all the towns,-----	260-267
Litchfield County, School statistics of, by towns,-----	140-141
Middlesex " " " " " "-----	142-143
Minors, schooling of,-----	15, 38, 180, 268
Money per child paid for public schools in each town,-----	158-161
Morgan, Charles,-----	84
Morgan School, Clinton,-----	84-86
Music in Schools,-----	188, 195, 205, 232, 238, 253
Names of persons mentioned in the Report (see List of School Visitors):	
Abraham, Mrs. S., 69; Allen, O. D., 75; Arnold, M., 106; Atwater, C., 92.	
Bail, L., 92, 197; Bailey, M., 92; Baird, J. G., 92, 96; Baird, S. F., 68, 73, 74;	
Bache, R. M., 69, 71; Barnard, H., 37; Barrows, F. F., 97; Beecher,	
Lyman, 46; Bell, A. G., 77; Bell, A. M., 79, 81; von Beust, Count, 40;	
Bradford, J. H., 56; Bright, Jacob, 42; Buckingham, W. A., 100; Bulkley,	
E., 52; Burleigh, L., 97.	
Camp, L. L., 92, 97; Carleton, I. N., 91, 96, 97; Carpenter, E., 91; Carpen-	
ter, J. B., 65, 66; Cheney Brothers, 83; Cleveland, H. M., 47, 91, 97, 98;	
Conant, Miss E. A., 66; Cummings, J., 91.	
Daggett, David, 28; Dana, J. D., 71; Davenport, J., 37; Davis, H. C., 96,	
97; Dixon, George, 42; Dwight, W. B., 91, 96, 97.	
Eaton, D. C., 92; Eaton, J., 55; Eaton, T., 37; Earle, J. E., 54; English, J.	
E., 100.	
Forster, W. E., 106; Foster, James, 106; Foster, L. F. S., 91; Frederick II,	
of Prussia, 31; Frederick, William of Brandenburg, 35.	
Gilman, D. C., 89, 92; Goldthwaite, Miss E. M., 91; Grinnell, G. B., 69;	
Greeley, H., 85; Guizot, F. P. G., 41.	
Hall, Joseph, 53; Hatch, E. W., 60; Hibbard, R. G., 91; Higgin, Mrs. R.,	
67; Hill, P., 97; Honey, F. R., 75; Hosford, O., 45; Hubbard, S. G., 49,	
52; Hyatt, A., 68.	
Jay, John, 106; Jepson, B., 92, 97; Jewell Gov., M., 52, 91, 100.	
Keep, R. P., 75; Kellogg, J. A., 97; Kent, J., 46; Kingsley, C., 42; Kluit,	
A. P., 69; Knight, H. M., 61, 65.	
Lewis, J. G., 92; Lindsley, C. A., 52; Lounsbury, T. R., 75.	
Marsh, O. C., 69, 74; Miner, A. A., 97; Morgan, C., 84, 85; Mori, Arinori,	
89; Mundella, A. J., 43, 100, 101, 105, 106.	

Niemeyer, J. H., 75 ; Northend, C., 97.	
Packard, A. S., 68 ; Parish, A., 92, 97 ; Peirce, B., 69 ; Potter, Giles, 105.	
Reed, C., 106 ; Rice, W. N., 91 ; Rogers, Miss H. B., 81 ; Russell, F. T., 91.	
Sawyer, H. E., 91, 97 ; Shipman, T. L., 97 ; Sheffield, J. E., 67 ; Silliman, B., 53 ; Simon, Jules, 41 ; Smith, Miss E. S., 91, 97 ; Smith, S. I., 68, 73 ; Strickland, Miss B. A., 97.	
Thacher, T. A., 92 ; Todd, J. E., 68, 73 ; Tyler, M., 92.	
Verrill, A. E., 68, 73.	
Walton, G. A., 92 ; Webster, D., 46 ; Whipple, J., 82 ; Whitmore, J. D., 92 ; Williams, W., 97 ; Winchester, O. F., 68 ; Wilson, H., 85.	
"National Education League" of England,	42
New Haven County, school statistics of, by towns,	132-133
" " region, topography of, with map,	69-73
" " " geographical positions in,	70-71
New London County, school statistics of, by towns,	134-135
Normal School,	8-9, 19, 86-88, 182, 193, 203
" " expenses of,	88
Obligatory Education, (see Compulsory Attendance,)	29-48
Oral instruction,	233, 234
Order secured by law,	157,* 159,* 178
Patents, relative number of to citizens of Connecticut and other States, ..	54-56
Prizes in school,	201
Professional Schools in Connecticut, number of students in,	76
" " " other States, number of Connecticut students in, ..	76, 77
Progress in the year,	5, 27, 179, 189, 202, 236, 237, 238, 242
Prosperity as affected by public schools,	55, 56, 256
Public lands, proceeds of to be used for promoting education,	16
Receipts for public schools, 1862-71,	26
" " " " 1870-71,	6, 25, 147
" " " " increase of,	25, 26-27
Reform School at Meriden,	59-60
Religious instruction in schools,	235-236
Report of Board of Education,	5-21
Reports of School Visitors, extracts printed,	178-259
" " " " " " list of towns,	259
Revised school laws, enacted, 1872,	113-160*
" " " Index,	161*-169*
Revision of school laws,	18, 105
School Districts, number of,	22, 146
" for Imbeciles,	61-65
" Fund income from, distributed, 1871 and 1872,	25
" Houses,	83-84
" " condition of,	24
" " " " in each town,	174-175
" " money expended for, 1870-71,	6, 25, 148
" " " " " 1852,-1871,	83
" " new,	83, 84, 179, 196, 197, 204, 215, 245, 258
" " " number of 1870-71,	24, 148, 174-175

	Page
School Journal,-----	96
“ Laws enacted, 1871,-----	268-270
“ “ revised edition, enacted 1872,-----	113-160*
“ “ “ “ index of,-----	161*-169*
“ “ revision of,-----	18, 105
“ Libraries,-----	183, 186, 193
“ “ money expended for, 1870-71,-----	25, 95, 149
“ “ orders drawn for, 1871-72,-----	94, 95
“ Teachers’ Association,-----	97
“ Terms, length of, (See Length of Terms),-----	5, 23, 27, 146
“ Visitors, list of in all the towns,-----	260-267
“ “ Reports, extracts from,-----	178-259
“ “ “ “ “ list of towns,-----	259
Schooling of Minors,-----	15, 38, 180, 268
Secretary of the Board, absence of,-----	19
Sheffield Scientific School,-----	67-75
Soldiers’ Orphan Home,-----	65-66
State appropriation for schools,-----	17-18, 25, 143*
“ Library Appropriations,-----	95, 149, 183
“ Reform School,-----	59-60
“ Teachers’ Association,-----	97
“ Treasury, appropriation from, for schools,-----	17-18, 25
Statistics,-----	96
“ of Schools, general summary of,-----	22-25, 146-147
“ “ “ tables of, by towns and counties,-----	130-147
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ explanations of,-----	127-129
Supervision of schools, improvements in needed,-----	196, 199
System in managing schools, more of it needed,-----	181, 199
Taxable property, percentage of paid for schools in each town,-----	154-157
“ “ per child in each town,-----	150-153
Taxes, amount raised by for schools, 1870-71,-----	25
“ “ “ “ “ 1862-71,-----	26, 27
Teachers’ Association,-----	97
“ changes of too frequent,-----	13, 14, 181, 191
“ examination of,-----	14, 191, 192, 195, 196, 239, 247, 249, 250
“ female, number of employed in winter and in summer,-----	24
“ “ increase of wages of,-----	7, 24
“ Institutes,-----	91-92
“ male, number of employed in winter and in summer,-----	24
“ “ increase of wages of,-----	7, 24
“ new, number of each year,-----	7
“ permanent, desirable,-----	13, 178, 186, 188, 193, 197, 199, 202
“ “ employed,-----	194, 206
“ qualifications of,-----	13-14, 185, 208, 246, 247
“ “ “ how to be improved,-----	7-14
“ wages, amount paid for yearly, 1865-1871,-----	7
“ “ increase of, 1865-71,-----	7
Text Books,-----	186, 194, 242

	Page
Three terms of school each year,	188, 194, 204
Tolland County, school statistics of, by towns,	144-145
Town Deposit Fund, income from, 1870-71,	25
" " " " " 1861-1871,	26
Town Reports, extracts from, herein printed,	178-259
Trades Unions and strikes in England,	100-105
Training Schools,	9
Trinity College, number of students in,	76
Truancy and Absenteeism,	16-17, 28-29, 202, 203, 208, 212, 213, 214, [217-227, 230, 238, 254]
Union of Districts,	14, 182, 191-192, 196, 200, 237, 238, 240, 241, [244, 250, 251, 255, 257]
" " " accomplished,	192, 228, 231, 241, 244
Vaccination,	48-52
" opinion of New Haven Medical Association,	50-52
Visiting Schools,	178, 180, 181, 189, 193, 197, 214, 231, 243
Visitors, see School Visitors.	
"Wadsworth School," Hartford,	83-85
Wages of Teachers, see Teachers Wages.	
Windham County, school statistics of, by towns,	138-139
Wesleyan University, number of students in,	76
Yale College, number of students in,	76



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CONN.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
STATE REFORM SCHOOL

AT WEST MERIDEN,
FOR THE YEAR 1872,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

NAMES, RESIDENCE, AND EXPIRATION
OF COMMISSION OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

ROSWELL BROWN,	HARTFORD,	Hartford County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1873.
HIRAM FOSTER,	MERIDEN,	New Haven County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1873.
D. P. NICHOLS,	DANBURY,	Fairfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1874.
DR. J. B. WHITCOMB,	BROOKLYN,	Windham County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1874.
GEORGE LANGDON,	Plymouth,	Litchfield County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1875.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	MIDDLETOWN,	Middlesex County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1875.
HENRY McCRAY,	ELLINGTON,	Tolland County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1872.
WM. P. BENJAMIN,	NEW LONDON,	New London County.
TERM EXPIRES,	- - -	- - - 1872.

D. P. NICHOLS, *President.*

HIRAM FOSTER, *Secretary.*

Executive Committee.

ROSWELL BROWN. HIRAM FOSTER.

WM. P. BENJAMIN.

Auditor of Accounts.

HIRAM FOSTER.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1872:

The Trustees of the State Reform School present to your honorable body this their Twentieth Annual Report. It is with great pleasure that we repeat what we have so many times annually reported in regard to the prosperity of this school under our charge.

The last year has been one of equal prosperity, and in some respects exceeds, that of former years. The capacity of the school is greater, thus increasing its good influence, and we can see no bad influence arising from the increased number of boys. We do not see how with our progressive system of labor, study and recreation, and our now ample accommodations in the sleeping halls, in the school-rooms, and in the yards, there can be any more contamination with three hundred boys than with one hundred. There is a limit beyond which boys should not be accumulated. With our accommodations we cannot well exceed that limit. The general arrangements of the school are so familiar to many of you and to so many of the people of the State, that we need not speak of them in detail.

The addition of the new wing, with its increased accommodations and conveniences, exceeds our most sanguine expectations. It is all that we could desire.

The great good which this school has done, which it is doing and which it is destined to do, must be most gratifying to the friends of education, to the benevolent, and to those who sympathize with the unfortunate, and to the generous men who have, from year to year, in the legislature, been so munificent in their benefactions to it.

One of the members of this Board has been a Trustee here for the last sixteen years; another for fourteen years; and still others for a long series of years, and during all of this time they have not asked one favor of the legislature that they have not ultimately obtained. We are glad to bear witness to this fact, as it is creditable to the State, and shows that the State, in a proper Christian spirit, cares for the wants of its juvenile poor, unfortunate, and oftentimes criminal class.

The subject of prison reform is one that is making a deep impression all over the world among philanthropists, and others who are deeply studying the subject. The question of juvenile reform has never been mooted, and Connecticut, true to her progressive instincts, was among the first to enter the field. Our State Reform School is a noble progressive institution, and ranks among the best in the world. Our financial condition is such that we ask for no appropriation, and while our labor in past years has been remunerative, the prospect for the coming year is still more encouraging.

This Board is called, for the second time in the decade, to mourn the loss of one of its most valued and honored members. Daniel G. Platt, who was appointed Trustee for Litchfield County in 1859, and continued in office by subsequent appointments, died, at his home in Washington, October 26, 1871. At the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last regular meeting of this Board, one of our number, Mr. Daniel G. Platt, the Trustee for Litchfield County, has died: As we shall not have his presence more with us, we would adopt the following resolutions, as they, in a measure, express our esteem for him:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Platt this Board and this Institution, and we as individuals, have sustained a great loss, which is deeply felt by his absence and by the loss of his wise and judicious counsel.

Resolved, That while we bear testimony to his worth as a man, a citizen and a Trustee, whereby this Institution, the State and the community, have been greatly benefited, we deeply sympathize with his family and friends, to whom his loss is irreparable.

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon the record of this institution, be sent to the city papers for publication, and a copy be sent to his surviving family.

Soon after the decease of Mr. Platt, George Langdon, Esq., of Plymouth, was appointed Trustee in place of Mr. Platt, by Gov. Jewell, and Mr. Langdon met with us at our next meeting in January.

We commend this school in great confidence to your favorable notice, asking for it your kind consideration, as being one of the noblest expressions of the Christian charities of a christian State.

The clergymen of Meriden, in the past year as in many former years, have expressed a deep and active interest in the school and have labored here on the Sabbath to our acceptance and to the good of the boys. We not only thank them, but trust that this is the smallest part of their reward, and that a reward awaits them which cannot be estimated by appreciable valuation.

The terms of office for the Trustees for New London and Tolland counties expire this year by the limitations of the statute. It therefore becomes the duty of the Senate to make new appointments.

Accompanying this Report will be found the Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, and Physician, with detailed statements of the condition of the school, which we hope may be found sufficiently ample.

Trusting that the same kind providences that have combined thus far to protect this school and make it of such ines-

timable value to the youth of the State, may be still continued to us and to it, we respectfully submit this Report.

DAVID P. NICHOLS,
WM. P. BENJAMIN,
ROSWELL BROWN,
JAMES B. WHITCOMB,
HIRAM FOSTER,
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,
HENRY McCRAY,
GEORGE LANGDON.

Personally appeared before me, David P. Nichols, Wm. P. Benjamin, Hiram Foster, Roswell Brown, James B. Whitcomb, Benjamin Douglas, Henry McCray, George Langdon, and made oath to the foregoing Report.

E. W. HATCH,
Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, *April* 10, 1872.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE

Government and Regulation of the State Reform School,

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden at Meriden, on the 5th of Oct., A. D., 1853, revised by a Committee of Trustees in 1861, and amended in 1865.

THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The Chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times

and places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examinations of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board or Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the Institution, viz.: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Steward, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered, in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and

* Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as Physician also.

faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any members of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As Treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health from want of sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a

duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March; also, a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Steward and Farmer.

He shall, at all times, be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision, and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws, which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories, and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and all other days set apart for religious observance, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty, in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the Chaplin shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

THE PHYSICIAN.*

SEC. 6. The Physician shall visit the School and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examination and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing rooms, laundry, and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order, and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in

*The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are strictly complied with ; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

THE STEWARD.*

SEC. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars, in which provisions, stores, and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding, and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys, as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

* There is no such officer now known in the Institution.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the School-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care, and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the work-shops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock, and materials, furnished or used in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved, worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of

boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming, and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops ; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers, they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath, and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchman on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 12. The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order, and economical use of everything connected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help, and the boys employed

on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications, and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the Institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys, or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well-selected books and maps, and of Sunday-School books, should be kept at the State Reform School, for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways, and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall

report to the Board of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at five o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and at eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories, or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so con-

ducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

SEC. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed ; and that person shall be held responsible for the same keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him ; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for ; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness, and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned to him, or shall strike or resist an

officer, or shall wilfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any property of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense was committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offences, punishment shall be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offence of a serious character.

With regard to minor offenses and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually, and to secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offence the punishment should be as light as the end to be obtained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offence, or oft-repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food, or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended, or repealed at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

The Twentieth Annual Report shows the whole number connected with the School since its opening, March 1, 1854, to have been, - - - - - 1811
Number in School March 31, 1871, - - - - - 292
Number received during the year ending March 31st, 1872:

From Hartford County, - - - - -	39
New Haven " - - - - -	44
New London, " - - - - -	18
Fairfield " - - - - -	22
Litchfield " - - - - -	3
Middlesex " - - - - -	7
Tolland " - - - - -	4
Windham " - - - - -	4
Boarders, - - - - -	8
Returned, - - - - -	3
<hr/>	
Total number received during the year, - - - - -	152
Total number during the year, - - - - -	444
Discharged in various ways, - - - - -	130
Remaining in the Institution April 1, 1872, - - - - -	314

This Report shows the total number of boys who have been connected with the School to have been 1811. It is hardly to be expected among so large a number that all have made life

a full success. The failures are numerous and from various causes. In most cases the failures are brought more prominently before the public than the successes, as the latter are more retired from public life.

The more prominent causes of failure are idleness and a want of success in obtaining employment, when there is a disposition to be industrious. There are, of course, other causes, either more or less remote, such as inherited dispositions to crime, intemperance and sensuality. The boys and young men from this Institution, like other boys and young men of similar tastes and early associations, prefer a city to a country life. This is so much the case that as most of the boys come from the cities, so most of them prefer to return there. By far the larger number of boys released the last few years have been released to their parents or friends, and we think, in the most of cases this has been the best that could be done. Their homes are not all that we could desire, neither are the places that we place many of the boys that we put with farmers or mechanics. We try to act for the best good of the boys according to the best light that we have. And instead of being discouraged by failures we think there are no more than we could expect among such a class of boys, and the successes are so numerous that in looking at them in the mass it seems as though most of them succeeded. Some boys fail at first and succeed afterwards, and the contrary.

Our experience in regard to the age in which our labors have been most successful in reforming boys has been various. But we incline to the opinion that as large a class of the older boys have been reformed as of the younger or middle class. But few boys, comparatively, are sent here for the second time.

The year, on the whole, we count as among the most successful. We have been blest with good health, plenty of labor, good teachers in the schools, and with as good a corps of officers as the School has had in many years. In general the boys have been quiet. There are some turbulent, restless, uneasy spirits here, and we ought to expect that among so

many. These at times make us trouble by plans to escape, which sometimes succeed and at others are frustrated. But the mass of the boys are all that we could expect when we consider early habits and associations.

We try to make this at all times and to all of the boys, what its name purports, a Reform School. The boys, most of them, are here because they could not be restrained elsewhere, and when here it needs good judgment, steady, persistent training in all the departments of the School to accomplish the object.

The detail of the School in its various departments, will be found condensed in the following tables. We have tried to make them as clear and concise as possible.

TABLE I.

SHOWING WHENCE RECEIVED.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol, - - - - -	1	9	10
Berlin, - - - - -	0	7	7
Canton, - - - - -	1	3	4
Enfield, - - - - -	6	28	34
East Hartford, - - - - -	0	1	1
East Windsor, - - - - -	0	6	6
Farmington, - - - - -	4	11	15
Granby, - - - - -	0	3	3
Glastonbury, - - - - -	0	4	4
Hartford, - - - - -	23	220	243
Manchester, - - - - -	0	11	11
New Britain, - - - - -	3	53	56
Rocky Hill, - - - - -	0	8	8
Simsbury, - - - - -	0	4	4
Southington, - - - - -	1	5	6
Suffield, - - - - -	0	4	4
Windsor Locks, - - - - -	0	15	15
Weathersfield, - - - - -	0	2	2
West Hartford, - - - - -	0	2	2
Windsor, - - - - -	0	6	6

New Haven County.

Cheshire, - - - - -	0	5	5
Bethany, - - - - -	1	0	1
Derby, - - - - -	3	28	31
East Haven, - - - - -	2	10	12
Guilford, - - - - -	0	2	2
Hamden, - - - - -	0	6	6
Branford, - - - - -	0	5	5
Milford, - - - - -	0	11	11
Meriden, - - - - -	5	54	59
Madison, - - - - -	0	5	5
New Haven, - - - - -	24	276	300

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Naugatuck, - - -	0	3	3
North Branford, - - -	0	2	2
Orange, - - - - -	1	3	4
Oxford, - - - - -	0	1	1
Seymour, - - - - -	0	5	5
Southbury, - - - - -	0	2	2
Waterbury, - - - - -	8	49	57
Wallingford, - - - - -	0	12	12
Wolcott, - - - - -	0	2	2

New London County.

Bozrah, . - - - -	0	1	1
Colchester, - - - - -	1	8	9
East Lyme, - - - - -	0	1	1
Franklin, - - - - -	0	3	3
Griswold, - - - - -	2	2	4
Groton, - - - - -	1	9	10
Lyme, - - - - -	2	4	6
Lebanon, - - - - -	0	1	1
Montville, - - - - -	0	2	2
Norwich, - - - - -	9	59	68
New London, - - - - -	2	46	48
Preston, - - - - -	0	1	1
Stonington, - - - - -	1	11	12
Waterford, - - - - -	0	3	3

Fairfield County.

Bethel, - - - - -	0	7	7
Bridgeport, - - - - -	10	117	227
Brookfield, - - - - -	0	3	3
Danbury, - - - - -	2	45	47
Darien, - - - - -	0	6	6
Easton, - - - - -	0	1	1
Fairfield, - - - - -	0	19	19
Greenwich, - - - - -	2	7	9
Huntington, - - - - -	1	1	2
Newtown, - - - - -	3	9	12
Norwalk, - - - - -	1	52	53

TOWNS,				PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
New Canaan,	-	-	-	0	1	1
New Fairfield,	-	-	-	0	2	2
Reading,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Ridgefield,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Stratford,	-	-	-	0	5	5
Stamford,	-	-	-	0	23	23
Milton,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Westport,	-	-	-	3	2	5

Litchfield County.

Bethlehem,	-	-	-	0	3	3
Cornwall,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Canaan,	-	-	-	1	2	3
Harwinton,	-	-	-	0	4	4
Kent,	-	-	-	0	3	3
Litchfield,	-	-	-	0	4	4
Morris,	-	-	-	0	2	2
New Hartford,	-	-	-	0	1	1
New Milford,	-	-	-	0	6	6
Norfolk,	-	-	-	1	0	1
Plymouth,	-	-	-	0	19	19
Sharon,	-	-	-	0	5	5
Salisbury,	-	-	-	0	2	2
Torrington,	-	-	-	0	2	2
Washington,	-	-	-	1	2	3
Watertown,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Winchester,	-	-	-	0	3	3
Woodbury,	-	-	-	0	11	11

Middlesex County.

Clinton,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Cromwell,	-	-	-	1	2	3
Chatham,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Chester,	-	-	-	0	3	3
Durham,	-	-	-	0	1	1
Deep River,	-	-	-	0	2	2
Essex,	-	-	-	0	2	2

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
East Haddam, - - -	1	2	3
Killingworth, - - -	0	1	1
Haddam, - - -	0	2	2
Middletown, - - -	5	47	52
Portland, - - -	0	5	5
Saybrook, - - -	0	3	3

Tolland County.

Bolton, - - -	2	0	2
Coventry, - - -	0	7	7
Ellington, - - -	0	1	1
Hebron, - - -	0	3	3
Mansfield, - - -	1	1	2
Somers, - - -	0	6	6
Stafford, - - -	0	2	2
Tolland, - - -	0	5	5
Vernon, - - -	1	21	22
Willington, - - -	0	1	1

Windham County.

Ashford, - - -	0	2	2
Brooklyn, - - -	1	3	4
Canterbury, - - -	0	2	2
Chaplin, - - -	0	1	1
Killingly, - - -	1	10	11
Plainfield, - - -	0	4	4
Pomfret, - - -	0	1	1
Putnam, - - -	0	3	3
Sterling, - - -	0	1	1
Sprague, - - -	0	2	2
Thompson, - - -	1	5	6
Windham, - - -	1	20	21
Voluntown, - - -	0	2	2
Woodstock, - - -	0	9	9
Boarders, - - -	8	70	78
Total, - - -	149	1662	1811

TABLE 2.

Showing the age of boys at commitment.

AGE.			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven,	-	-	0	10	10
Eight,	-	-	0	20	20
Nine,	-	-	3	48	51
Ten,	-	-	12	229	241
Eleven,	-	-	21	226	247
Twelve,	-	-	23	258	281
Thirteen,	-	-	40	243	283
Fourteen,	-	-	12	288	300
Fifteen,	-	-	33	340	373
Sixteen,	-	-	5	0	5
Total,	-	-	149	1662	1811

TABLE 3.

Showing Parentage and Nativity.

			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland,	-	-	4	87	91
“ France,	-	-	0	3	3
“ Scotland,	-	-	1	7	9
“ England,	-	-	5	37	42
“ China,	-	-	0	1	1
“ Germany,	-	-	0	10	10
“ Atlantic Ocean,	-	-	0	1	1
“ West Indies,	-	-	0	2	2
“ New Brunswick,	-	-	0	1	1
“ Novia Scotia,	-	-	0	1	1
“ Canada,	-	-	1	12	13
“ Italy,	-	-	0	1	1
Total Foreigners,	-	-	11	164	175

			PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Maine,	-	-	0	1	1
“ New Hampshire,	-	-	0	2	2
“ Vermont,	-	-	0	6	6

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Massachusetts, -	5	77	82
“ Rhode Island, -	3	14	17
“ Connecticut, -	115	1203	1318
“ New York, -	10	137	147
“ New Jersey, -	1	7	8
“ Pennsylvania, -	0	16	16
“ Maryland, -	0	6	6
“ District of Columbia,	1	3	4
“ West Virginia, -	0	1	1
“ North Carolina, -	1	5	6
“ South Carolina,	0	2	2
“ Georgia, -	0	1	1
“ Florida, -	0	3	3
“ Louisiana, -	0	1	1
“ Ohio, -	1	3	4
“ Indiana, -	0	5	5
“ Illinois, -	0	3	3
“ Wisconsin, -	1	1	2
“ Iowa, -	0	1	1
Total born in United States,	138	1498	1636
Grand Total, -	149	1662	1811

Of those born in the United States 691 are of Irish parentage, 12 of Scotch, 55 of German, 26 of French, 1 of Jewish, 26 of English—of the whole number 145 are colored.

TABLE 4.

Showing for what offences committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft, - - -	79	1123	1202
Burglary, - -	9	69	78
Vagrancy, - -	17	61	78
Truancy, - - -	24	61	85
Stubbornness, - -	1	49	50
Obtaining goods on false pre- tences, - - -	1	9	10
Arson, - - -	0	18	18

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Cruelty to animals, -	0	4	4
Sabbath breaking, -	0	1	1
Malicious Mischief, -	0	23	23
Assault, - -	1	70	71
Assault and Battery, -	0	28	28
Breach of the Peace, -	5	20	25
Horse stealing, - -	0	9	9
Disorderly conduct, -	0	9	9
Robbery, - - -	0	2	2
Trespass, - - -	0	11	11
Forgery, - - -	0	3	3
Driving horses without per- mission, - -	3	4	7
Getting on cars, -	0	2	2
Profane cursing and swear- ing, - -	0	2	2
Common drunkard, -	1	4	5
Fornication, - -	0	1	1
Breaking windows, -	0	2	2
Attempt to kill, -	0	1	1
Attempt to commit rape, -	0	2	2
Rape, - - -	0	2	2
Disobedience, - -	0	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	0	1	1
Boarders—no offense speci- fied,	8	70	78
Total, - - -	149	1662	1811

TABLE 5.

Showing by what authority committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford, Superior Court,	0	33	33
New Haven, “	3	55	58
Fairfield, “	3	44	47
Litchfield, “	1	15	16
Middlesex, “	0	8	8
Tolland, “	1	9	10
New London, “	0	13	13
Windham “	0	3	3

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford Police Court,	23	205	218
New London, “	2	44	46
Norwich, “	9	58	67
Waterbury, “	7	43	50
New Britain, “	3	53	56
Bridgeport, “	8	109	117
Meriden, “	5	54	59
New Haven City Court,	22	238	260
Justice's Courts, various towns,	54	608	662
Boarders, - -	8	70	78
Total, - -	140	1662	1811

TABLE 6.

Showing length of sentence.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
During minority, -	17	295	312
Till reformed, - -	0	1	1
Till eighteen years, -	3	5	8
For less than one year, -	4	47	51
For one year, - -	7	100	107
For one year and six months,	4	26	30
For two years, - -	34	335	369
For three years, - -	53	410	463
For four years, - -	6	109	115
For five years, - -	6	181	187
For six years, - -	4	36	40
For seven years, - -	2	22	24
For eight years, - -	1	18	19
For nine years, - -	0	2	2
For ten years, - -	0	3	3
Till costs are paid, - -	0	2	2
Boarders, - -	8	70	78
-	149	1662	1811

TABLE 7.

Showing the ways by which boys have left the Institution.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Placed with farmers, -	20	229	249
“ at various trades, -	0	28	28
Sentence expired, -	31	357	388
Returned to parents or friends,	70	566	636
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum, -	0	1	1
Sent to Hospital, -	0	1	1
Returned to Providence Reform School, -	0	1	1
Discharged to go to sea, -	0	2	2
“ to enlist into the army, -	0	26	26
“ to Selectmen,	0	1	1
“ for defective mitimus, -	0	5	5
“ by order of Court,	0	6	6
“ by Legislature,	0	3	3
Remanded to alternate sentences, - -	0	20	20
Escaped,	2	60	62
Died, - - -	3	17	20
Boarders left, - -	4	68	72
	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 1391	<hr/> 1521

TABLE 8.

Showing something of the social and moral condition of the boys at the time of commitment. Boarders are not included in this table.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Whole number received,	141	1592	1733
Who have lost fathers, -	41	433	474
Who have lost mothers,	19	252	271
Who have lost both parents,	15	121	136
Whose parents have separated,	8	No record.	8
Whose fathers were intemperate,	43	461	504
Whose mothers were intemperate,	23	166	189

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Mostly idle previous to ad-			
mission, -	114	934	1048
Were untruthful, -	130	1434	1564
Were profane, -	115	1236	1351
Were truants, - -	114	1177	1291
Had used tobacco, -	47	490	537
Had been arrested once before,	16	321	337
“ “ twice “	23	102	125
“ “ three times,	7	38	45
“ “ four times			
or more,	4	26	30
Regular at Church and Sabbath			
School, - - -	18	548	566
Were never connected with any			
Sabbath School, -	20	299	319
Have never attended any school,	1	26	27

TABLE 9.

*Showing the present attainments of the boys in their school studies
Time devoted to study twenty-three hours per week.*

Whole number in school, - - - - -	314
Can read books generally, - - - - -	160
Can read easy readings, - - - - -	114
Can scarcely read, - - - - -	40
Study geography, - - - - -	160
Study Grammar, - - - - -	17
Study Mental Arithmetic, - - - - -	260
Study Written Arithmetic, - - - - -	11
Have been to Federal Money, - - - - -	24
“ “ Reduction, - - - - -	13
“ “ Common Fractions, - - - - -	20
“ “ Decimal Fractions, - - - - -	10
“ “ Partial Payments, - - - - -	16
“ “ Cube Root, - - - - -	2
“ through Greenleaf's C. S. Arithmetic, - - - - -	32
Can write letters to their friends, - - - - -	170

TABLE 10.

Showing articles made in Sewing Shop.

Number of	coats made,	-	-	-	-	-	846
"	pants,	-	-	-	-	-	937
"	shirts,	-	-	-	-	-	954
"	vests,	-	-	-	-	-	235
"	suspenders, pairs,	-	-	-	-	-	550
"	aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	50
"	handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	-	-	400
"	mittens,	-	-	-	-	-	80
"	caps,	-	-	-	-	-	87
"	towels,	-	-	-	-	-	92
"	bedticks,	-	-	-	-	-	34
"	sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	98
"	quilts,	-	-	-	-	-	78
"	table cloths,	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	curtains,	-	-	-	-	-	13
"	carpets,	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	48

TABLE 11.

Amount and value of Farm Products.

54 tons of	English hay,	-	-	-	-	\$1620.00
4 "	meadow "	-	-	-	-	100.00
4 "	rowen "	-	-	-	-	120.00
10 "	corn fodder,	-	-	-	-	200.00
5 "	oat straw,	-	-	-	-	125.00
1 "	barley straw,	-	-	-	-	15.00
	Soiling and litter,	-	-	-	-	100.00
275 bushels of	corn,	-	-	-	-	233.75
108 "	oats,	-	-	-	-	75.60
23 "	barley straw,	-	-	-	-	23.00
20 "	beans,	-	-	-	-	25.00
46 "	buckwheat,	-	-	-	-	46.00
57 "	green peas,	-	-	-	-	85.50
780 "	potatoes,	-	-	-	-	780.00
1200 "	turnips,	-	-	-	-	349.30

60 bushels of carrots,	-	-	-	-	30.00
10 " onions,	-	-	-	-	15.00
25 " beets,	-	-	-	-	31.25
90 " mangolds,	-	-	-	-	36.00
60 " sweet corn,	-	-	-	-	60.00
23 " pop corn,	-	-	-	-	34.50
10531 pounds of beef,	-	-	-	-	1044.05
3715 " pork,	-	-	-	-	297.20
841 " veal,	-	-	-	-	84.10
7779 gallons of milk,	-	-	-	-	2178.12
squashes,	-	-	-	-	30.00
swine,	-	-	-	-	140.00
heifers and calves,	-	-	-	-	140.00
800 cabbages,	-	-	-	-	40.00
10 cords of wood,	-	-	-	-	80.00
garden products,	-	-	-	-	150.00
labor of men, boys, and teams,	-	-	-	-	750.00
small fruits,	-	-	-	-	300.00
130 barrels of apples,	-	-	-	-	520.00
					<hr/>
					\$9858.47

TABLE 12.

Inventory of Stock on hand April 1, 1872.

4 pairs of working oxen,	-	-	-	-	\$975.00
14 cows,	-	-	-	-	1080.00
3 2 years-old heifers,	-	-	-	-	175.00
6 yearling heifers,	-	-	-	-	150.00
1 calf,	-	-	-	-	5.00
13 swine,	-	-	-	-	200.00
					<hr/>
					\$2585.00

Inventory of farming utensils on hand April 1, 1872.

4 ox carts,	-	-	-	-	\$300.00
4 ox sleds,	-	-	-	-	70.00
1 Clipper mower,	-	-	-	-	100.00
1 iron roller,	-	-	-	-	20.00

8 plows,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
3 harrows,	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00
1 horse rake,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
1 horse fork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
1 Bullard's tedder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
All other farm tools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
							<hr/>
							\$880.00

Inventory of Produce on hand April 1st, 1872.

20 tons English hay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$700.00
1 " meadow "	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
4 " oat straw,	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
1 " feed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
100 bushels of corn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.00
8 " barley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
10 " seed oats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
200 " potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
62 " mangolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.80
10 " beets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50
200 " turnips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00
50 " carrots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
40 " buckwheat,	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
10 " broom corn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
Ground bone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
Seeds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
							<hr/>
							\$1,404.30

FARM.

						Dr.
To stock and tools on hand April 1, 1871,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,082.00
To produce,	"	"	-	-	-	1,259.90
To 3,409 days' work of boys at	cents,	-	-	-	-	1,704.50
To sundries purchased for farm,	-	-	-	-	-	2,199.00
To board of farmer 52 weeks at \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	260.00
To labor of farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	1,900.00
						<hr/>
						\$11,405.40

DR.

By stock and tools on hand April 1st, 1872,	-	-	\$3,465.80
By produce,	"	"	1,404.00
By produce and stock sold,	-	-	734.93
By labor of men, boys and teams,	-	-	750.00
By sundries furnished Institution as follows :			
7779 gallons milk,	-	-	2,178.12
3715 pounds of pork,	-	-	297.20
6511 " beef,	-	-	606.05
2000 " squashes,	-	-	30.00
1 ton of oat straw,	-	-	25.00
bushels of oats,	-	-	121.00
730 " potatoes,	-	-	730.00
All other vegetables,	-	-	300.00
10 cords of wood,	-	-	80.00
841 pounds of veal,	-	-	84.00
130 barrels of apples,	-	-	390.00

 \$11,735.50

 Balance in favor of farm, - - - \$330.10

Amount and value of property in the horse barn.

Two horses at \$250,	-	-	\$500.00
One horse at \$300,	-	-	300.00
One horse at \$150,	-	-	150.00
One pair double light harness,	-	-	40.00
" heavy harness,	-	-	20.00
Three single " \$25,	-	-	75.00
One phaeton,	-	-	150.00
One three seat wagon,	-	-	225.00
Two light wagons,	-	-	150.00
Two buggies,	-	-	200.00
One heavy wagon,	-	-	50.00
One horse cart and harness,	-	-	45.00
One sleigh and double runners,	-	-	75.00
Robes, blankets, and bells,	-	-	50.00

 \$2,030.00

CHAIR SHOP.

	DR.
To cash paid for stock, - - - -	\$14,138.29
To cane and seats on hand March 31, 1871, -	3,375.15
To freight on cane and seats, - - -	675.00
	<hr/>
	\$18,188.44

	CR.
By cash received for seats, - - - -	\$24,779.30
By seats and cane on hand, - - - -	3,672.50
	<hr/>
	\$28,451.80
	<hr/>
Amount for boys' labor in shop, - - -	\$10,263.36

Number of seats caned, -	80,335
Number of backs caned, - -	8,136
Number of settees caned, -	46
	<hr/>
Total number of pieces caned,	88,517

To the proprietors and editors of the following weeklies we present our hearty thanks for their continued supply of fresh and instructive reading.

"Religious Herald," "Christian Secretary," "Courant," "Post," "Times," and "Temperance Journal," Hartford.

"Palladium," "Journal and Courier," and "Register," New Haven.

"Sentinel and Witness," and "The Constitution," Middletown.

"Tolland County Journal," Rockville.

"Danbury Times," "Norwalk Gazette," "Iowa Republican," "Meriden Republican," and "Meriden Citizen."

OTHER DONATIONS.

Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Public Documents, 4 vols.	
Hon. O. S. Ferry,	“ 2 “
A Friend, second hand books,	10 “
Nathan Fenn, Esq., so well known for his superior matches, one year's supply of Matches.	
Smith, Northam & Robinson, 1 Barrel of Apples.	

Forty of the towns in the state have sent boys here the past year, and all of the Counties. By far the larger number of boys committed have been committed for theft. Some of them for petty larceny, and some for the worse crime of burglary. It must be remarked by the most common observer, that boys year by year are more and more guilty of great crimes, such as it was supposed in the years gone by that only men committed. Now our worst thieves and burglars are among the boys. Many of them come to us. We can restrain them and educate them, and give them a taste of a better life, if nothing more. The restraint of a Reformatory or a Refuge at this critical period of life must be to them of the greatest importance. We have had 24 truants, so called, the past year. Many of these were placed here as truants, as that is a softer name than theft or some other crime, of which they were equally guilty.

SCHOOLS.

We have had an additional number of teachers the past year, as we have had more boys, and if our present average continues we must have still another. A high standard of discipline has been maintained, and good progress has been made in all of the schools. Our writing lessons are given in the summer, as daylight is better than gaslight for the purpose. Our rooms are now so ample that we have no crowding. The primary branches are all taught by competent teachers,

and all boys of sufficient capacity, and who remain here a sufficient time, get a good common school education.

BUILDINGS.

These are all in good repair, and after the usual spring finish of paint, mortar, etc., we shall need no extra repairs this year. The removal of the horse barn and the building of a new piggery, so long contemplated, has been effected the past year, and we occupy them both with great satisfaction. These, we think, will be ample for a long time. We shall not try to enlarge the barn this year, though we need more room, but by a little calculation we have succeeded for the past few years in protecting all our crops and cattle, and shall try it another year. We may renew the paint on many of our buildings this year, but shall do this with the means at our disposal.

LABOR.

We have had a plenty of this, in doors and out, every day the past year, and all of it has been remunerative. It does not all give a full return in dollars and cents, but most of it does, and the rest gives satisfaction in beautiful lawns, flowers, cleanliness, and beauty. The farm, and chair shop are the sources to which we look for remunerative labor. In the chair shop, as will be seen by the table, in its proper place, we have made 88,517 chair seats, backs and settees, and for the same have received the sum of \$14,779.30. From this subtract the expense of cane, freight, etc., and it leaves us the handsome sum of \$10,165.36. Add to this the amount of the labor of the boys employed on the farm, \$1,704.50, and the net proceeds of our labor amounts to \$11,967.86. This, of course, does not include the labor of the boys in the sewing shop, in the kitchen, and in the necessary domestic work of washing, ironing, baking, sweeping, and all kinds of cleaning.

One not accustomed to such an Institution can hardly conceive of the amount of labor involved in the cooking and washing departments alone. All of this is mostly performed by the boys, and if applied to remunerative labor, would largely increase the result in the labor department.

This never-failing source of labor is a great blessing to us. It is to this school what the engine is to machinery, the motor, and without this we should stagnate or become disorganized.

FARM.

We have had good crops the past year, and I may repeat what I have so often said in regard to the farm, that it improves year by year. We have a fine stock in all the departments of farm stock. The value and number of this will be seen in its appropriate place in the tables. We had an unusually large crop of apples the past year. We had 130 barrels of fine winter fruit, beside the wind-falls and autumn apples. A large part of this fruit was from the trees given the Institution by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, in 1855, and the most of them are now in fine bearing condition. We had the usual large amount of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., and on these and the apples the boys revel to their great comfort and to their health.

Our farm needs many more good fences, as most of them are old and very poor. Our corn, potatoes, grass, turnips, cabbage, etc., etc., were all excellent in quantity and quality.

CONCLUSION.

We are now in fine running order, and shall need no appropriation. The health of the school has been usually good, and with the exception of the measles, last spring, we have had but little sickness. Our finances are in a good state, no debts, and our income equal to our expenditure. I do not see why this state of things may not continue. If we are

blessed in the future as we have been in the past, we may expect great results from our labor here. The pastors who have attended here, in their order, and many other friends who have volunteered, have done us great good on the Sabbath and other days of the week. We look forward to the future with great hope for success, and a firm trust in God for help and favor. Expressing my thanks to you, gentleman, to my officers for support and favor, I submit this report.

E. W. HATCH,
Superintendent and Physician.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE
THE TREASURER RESPECTFULLY PRESENTS

Dr.

To balance on hand April 1, 1871,	-	-	\$1,955.18
To amount received from State Treasury for board			
of delinquents,	-	-	29,827.64
“ “ State Treasury for com-			
pleting the building,			7,000.00
“ “ Farm, -	-	-	734.93
“ “ Chair Shop,	-	-	24,779.30
“ “ Miscellaneous,	-	-	1,989.77
“ “ Stable,	-	-	205.50
“ “ Boarders,	-	-	598.00

Total receipts,	<u>\$67,090.32</u>
-----------------	--------------------

E. W. HATCH, *Treasurer.*

March 31, 1872.

I have examined the above Treasurer's Report, and compared the same with the vouchers, and find it to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, *Auditor.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, AND IS

					CR.
By Cash paid for	Provisions,	-	-	-	\$9,673.41
“	“ Farm,	-	-	-	2,199.00
“	“ Traveling,	-	-	-	235.29
“	“ Salaries,	-	-	-	12,425.69
“	“ Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	713.57
“	“ Freight,	-	-	-	979.43
“	“ Clothing and Bedding,	-	-	-	6,730.45
“	“ Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	581.57
“	“ Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	2,073.53
“	“ Furniture,	-	-	-	977.68
“	“ Construction,	-	-	-	9,522.35
“	“ Repairs,	-	-	-	2,543.25
“	“ Postage,	-	-	-	80.81
“	“ Hospital,	-	-	-	46.07
“	“ Stable,	-	-	-	999.05
“	“ Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	2,331.04
“	“ Chair Shop,	-	-	-	14,138.29
Total expenditures,					\$66,250.48
Balance in Treasury,					839.84
					<hr/> \$67,090.32

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School are now in force :

When any boy under the age of 16 years shall be convicted of any offence known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be had, may, at their discretion, sentence such boys to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offence.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 185 .

All commitments to the Reform School of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by the order of the Trustees, as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7 of above Act.

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days, [ninety days clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majority of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offences specified in the 24th and 55th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning Prisons.

SEC. 1 of the Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC. 3 of Act of 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School, for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

ACT of 1859, SEC. 1.

An Act to arrest and punish Truants from School, Act of 1869.

SECTION 1.

That in any city of this State, the police, and in any borough or town, the bailiff or constable thereof, are empowered to arrest any and all minors between the ages of six and seventeen years, habitually wandering or loitering about the streets or public places of the same, or anywhere beyond the proper control of parents or guardians, during the School term, and during the hours when school is in session.

SEC. 3. In case any arrest shall be made under the provisions of this statute, such minor, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the Judge of the criminal or police court of the city or borough, sitting in chambers, or before any Justice of the Peace in any borough or town, where such arrest is made,—and if it shall appear that such minor has no lawful occupation or business, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness, vice, and immorality, or is an habitual truant, such minor may be committed to any institution of correction or house of reforma-

tion in said city, or to the State Reform School, for a term of not more than three years, or may be fined a sum not exceeding thirty dollars, for a repeated offence, after due admonition at the discretion of the court, which fine shall be in all cases to be worked out, if not paid, according to the "Act concerning Crimes and Punishments," title XII, Chapter IV, Connecticut statutes, revision of 1866.

Approved July 9, 1869.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School.

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to law, to the STATE RE-
FORM SCHOOL, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and
agree to the following conditions, viz :

The price of board, education, training, and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Three Dollars per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support, and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment, and restraint, as all other inmates of said School."

[Signed,]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Annual, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows :

Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in July.

Quarterly “ “ “ “ October.

Semi-Annual Meeting, second Wednesday in January.

Quarterly “ “ “ “ April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the Standing rules of the Board :

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur.

The following is the order of counties :

February—*Middlesex County*.

March—*Tolland County*.

May—*Litchfield County*.

June—*New London County*.

August—*Hartford County*.

September—*New Haven County*.

November—*Fairfield County*.

December—*Windham County*.

Names, Residences, Commissions, and Retirements of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commiss'n.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford,	1855.
1851.	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich,	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1852.
1853.	Philip Ripley,	Hartford,	Died in office '63.
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855.
1854.	Fred. S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1858.
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856.
1854.	John Gallup, 2d,	Brooklyn,	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield,	Resigned, 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown,	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London,	Still in office.
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden,	Resigned, 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1862.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	Still in office.
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington,	1859.
1858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	Still in office.
1859.	Hiram Foster,	Meriden,	" "
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington,	Died in office, '71.
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington,	Still in office.
1862.	Roswell Brown,	Hartford,	" "
1862.	William Swift,	Windham,	1866.
1863.	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	Declined,
1866.	Jas. B. Whitcomb,	Brooklyn,	Still in office.
1871.	George Langdon,	Plymouth,	" "

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1853.	Philemon Hoadley,	1855.
1854.	Saxton B. Little, Asst. Supt.	Still in office.
1855.	Roswell Hawley, M. D.	1859.
1859.	Edward W. Hatch, M. D.	

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

E. W. HATCH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER, AND PHYSICIAN.

TEACHERS.

SAXTON B. LITTLE,
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

MR. H. A. LOVELAND, MR. J. C. BROWN, MISS S. A.
HUGGINS, MISS C. O. PORTER, MISS ALICE ROBBINS.

MATRON.

MRS. H. S. RICE.

FARM.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.
BELA ANDREWS, ASSISTANT FARMER.
E. W. LARRABEE, GARDENER.
GEORGE LARRABEE, GARDENER.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

JAMES H. EASTMAN, CHAIR SHOP.
F. B. SHEPARD, “ “
H. S. RICE, TAILOR SHOP.
J. B. PORTER, SHOE SHOP AND BOYS' KITCHEN.

WATCHMAN.

B. COTNEY.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Post office address, West Meriden, Conn. Is located in the city of Meriden, one-half mile north from the Meriden Depot. Meriden is on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, half way between New Haven and Hartford, and eighteen miles from either place. All trains stop here.

The Reform School building is 300 feet long. It consists of a centre four stories high, and two wings, three stories above the basement.

A rear wing 80 feet long and three stories high is used for work shops. The chapel is in the fourth story of the centre building.

The farm contains 163 acres. It produces sixty tons of hay, and winters thirty head of cattle and four horses.

The whole cost of farm and building has been about \$115,000.

The first boys were received March 1st, 1854.

The whole number to date, 1811.

Boys between the ages of 10 and 16 may be sent for crime by the several courts of the State, for not less than nine months and during minority.

Boarders are received by indenture from parent or guardian, for a period of six months, not less, but longer, and advance pay for three months is required at three dollars per week.

The inmates are required to labor at some domestic, farming, and mechanical employment six and one-half hours per day, and attend school four and one-half hours.

Much attention is paid to the moral training of the boys.



SECOND REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT

Industrial School for Girls,

TOGETHER WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS.



Presented April 1st, 1872.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

TIMOTHY M. ALLYN, Hartford.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, Farmington.

TREASURER.

JNO. N. CAMP, Middletown.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL BABCOCK, Middletown.

DIRECTORS, EX-OFFICIO.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford.

MORRIS TYLER, New Haven.

HIRAM APPLEMAN, Groton.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

T. M. ALLYN, Hartford.

GEO. BEACH, Hartford.

E. W. HATCH, Meriden.

H. D. SMITH, Plantsville.

THOS. K. FESSENDEN, Farmington.

JAMES E. ENGLISH, New Haven.

SAMUEL C. HUBBARD, Middletown.

SAMUEL BABCOCK, Middletown.

SUPERINTENDENT.

REV. JAMES H. BRADFORD.

PRATT HOME.

<i>Matron,</i>	MRS. M. A. YOUNG.
<i>Assistant Matron and Teacher,</i>	MISS M. MEGILLE.
<i>Housekeeper,</i>	MRS. L. M. PIERSON.

STREET HOME.

<i>Matron,</i>	MRS. R. M. PINCKNEY.
<i>Assistant Matron and Teacher,</i>	MRS. M. J. HAMILTON.
<i>Housekeeper,</i>	MISS M. MASON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. M. ALLYN, Hartford.
SAM. C. HUBBARD, Middletown.
THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, Farmington.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

July and August.	{ MRS. CLARA A. RUSSELL, Middletown. MRS. WILLIAM LARNED, New Haven.
Sept. and Oct.	{ MRS. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, Middletown. MRS. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford.
Nov. and Dec.	{ MRS. BENJ. DOUGLAS, Middletown. MISS ESTHER PRATT, Hartford.
Jan. and Feb.	{ MRS. S. C. HUBBARD, Middletown. MRS. MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford.
March and April.	{ MRS. H. G. HUBBARD, Middletown. MISS E. W. DAVENPORT, New Haven.
May and June,	{ MISS EMILY TRACY, Middletown. MISS SARAH PORTER, Farmington.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

History of the School—Happy Results—Questions Settled—1st. Need of the School; 2d. Excellency of its Plan and Workings; 3d. Proportion saved is 75 per cent.; 4th. Vicious companionship and influence work but little Evil—Can those be placed under the guardianship of the School who have committed no crime? but *are viciously inclined* through the *incapacity* or neglect, or *crimes* of their parents—Opinions of eminent lawyers—Laws of Connecticut—Decisions of the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Connecticut,
and to the Patrons and Friends of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, the Board of Directors respectfully
present their*

SECOND REPORT.

This School received its first inmate in January, 1870. For six months its work was prosecuted in a preparatory way in the house given by the town of Middletown, and now occupied by the Superintendent.

During this time twenty-four girls were committed to its care. The formal opening took place the 30th of June following. It was an occasion of great interest and profit. His Excellency Governor English presided. There were present distinguished philanthropists, state commissioners, and managers of kindred institutions from abroad. The

Legislative Committee of Humane Institutions, and other members of the Legislature, the Directors of the School, and many of the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed bountifully to its funds represented our own State. An admirable address on "The Charities and Reformatories of Connecticut" was delivered by Professor Gilman of the Yale Scientific School. And thus auspiciously was inaugurated this Industrial School for the neglected girls of our State.

The school building was first completed. A few days afterward the Pratt Home was in readiness for occupancy, and was speedily filled. The Street Home was opened the 5th of September, and a second family formed. It was not until the 1st of October, 1871, however, that both buildings were fully occupied. During the summer the house of the Superintendent was put in thorough repair, as were the farm house, barns, and other buildings. The necessary stock and farming utensils were procured as needed, and before the 1st of January last the construction account was closed. To-day, therefore, we are able, through a favoring Providence, to present this institution to you, complete in all its appointments, with permanent accommodations for seventy-two inmates, and allowing the temporary care even of eighty, with a capable and devoted Superintendent, and a full quota of assistants. It has fairly entered on its work of mercy, with every prospect of fulfilling all that its most sanguine friends have predicted.*

*Extracts of a report of a recent official visitation of Gov. Jewell:—

"The Industrial School was mainly established by private subscription, the land being given by the town of Middletown, and a considerable part of the building fund by generous-hearted individuals. During the first year of its existence there was some doubt about its attaining the full measure of success which its projectors had confidently predicted, but that was in consequence, as is now evident, of a misunderstanding as to its character on the part of the people outside of the cities. As soon as its object was thoroughly understood, commitments began, and to-day there are seventy-one girls in the institution, the capacity of which will not permit the admission of over eighty. These girls are about one-third foreigners, the rest native born. Some of them, but only a few, are fifteen years of age. All had started in a downward career, leading inevitably to ruin, and but for the State stepping in and providing a place for their education and care, they would add in

The Report of the Superintendent will afford you the details which will best illustrate the inner working and present condition of the School. But we point you to the fact that already ninety-six inmates have found shelter beneath the

time fearful scores to the criminal population of the state. Here they are well provided for; they have careful religious and educational training; they are taught in household matters. Some are employed at regular hours in making paper boxes, and regular habits are maintained throughout the whole discipline of the school. The restraint is only nominal. Locks and keys are only resorted to in cases of insubordination. An ample play-ground is supplied, and the only restriction to leaving the grounds is by the simple command of the superintendent, who prefers that the girls shall feel that they are trusted, rather than suspected of a desire to get away. There have been a few attempts to escape by girls, soon after their admission, but none have succeeded in a permanent elopement, and, as the girl becomes accustomed to the place, there seems to be no desire to disobey the rules. Already some girls have been indentured to good families, and there is an increasing demand for them; but the school has not yet been in operation long enough to warrant a very general dismissal in answer to this call. In a few years, as the State increases in population, additional accommodations will be needed. The success of the project is, at all events, now assured. All doubts as to its filling the place for which it was designed in the charitable field which the State has shown a disposition to cultivate within a few years past, are dissipated, and it will surely go forward to realize the hopes of those who have given prodigally of their time and money to make it what it is. The State is fortunate in having in charge of the school so faithful a superintendent as the Rev. Mr. Bradford. He has entered upon his work in a true spirit of devotion, and unselfishly applied himself to make the institution a success. He is his own book-keeper, and in that department, as Governor Jewell had occasion to observe, displays a system which is evidence of his character as applied to all the workings of the school. Few men have at command equal qualifications for this great and responsible work—in addition to that executive management of a valuable property needed."

Extract from a recent letter of Hon. Elisha Harris, M.D., Secretary of the New York Prison Association, after visiting the School:

"The Middletown School presents a practical illustration that relieves all doubt of the fact that a cottage and family grouping and treatment of delinquent girls, can save the girls for useful and happy lives, and at the same time save the cost of vice and crime into which such girls are sure to plunge.

"I have recently seen four young women in one of the county penitentiaries of New York, who two years since, stole from dry goods stores and jewellers, more than enough goods to pay all the expenses of the Connecticut Industrial School for three years. The moral and financial economy of such institutions should be popularly understood and appreciated. Again I thank you for the opportunity to see this best of models."

Truly yours,

ELISHA HARRIS.

roof of this Home for the Friendless and Neglected, to show you how benign is the work which this School has already done, and is hereafter to do on a larger scale. Your hearts would have been touched with pity and sympathy could you have seen them at their coming, and known their sad history. Often they were covered with rags and filth, and vermin. Some came from the poorhouses, where they had been kept for the want of another place of custody and shelter. Others were the orphaned, or worse than orphaned, children of soldiers, whose lives had been lost on their country's battle fields. In some cases the jail was robbed of its prey, and in others the lowest haunts of poverty and wickedness. Some were beggars and vagrants, and could neither read nor write. They were homeless, friendless, outcast, spurned, stubborn, thievish, and vindictive. What heart can know the anguish that many of these poor children had already experienced! They were brought to the School, as they supposed, for imprisonment and punishment, but to their surprise found in it a pleasant home, kind friends, food and clothing, and instruction. They were assured that the past was to be forgiven and forgotten, and that a future full of hope and happiness was open to them, as well as to others, if they would but avail themselves of the opportunities now offered them. The result has, in most cases, been that a marvellous change for the better has speedily taken place. Instead of the pale, filthy, and repulsive vagrant, with stealthy look and manner, we have seen a fair-haired and beautiful, a winning and confiding little girl, whose presence would have shed sunlight and happiness in any home. Though ignorant, untutored, impatient of restraint, and almost uniformly *viciously inclined*, these girls have been won and subdued by kindness. They have been brought into the routine of the institution life. They have been taught habits of industry and neatness. They have in turn been instructed in the duties of the household, in sewing, reading and writing, and in other useful industries. Could aught else than good follow a change and discipline like this?

It is obviously too soon for us to speak of results with con-

fidence, but we believe that the history and experience of the School thus far, shed much light upon several questions relating to it. First among these, we think, the question is settled as to the need of such a School. Of this there were, in many minds, grave doubts, certainly in respect to the rural districts of the State. The State Commissioners had, indeed, reported as the result of a careful examination, and with a full array of facts to corroborate their conclusions, that there were many of these girls in the poor and workhouses and jails of the State, and that in almost every town in the State there was a locality infested by families of vagrants and beggars, whose children grew up, generation after generation, to be drunkards, and thieves, and prostitutes. The estimate founded on these investigations was that there were not less than three hundred girls in the State between the ages of eight and sixteen who were the proper subjects for the care of the proposed Industrial School. But, notwithstanding this report, there were in the Legislature and elsewhere, those who affirmed that there was no demand for the School, and that its creation would prove a useless expense to the State.

What, now, are the facts established during the first two years of this school's existence? There have been sent three and a-half girls on an average each month, between the ages of eight and fifteen, and this while at least one-fifth—and a most needy, and important, and hopeful part—of the proper subjects of the School were excluded from the care of the School by the improper limitation of the age to fifteen. They have come from all parts of the State, thirty-five towns being represented. They have been largely of American as well as foreign descent. They were all apparently on the highway to ruin, and in not few cases would have been sent to the jail or the workhouse, and to the companionship and tuition of tramps, thieves, and prostitutes, if this School had not been in existence. To-day the utmost capacity of the School is nearly exhausted, and from present appearances there will soon be no vacancies except when created by the dismissal of the present inmates. Will any

one, hereafter venture to say that there is not as great and real a want of such a School as there is of a jail or a prison, or for a Reform School for boys ?

Not less clearly is demonstrated the excellency of the plan and workings of this institution. Of this no one who would give the subject a proper examination could doubt. These children could not be placed in a viler companionship and under more corrupting influences than those by which they had been surrounded from infancy. Their parents were in nine cases out of ten criminals and drunkards. More than sixty per cent were wholly or in part orphans. Not a few were taught by professional beggars, and thieves, and prostitutes the vilest arts and vices. They were born and bred, and had always lived under, and been taught by, the precept and example of the profane, and impure, and vile. How preposterous, then, the objection that such children are in danger of contamination by vicious companionship and influences in an Industrial or Reform School !—in a school where everything is carefully arranged to reduce evil influences to the lowest point, and at the same time to make good influences as numerous and powerful as possible !

The tables of Reformatory and Preventive Schools show, with remarkable uniformity, that not less than sixty per cent. of their former inmates have become respectable, and, in some cases, eminently virtuous and useful members of society. At the late United States National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, held in Cincinnati, the Rev. Mr. Ames, the Superintendent of the Mass. State Industrial School for Girls, gave the following as the results achieved in the seventeen years of that school's existence :—

“ Physical improvement, mental progress in the elementary branches to a fair degree, fundamental moral, and religious knowledge gained *by all*, and external improvement in language and general conduct to a remarkable extent *in nearly all*. Of 759 received since the opening, 143 are still in the School, and 79 are indentured. Of the remainder from one-fifth to one-fourth *are known* to be married, and, with few exceptions, doing well. Of the residue *two-fifths* are known to be honorably and worthily supporting themselves in household

labors, and by trades, or in teaching, *making at least three-fifths known to be workers in society, and no longer a burden and a canker upon it.*"

Our experience confirms these statements. We have already referred to the change and improvement in the inmates. The worst girls have found the moral sentiment and public feeling of the homes so strongly against wrongdoing that they have been ashamed of it. All have been compelled to be orderly, neat, submissive to authority, and to do the work of the household, to attend prayers, and to spend at least three hours daily in the school and in the sewing room, or some other form of useful industry. And when they have returned to their homes, or been placed in private families, the report has almost uniformly been of an encouraging character. By such fruits the excellence and value of this School is shown.

In the last Legislature exceptions were taken, and unfavorable feeling and action caused, by a misapprehension and misrepresentation of the fundamental principles and laws of Preventive and Reformatory Schools. The inmates of the School were characterized as confirmed criminals, and the School as virtually a prison and place of punishment, to which none but those who had actually been convicted of crime should be sent. It was claimed that a criminal process was the only proper one by which a child could be sent to the School, and that it was a flagrant wrong to send to it those children who, through the poverty, ignorance, incompetence, or vices of their parents were growing up in ignorance and manifest exposure to a life of vice and crime, but had committed no overt act of crime.

Now, to such views we reply that they are not only false in fact and utterly opposed to the principles on which all Preventive Institutions are founded, but are in flagrant contradiction to the legal opinions of some of the ablest jurists and statesmen, and to the repeated decisions of some of the highest judicial tribunals, of the United States, and also to the laws of the State of Connecticut.

The *proper subjects* of Preventive and Reformatory Schools

are children and youth under 16 years of age. Of these the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, one of the most distinguished lawyers of our country, in an elaborate professional opinion, in which the Hon. John Sergeant, another equally eminent jurist fully concurred,* writes, in reference to persons of immature age :

“Contracts made by them are either considered of no binding force whatever, or are governed by rules which give them only a beneficial operation. Even as to crimes they are regarded with great indulgence, an indulgence which amounts to entire impunity if the capacity of deception be unformed. When very young they are placed under restrictions that are unqualified and absolute, and during the whole period of nonage they are the subjects of provisions which, if applied to other persons, would be tyrannical and unjust.”

On this ground the term “Juvenile Delinquents” has come to be applied to all this class, consisting not only of juvenile offenders but of the ignorant, vagrant, and viciously-inclined of those who, in the language of our State Laws, “*are manifestly in danger* of falling into, and growing up in habits of vice and immorality, and so of becoming a burden and a plague to our State.”

What, now, shall be done with this large and dangerous class? Our State, and most of the other States, have had special provisions for their care, and to prevent the evil feared, and to compel their parents and guardians, if possible, to discharge their duties to these children, or, in case of their neglecting or refusing to do so, to see that it was done by some duly appointed guardian or agents. It was made the duty of the selectmen to do this, assuming, of course, that they will use due precaution not to interfere with the rights of the parents or of the child. The selectmen are not to wait for the actual commission of crime, or for the formation of confirmed habits of vice by the child; nor for the action or consent even of the parents or guardians of the child. The State is regarded

* For this opinion in full, and also the Decisions of the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and Baltimore City, see “A Half Century with Juvenile Delinquents,” by Rev. B. K. Pierce. Appendix—New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1869.

as the *common and supreme parent of the children of the State*, and takes the place of the natural parent or guardians, where those persons neglect their duty. Acting in this capacity, "*in loco parentis*," the State makes it the duty of

"The Selectmen in their respective towns to inspect the conduct of the heads of the families, and if they find any who neglect the education of their children, to admonish them to attend to their duty, and if they neglect so to do, whereby the children grow rude, and stubborn, and unruly, *they shall*, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children away from their parents, or those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master; or (as the act was amended in 1868,) 'to some suitable charitable institution, existing in the State for the care and instruction of such children, &c.'"—General Statutes, title 13, chap. iv., sec. 44.

In the case of children who have no parents or natural guardians, Mr. Ingersoll says:—

"It does not leave them unprotected or unrestrained. Society is not to be exposed to the consequences of their present feebleness and freedom from restraint, nor themselves to be exposed to the enduring evils of ignorance and idleness, merely because of this deficiency. On the contrary, the various evils to which they are exposed, are the rather to be guarded against, because this deficiency exists, and the deficiency to be anxiously supplied. Children in this condition are thrown upon society at large for their guardians, and no system can be at all adequate to the exigencies of society unless special provision is made for them by the laws."

Mr. Ingersoll proceeds to show—

"That a House of Refuge should be established entirely on these principles, exercising simply the salutary influence which the condition and incapacity of its subjects require, to provide a substitute for parental authority and influence, to apply a system of prevention to those who are without them."

He further shows that the laws establishing a House of Refuge have these ends in view, and are similar in design, and an improvement upon, those laws which every community has found necessary to provide for in the shape of poor laws, which are, he says, "*in truth, liable substantially to all the*

objections which are made to those on which a House of Refuge is founded.”

He further adds, in answer to all such objections,

“The error on which they are founded is two-fold—*First, in supposing the mere commission of crimes is the reason for admission into the house; and, secondly, in imputing to the consequences of that admission the character and name of punishment.*”

And having answered these by showing that an individual who is certified to be a proper subject of the discipline of the house is thus treated because his condition was such independently of his fault as to require that care, Mr. I. adds,

“On principles of mere municipal and constitutional law there is a clear right to provide for the education and improvement of the young, and in the attainment of these great objects all the assistance that can be derived from discipline and restraint, in due and wholesome exercise of them, is within the limits of that authority conferred by the Constitution on the Legislature.”

In accordance with these principles and reasonings the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave the following decisions at the December term, 1838, as the unanimous opinion of the court in full, consisting of Chief Justice Gibson and four assistant judges:—

“*Per Curiam.* The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school, where reformation and not punishment is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to a common jail; and in respect to these, the constitutionality of the act which incorporated it, stands clear of controversy. It is only in respect of the application of its discipline to subjects admitted on the order of a court, a magistrate, or *the managers of the Alms-house*, that a doubt is entertained. The object of the charity is reformation by training its inmates to industry, imbuing their minds with principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with the means to earn a living, and above all, by separating them from the corrupting influence of improper associates. To this end may not the natural parents, when *unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it*, be superseded by the *parens patriæ*, or common guardian of the community?

“It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that of strict right the business of education belongs to it. That parents are ordinarily entrusted with it is because it can seldom be put into better hands ; but when they are *incompetent* or *corrupt*, what is there to prevent the public from withdrawing the faculties held, as they obviously are, at its sufferance ?

“As to an abridgment of indefeasible rights by confinement of the person, it is no more than what is borne to a greater or less extent in every school, and we know of no natural right to exemption from restraints which conduce to an infant’s welfare ; nor is there a doubt of their application in this particular case. The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity, and *not only is the restraint lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.*”

A similar decision was made by the Supreme Court of Baltimore City in 1868, in which the decision of the Pennsylvanian Court is quoted and endorsed at full length.

It is a matter of great regret to the Directors that they have been compelled, most unwillingly, to incur a debt of \$7,500, and which hangs heavily upon the treasury, and best interests of the institution. To meet this, and to provide for the proper heating of the buildings, and for purchasing in advance articles of necessary consumption, they now respectfully ask an appropriation of \$15,000 from the treasury of the State, and for the continued contributions of friends. They have not only given largely to the original contribution for the foundation of the School, but for its occasional wants. They have given that which was of far greater importance—their time, and careful and anxious thought, and best counsels, often at a great personal sacrifice, for the sake of the poor girls of our State, and for the public good. They trust that a due appreciation of all this will be shown by continued expressions of confidence and sympathy, and by the pecuniary aid which is always specially needed to meet the expenses of a new institution.

Accepted and adopted by the Directors at their regular quarterly meeting, April 12th, 1872.

THOMAS K. FESSENDEN, *Secretary.*

MIDDLETOWN, CT., April 1, 1872.

CONN. IND. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

In account with JOHN N. CAMP, Treas.

1870.

Dr.

June 15, To Cash on hand as per last Report,	\$7,202.88	
Amount of donations received		
from June 15, 1870, to April 1,		
1872, through Rev. Thos. K.		
Fessenden, Secretary,	8,586.38	
To Interest, Middletown Savings'		
Bank,	1,198.68	
To loan, Farmers and Mechan-		
ics Savings Bank,	\$5000	
Less Int. 6 months,	175	
	4,825.00	
	<hr/>	\$21,812.94

1872.

Cr.

April 1, By cash paid J. H. Bradford, Su-		
perintendent, as per receipts,	\$11,006.25	
By Cash paid from loan, J. H. B.,		
Sup't.,	4,825.00	

1870.

Oct. 1, By Cash paid—

T. K. Fessenden, salary from		
July 1,	300.00	
D. R. Brown, architect,	250.00	
H. P. Blair, plumbing,	1,428.67	
Smith & Marble, carpenters,	1,866.75	
Frederick Phelps, lightn'g rods,	24.44	
Case, Lockwood & Brainard,		
printing,	240.00	
L. Robinson, ventilators,	300.00	
T. K. Fessenden, traveling,		
postage, and express,	140.72	
Sundry bills by Rev. T. K. F.,		
per vouchers,	343.74	
Roberts & Hurlbert, grates, etc,	64.00	
Perkins & Lines, masons,	1,020.42	

1872.

April 1, By cash on hand,

2.95	
<hr/>	\$21,812.94

*Appraisal of property of Connecticut Industrial School for Girls
April 1, 1872.*

Real estate, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$84,000.00
Personal property in homes,	-	-	-	-	-	4,778.90
chapel,	-	-	-	-	-	645.75
“ cellar,	-	-	-	-	-	542.95
Supt.'s house and office,	-	-	-	-	-	508.62
Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	503.46
Box manufactory,	-	-	-	-	-	975.44
Horse barn,	-	-	-	-	-	578.12
Farm barn,	-	-	-	-	-	3,090.90
						<hr/>
						\$95,564.14

Appraised by Messrs. Lathrop & Taintor.

A true copy.

Attest,

J. H. BRADFORD,
Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CT., April 1, 1872.

CONN. IND. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

In account with J. H. BRADFORD, Sup't.

1870.

Dr.

June 6, To cash on hand, - - - - \$205.77

1872.

April 1, To Rev. T. K. Fessenden, Sect'y,	11,416.25	
Sales, - - - - -	380.03	
State Ct., for board, etc., 22 mos.,	15,274.58	
Board, - - - - -	227.00	
Donations, - - - - -	258.00	
Boxes sold, - - - - -	1,016.67	
Interest, - - - - -	54.31	
J. N. Camp, Treasurer, - - -	2,325.00	
S. C. Hubbard, ex-Com., - - -	2,500.00	
Far. and Mec. Savings Bank,	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$36,157.61

1872.

Cr.

April 1, By vouchers, - - - - -	\$35,855.34	
Cash on hand, - - - - -	302.27	
	<hr/>	\$36,157.61
Outfit account, - - - - -	\$6,906.95	
Current expenses, - - - - -	10,128.54	
Salaries, - - - - -	4,403.26	
Fuel, - - - - -	1,979.86	
Farm, - - - - -	3,708.34	
Building, - - - - -	2,938.85	
Drainage and Grading, - - -	12.63	
Opening expense, - - - - -	156.78	
Insurance, - - - - -	493.14	
Box manufacturing, - - - - -	1,646.22	
Superintendent's house, - - -	3,154.32	
Interest, - - - - -	306.45	
Donation (books), - - - - -	20.00	
	<hr/>	\$35,855.34
Cash on hand, - - - - -	302.27	
	<hr/>	\$36,157.61

*Box Manufactory.**Cr.*

Cash received from sales, - - -	\$1,016.67	
M'dse on hand as appraised, - -	975.44	
	<hr/>	\$1,992.11

Dr.

To Sundry bills paid, - - - - -	\$1,646.22	
Balance, - - - - -	345.89	
	<hr/>	\$1,992.11

The above statement and vouchers have been examined and found correct.

SAMUEL BABCOCK, *Auditor.*

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., April 1, 1872.

To the Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

GENTLEMEN:—The time embraced in the following Report is twenty-two months. When it was decided to change the fiscal year from June first to April first, it was not thought best to issue a report for ten months.

Contrasting our situation to-day with that of June 1st, 1870, we have profound cause for gratitude to the overruling Providence by which we have been favored from the first.

We recognize this work as a moral one. Restraining a girl for a period of time, one or two years or more, so that she will have no opportunity to follow the evil desires of her heart, does not of necessity make her a good woman. We consider an institution of this sort, rightly managed, a priceless blessing to its inmates; but it may be a curse. Girls do not stand still these years of their life. Character is formed very rapidly. A few false ideas of life will lead to a few false steps, and they plunge over the precipice that separates the good from the bad and their future is almost sure to be downward.

Let them be animated with a noble ambition to lead a pure and honest life, consecrated to God and humanity, and they leap up into the light far more rapidly than boys. Woman's nature is trusting, clinging to a higher power. When she has been deceived and imposed upon and neglected, and loses self-respect, there is no depth to which she will not descend. These traits belong to human nature and apply with equal force to the girls of a school like this and to those from the

highest circles of society. We feel the need of divine wisdom daily, to direct and influence these souls aright—precious souls, capable of doing a wonderful work for good in the world. All the more because they have known distress—poverty, it may be; neglect, certainly.

We know this labor, if performed in faith and prayer, with all the wisdom one constantly seeking it can gain, is productive of results precious and glorious. Our experience the past two years has confirmed the impression that in the management of this school we are on the right track. There are a few underlying principles in this work of reform, that, when acted upon faithfully, are sure of success.

We have unlimited faith in the power of kindness. Not that mawkish sensibility which forbids control, which Eli like says, “why do ye such things?” but a love which restrains, even with physical pain, if necessary, always regretting the necessity, always proving the motives to be only good.

It does people good to discipline them. No character is fully developed that has not been restrained by law. To do just as one is inclined to is not productive of high character. A kindness that is patient, persevering, slow to wrath, but plenteous in mercy, that is willing to perform almost any labor, endure any privation to do one good, will induce reform where there is any possibility of it. If that fails, any other means would fail—the case is hopeless.

Another principle we have faith in is liberty. It may be necessary to hedge confirmed criminals around with stone and iron, to cause them to enjoy liberty. License is not liberty. If called upon I must vote, serve on a jury, bear arms, go into battle, sacrifice my life. Girls in this institution are trusted. They are put upon their honor. Perhaps they have no sense of it. If not it will not come by locks and bars. After proving themselves unfit for liberty they are allowed to reflect for a time deprived of it, and with the first sign of promise of honor are tried again. No girl is put under lock and key unless she forfeits the right to liberty. The reason for this is evident. She must be trusted sometime. To cul-

tivate that sense of honor with all possible rapidity which renders it safe to trust, is the shortest road to reform. When a girl can be fully and thoroughly trusted in all situations she is no longer a subject for a reform school. How shall we know except by trial? Put her on her honor, give her some responsibility, and hold her to a strict account, and the sense of self-control will be developed most rapidly. What is the result here of this mode of treatment? Out of ninety-four girls not one eloper is reported. All are accounted for. For more than one year no attempt was made to escape. Yet we tell them they can run away any time, night or day, and they know they can, and that is one reason why they do not go. What one can do at any time is most generally neglected. They feel that forfeiting their honor is a greater disgrace than staying here for years. Of course we try and make a pleasant home for them, to interest them in the various departments of labor and study. This is *our* home, *our* work, *our* school, *our* chapel, they say. Each girl is taught that she may honor or disgrace not only herself but the whole school, and every means is used to make them choose to stay and be contented and happy.

A system of marking conduct was put in practice in November, 1870, which has produced good results. Every officer marks the conduct of every girl in her department, daily, on a scale of five. If she is punished she gets 0; if reproved, 1, etc. We mark 30 days for each month. Have 3 grades and 8 badges, denoted by colored ribbons, worn as a rosette, as follows:

Badge 1, Perseverance, -	-	-	-	Black ribbon.
2, Carefulness, -	-	-	-	Green.
3, Sobriety, -	-	-	-	D'k Blue.
4, Neatness, -	-	-	-	Red.
5, Kindness, -	-	-	-	L't Blue.
6, Industry, -	-	-	-	Pink.
7, Excellence, -	-	-	-	Orange.
8, Honor, -	-	-	-	White.

The three grades are lower, beginning with the first, and a girl, by loss of marks, descends into the second and third. If girls are marked in more than one department, the lowest mark for the month is taken to determine the standing. Once a month the marks are read off in the chapel, the grades determined and badges given. New comers are put in grade one. Over 90 marks promotes in the first, and second badges; over 100, in the third, fourth, and fifth; over 120, in the sixth, seventh, and eighth. There are rules for special promotion and degradation, for good or bad conduct. For 150 marks a visit to some place of interest is promised. 140 marks entitles to a ride; 130, half holiday, etc.

The system works well. It gives the Superintendent a bird's-eye view of the conduct of every girl, daily, and is a great means of discipline. It is understood that it must be a very exceptional case that is discharged before the badge of honor is reached. All the girls in the Institution enjoyed a sleigh-ride when we had a little snow, earned by the marks of the best girls for several months. For encouragement in writing and composition, ten prizes, amounting to five dollars, were promised in January. They have not yet been awarded though specimens of every girl's writing is preserved as a guide.

Through the Middletown Bible Society a Bible was offered to all who could recite perfect lessons for two months in Sabbath School, and every girl received one.

A Band of Hope, with meetings—an hour—once in two weeks, has been formed, with almost every girl a voluntary member. Reading, singing, declamation, etc., form the exercises, which are heartily enjoyed by all.

Thus we aim to furnish a good home, with every incentive to do right, and dissuasion from doing wrong. We aim to interest the girls in the place and in their work, and create a spirit of emulation, which aids in the work of self-control.

After obtaining possession of one of our Homes, which we did in July, 1870, we entered upon the following system of labor: Girls are allotted to various departments, as cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, etc., monthly. Every one has a

task for the morning, and all work is completed by the ringing of the first bell at 1.30 P.M., when the girls prepare for school, and are in it from 2 till 5, P.M. Thus work is not so long continued as to weary the body and render it unfit for study; and the best part of the day is given to intellectual labor. Our motto is, "Do with thy might what thy hand findeth to do." Of the amount of work accomplished by the girls we need only ask where else are girls between eight and sixteen years of age, who do all their room work, their own washing, ironing, and cooking, make and mend their own clothing and bedding, and attend school three hours a day? besides doing this, our girls have made over 40,000 paper boxes, and several of them have learned the trade, so as always to be able to get good wages and hence have no excuse for a vicious life. In summer the girls are employed to some extent in the open air. If we had the means to enable us to erect a hot-house, we should cultivate flowers and plants for market, thus adding another link to the chain of love to bind girls to this Home. Who will give a thousand dollars for that purpose?

In school, commendable progress has been made by most of the scholars. In singing, improvement has been marked, and they have received great praise from those who have heard them. In Sabbath school, they excel most schools of that kind, and if the work of education is continued long enough, their chances for a respectable life will be very favorable. There is no difficulty in getting good places for good girls. Homes await them as soon as they can be recommended. It is not good policy to let girls return to their old associations. The chances are very much against them if they do. They are expected here to begin a new life, and the opportunity to continue it after they leave should be afforded them. We are cheered by numerous cases of real growth in what is good. We are sure this Institution has stood between many of these girls and destruction; many of them admit it and feel thankful for its sheltering arm.

If, with the means at command, we have succeeded to any proper extent in doing the work given us to do, the benevo-

lent people of the State should enlarge the capacity of the Institution. Before any more homes can be erected we shall be sorely pressed for room. The more girls we have, the nearer we can come to paying all necessary expenses, and thus be self-sustaining.

Our obligations are due to the publishers of the Hartford Daily Courant, and Weekly Times, and Post, the New Haven Daily Palladium, and the Middletown Weekly Sentinel and Witness, and to all friends who have aided and encouraged us, and to you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, for your uniform confidence. As Superintendent, I feel under great obligation to my officers, who have labored with great zeal to accomplish the work for which the school was designed, and to their untiring exertions and watchful care, is the success of the work due. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. BRADFORD,
Superintendent.

Number of girls at date of last Report, June 1, 1870,	-	-	22
“ “ April 1, 1871,	-	-	52
“ “ “ 1872,	-	-	75

	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Dismissed.</i>
June, 1870, - - - -	4	1
July, “ - - - -	6	1
August, “ - - - -	4	0
Sept., “ - - - -	3	0
Oct., “ - - - -	3	0
Nov., “ - - - -	3	1
Dec., “ - - - -	3	1
January, 1871, - - - -	3	0
February, “ - - - -	2	0
March, “ - - - -	4	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ten months, - - - -	35	5

April, 1871, - - - -	0	2
May, “ - - - -	0	2
June, “ - - - -	5	1
July, “ - - - -	3	1
August, “ - - - -	9	0
Sept., “ - - - -	3	1
Oct., “ - - - -	8	2
Nov., “ - - - -	1	1
Dec., “ - - - -	2	3
January, 1872, - - - -	2	1
February, “ - - - -	3	0
March, “ - - - -	4	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Year ending April 1, 1872,	40	17

Whole number different girls received,	-	-	-	-	94
Number returned to the Institution,	-	-	-	-	3
Whole number received,	-	-	-	-	97
“ “ “ from June, 1870, to April, 1871,	-	-	-	-	35
“ “ “ from April, 1871, to April, 1872,	-	-	-	-	40

Average number received per month since the Institution was opened, - - - - -	3 $\frac{5}{9}$
Average number dismissed per month, - - - less than 1	
Average per month from June, 1870, to April, 1871, - -	3
“ “ “ from April, 1871, to April, 1872, - -	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capacity of present buildings, - - - - -	70
Using hospital rooms, - - - - -	80
Of those, released, unfit subjects, - - - - -	2
to return home, - - - - -	6
placed in families, - - - - -	12
expiration of time, - - - - -	1
Eloped since the Institution opened, - - - - -	0
Ordered out for a new trial, - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 22

TABLE 1.

Ages.

2 8 years.	21 14 years.
6 9 “	12 15 “
4 10 “	2 unknown.
7 11 “	—
7 12 “	72
11 13 “	
Average 12 $\frac{7}{9}$	

TABLE 2.

Parentage.

42 American.	3 Anglo Irish.
19 Irish.	3 Irish American.
3 German.	—
2 English.	72

TABLE 3.

Birthplace.

51 Connecticut.	1 Tennessee.
3 Massachusetts.	1 Germany.
3 Rhode Island.	2 Ireland.
4 New York.	1 England.
3 Pennsylvania.	—
1 Maine.	72
2 Ohio.	

TABLE 4.

Condition of Family.

31 Both parents living.	12 Mother dead, father living.
8 Both parents dead.	—
21 Father dead, mother living.	72

TABLE 5.

Left School.

5 never been.	3 have not been for 6 months.
1 has not been for 10 years.	2 " " 4 "
7 " " 5 "	3 " " 3 "
1 " " 4 "	4 " " 2 "
4 " " 3 "	5 " " 1 "
12 " " 2 "	6 less than one week.
15 " " 1 "	—
4 " " 9 months.	72

TABLE 6.

Temperance.

23 Both parents intemperate.	24 Both parents temperate.
23 Father intemperate, mother not.	—
2 Mother intemperate, father not.	72

TABLE 7.

Places from which girls are committed.

Berlin, - - - - 1	New Britain, - - - - 2
Bridgeport, - - - - 3	New Haven, - - - - 19
Burlington, - - - - 1	Norwich, - - - - 3
Colchester, - - - - 1	Orange, - - - - 1
Cromwell, - - - - 1	Oxford, - - - - 1
Danbury, - - - - 3	Preston, - - - - 1
Essex, - - - - 1	Plymouth, - - - - 1
Farmington, - - - - 1	Ridgefield, - - - - 1
Fairfield, - - - - 1	Southington, - - - - 1
Glastonbury, - - - - 1	Stafford, - - - - 1
Groton, - - - - 1	Torrington, - - - - 1
Haddam, - - - - 1	Trumbull, - - - - 1
Hartford, - - - - 33	Thompsonville, - - - - 1
Killingsworth, - - - - 1	Vernon, - - - - 2
Kent, - - - - 1	West Hartford, - - - - 1
Meriden, - - - - 1	Windham, - - - - 2
Milford, - - - - 1	—
Middletown, - - - - 3	97
Newtown, - - - - 2	

DONATIONS TO CONN. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Middletown,—one sofa, two mattresses, four chairs.

Miss Johnson, four hats.

Mrs. S. C. Hubbard, six volumes bound books; basket cakes; two framed mottoes for school rooms; lot dahlia bulbs.

Mrs. Alfred Hubbard, through Mrs. S. C. Hubbard, \$5 for candy for Christmas, 1871.

Hon. S. C. Hubbard, Dec. 8th, 1870, two barrels apples; six turkeys for Christmas, 1871.

Hubbard Brothers, one well curb, value \$13.

Dr. Cressey, thirteen volumes agricultural works.

Mrs. Dea. Goodrich, lot papers.

Mrs. Huntington, flowers; basket of candies for Christmas, 1870; six dozen cornucopias with candy for Christmas, 1871; two boxes figs and nuts.

Smith & Marble, \$25 on carpenter work.

E. Paddock & Co., one chamber set, value \$39.

E. F. Sheldon, one chamber set, value \$35.

Staddle Hill Sewing Society, two coverlids.

Mrs. Wardsworth Russell, material for Christmas, 1870.

Mrs. Bradley, lot articles for Christmas, 1870.

Miss Kilbourne, basket of cakes for Christmas, 1870.

Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, basket of cakes for Christmas, 1870.

Southmayd & Gardiner, basket apples for Christmas, 1870.

Mrs. R. G. Pike, roast beef for Christmas dinner, 1870, for both homes; also apples, oranges, figs, candies, and popped corn for all the girls; thirty-eight pounds roast beef Christmas, 1871.

Mrs. Benj. Douglas, basket cakes and toys for Christmas, 1870.

Prof. Henry Sawyer, ten pictures for Christmas, 1870.

Wm. Lyman, paper candy for Christmas, 1870.

Miss Tappan, shawl and dresses.

Miss Thompkins, lot shrubs and flowers to transplant.

Mrs. Thompkins, two mats.

McLean & Co., map of Palestine, and picture books.

Mrs. Aug. Russell, 140 volumes books for library.

W. & B. Douglas & Co., one pump; \$10 on garden engine.

J. H. Bunce, six dozen handkerchiefs; six dozen cotton hose for Christmas, 1871.

- Mitchell & Co., nubias, perfumery, &c. for Christmas, 1871.
 Samuel C. Coe & Co., one turkey, Christmas, 1871.
 Mr. L. Hazen, bushel apples.
 Mr. P. Ashton, Norway spruce for Christmas tree.
 J. N. Tarltan & Son, two quarter boxes raisins, two drums figs, nuts and candy Christmas, 1871.
 Mrs. E. A. Russell, basket cakes Christmas, 1871.
 Mrs. Samuel D. Hubbard, basket of cakes, Christmas, 1871.
 Hon. Alfred Hubbard, pasturing young cattle; fifty feet tile; use of horse power, \$39.
 Bartlett Bent, Esq., eight bound volumes; lot Young Folks, Oliver Optic, and other magazines.
 Middletown and vicinity Bible Society, seventy-five bibles.
 Ladies of South Congregational Church, lot clothing, hats, &c., also Sabbath School books.
 Ladies of North Congregational Church, lot clothing, dresses, stockings, shoes, &c., also Sabbath School books.
 Ladies from South Congregational Church and others through Mrs. Stiles and Miss Kilbourne furnishing two rooms, \$50.
 Ladies from South Congregational Church and others through Mrs. Mansfield, \$25.
 H. L. Warner, Esq., professional services, \$75.
 J. S. L. Roberts, Esq., professional services, \$5.
 New Haven,—one set Outline Maps.
 R. B. Bradley, one square harrow, brooms, and merchandise, value, \$26.25.
 Prof. D. C. Gillman, and others, 100 volumes books, pamphlets, pictures and papers.
 M. A. Osborne of New Haven Register, 125 volumes bound papers and magazines.
 Jos. E. Sheffield, thirty-six bound volumes books, pamphlets.
 Office of Palladium, 104 volumes as follows:
 Children of E. P. Bowditch, eleven books,
 D. S. Cooper, eight books,
 Mrs. R. Hooker, eight books, eleven magazines,
 J. G. Bond, five books,
 T. M. Suejin, five books,
 Wilson Hall, five books,
 A. Parish, fifteen books,
 Thomas E. Edwards, six books,
 Isabella Blake, five books,

Palladium, eleven new books,
 Unknown, forty-three volumes,
 Mrs. James Fellows, twenty volumes.

Hartford,—Pease & Foster, one piece brown cotton.

B. Beach, one large plow.

Weatherby, Knous & Pelton, \$25 in dry goods.

Hon. Geo. Beach, \$10 for Christmas, 1870.

\$20 for Christmas, 1871, for books.

Miss Esther Pratt, fifteen pillows, twenty-two pillow slips; sixty-six yards calico; Christmas presents 1870, and candy for every girl and officer.

Henry Barnard, five bound volumes, also work on Reformation.

R. Lewis, two boxes childrens' blocks.

Gov. Jewell, one bushel peanuts, thanksgiving.

Mrs. Jewell, 100 volumes new books for library.

Unknown, for Christmas, one volume, lot papers, &c.

Fourth Congregational Benevolent Society, two comfortables, two pairs sheets, two pillow slips, four

Berlin,—Mrs. L. A. Beatty, one bedquilt, one comfortable, one pillow slip, one pair sheets, one mattress.

Mrs. M. R. Crane, one comfortable.

Mrs. J. Robbins, one comfortable.

Mrs. J. B. Clapp, one pair sheets.

Bridgeport,—N. Wheeler, Esq., three No. 2 sewing machines, teacher of sewing two weeks.

Plantville,—H. D. Smith, one large photograph, \$12 for books Christmas.

Thomaston,—Ladies Benevolent Society, two pillows, four comfortables, four pair pillow slips, four pair sheets, two spreads, twelve towels, lot clothing.

Thomas Clock Co., A. Thomas, Tr., one regulator, value, \$26.

“ “ Seth Thomas, Jr., six Anchor 30 hour clocks from New York.

Farmington,—Ladies Society, through Rev. Thomas K. Fessenden, one quilt, three pillows, one pair socks; also eighteen pair sheets (cloth from Pease & Foster, Hartford,) two boxes buttons, remnants stockinet, eleven pillows.

West Hartford,—Joseph Davenport, one mattress.

Miss F. A. Spencer, (blind) one bedquilt, two aprons, one pair pillow slips, one towel, six pin cushions.

Miss Lizzie Sissons, (aged 9) five pin cushions.

Estate of Miss Ruth Waterford by Miss F. A. Spencer, one quilt, one wool blanket, two comfortables.

Plainville,—Miss H. Johnson, secretary, one counterpane, one bed quilt, one comfortable, four sheets, four pillow slips, four towels, one dress, two sacques.

Middlefield,—Through Rev. A. C. Dennison, one comfortable and \$47.

Unionville,—Mrs. J. A. Smith, \$25.

New London,—Two elderly ladies of Congregational Church, six calico dresses, seven sheets, four pillow slips, one comfortable, one quilt, five aprons, two pairs socks.

“Friends,” three calico dresses, one wool dress, four skirts, one sacque, and other clothing.

Guilford,—Ladies Sewing Society, thirty-two towels, twelve sheets, twenty-four pillow slips, six bed quilts.

Bristol,—E. Ingraham & Co., one clock, value \$10.

Putnam,—Mrs. Edward Shaw, five pairs shoes, two quilts.

Watertown,—Society of Busy Bees through Miss Jenny Sawtelle, three bed quilts.

Ridgefield,—Ladies, comfortables, sheets, pillow slips, towels for one room.

Wolcotville,—Ladies Benevolent Society through Mrs. H. Hopkins, four sheets, three quilts, one pillow slip, fourteen books, lot clothing.

Southington,—Mrs. Francis Lewis by a stranger, five pillow slips, four towels.

Trenton, N. J.,—Miss Dorathea Dix, eight bound volumes, eleven pamphlets for library.

For Printing press and type :—

Evening Post Association, Hartford,	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Religious Herald,	“	-	-	-	\$2.00
Christian Secretary,	“	-	-	-	\$2.00
Register, New Haven,	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
W. L. Kingsley, New Haven,	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Danbury News,	-	-	-	-	\$2.00

WEST HARTFORD.

Miss Nancy Goodman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10
Eliza Butler, (additional,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mrs. E. G. Sisson, (additional,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B. W. Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

NEW LONDON.

Mrs. Lydia Learned,	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	\$100
Mrs. Robert McEwen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Rev. R. A. Hallam,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Charles A. Lewis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Charles Barnes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
William H. Barnes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Mrs. Noyes Billings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
William C. Crump,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mrs. H. H. Chew,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Charles D. Boss,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Charles D. Boss, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Joshua C. Larned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
L. E. Learned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Robert Coit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Henry P. Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Thomas W. Williams,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
R. H. Chappel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

WEST MERIDEN.

J. C. Lewis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$500
Charles Parker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
B. H. Catlin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
H. D. Smith, Plantsville,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000
E. W. Twitchell, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Mrs. Samuel Rockwell, New Britain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Arnold Tenner, Plainfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Miss Sarah Porter, Farmington, (additional,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
George Greenman & Co., Mystic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mrs. A. H. Hubbard, Norwich,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Timothy P. Morton,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	250

Mrs. J. S. Boswell, Norwich Town,	-	-	-	-	1
Ladies of Guilford, freight on box,	-	-	-	-	1
Mrs. Laura Thomas, Thomaston,	-	-	-	-	500
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Thomaston,	-	-	-	-	30
Charles Mallory, Mystic,	-	-	-	-	100
William S. Pierson, Windsor,	-	-	-	-	100
Mrs. E. A. Bull, Cheshire, (additional,)	-	-	-	-	50
Ebenezer Morgan, Groton,	-	-	-	-	100
Congregational Church Sunday School, Ellington,	-	-	-	-	15.32
“ “ “ “ Colchester,	-	-	-	-	13
Mrs. Betsey Elton, Waterbury,	-	-	-	-	5
Mrs. H. Wright's Sunday School class, Wethersfield,	-	-	-	-	3
Mrs. Charles Perry, Southport,	-	-	-	-	25
Misses J. E. & E. A. Smith, Glastonbury,	-	-	-	-	20
John P. Hamilton, Stamford,	-	-	-	-	50
M. F. Merritt, “	-	-	-	-	50
Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Stamford,	-	-	-	-	27.20
“ Cong. Church, Plainville, (additional,)	-	-	-	-	12
Mrs. C. A. Howe, Birmingham, (additional,)	-	-	-	-	50
Interest,	-	-	-	-	5.25

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

OFFICERS.

Directors.

JOHN R. BEAUMONT, of East Hartford, M. D. F. SMITH, of Goshen,
S. S. COTTON, of Pomfret.

Warden.

ANDREW J. BOTELLE.

Deputy Warden.

DWIGHT M. MARTIN.

Chaplain.

REV. GEO. W. WOODING.

Physician.

ABNER S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk.

GUST. SARGENT.

Overseers.

GALE HITCHCOCK,
E. P. EDWARDS,
JAMES CARTER,
L. J. HASTINGS,

F. L. SHIPMAKER,
L. M. HORTON,
MARSHALL HARRIS.

Watchmen.

ROBERT BUCK,
CHARLES R. SKINNER,
WM. G. KNOWLES,

RICHARD M. KNOWLIN,
SHERMAN CLAPP,
WELLES SHIPMAN.

Gate Keeper.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.

Matron.

MRS. SARAH WATERHOUSE.

DIRECTORS REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, A. D. 1872.

The undersigned, Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, in accordance with the law, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

During the past year they have attended to the duties of their office to the best of their ability. For the details of the financial, moral, and sanitary condition of the Prison, we respectfully refer you to the Reports of the Warden, Chaplain, and Physician to the Board of Directors herewith appended.

The Report of the Warden shows that the gross earnings of the Prison the past year have been twenty-six thousand three hundred ninety-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$26,399.39), and its ordinary expenditures twenty-three thousand one hundred eighty-seven dollars and twenty eight cents (\$23,187.28), leaving a balance in favor of the State of three thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and eleven cents (\$3,212.11).

From this balance the sum of two thousand ten dollars and eleven cents (\$2,010.11) has been expended for necessary Repairs and Improvements, still leaving a balance of one thousand two hundred and two dollars (\$1,202.00) for the net gain over all expenses.

This balance is much greater than the Directors had anticipated, considering the small average number of Prisoners during the year, and the large expenditure made for necessary repairs and improvements.

The amount thus expended (\$2,010.11) has been used for constructing a new brick oven, putting in a new Steam Boiler

in place of one condemned, renewing concrete walk, new floor and ceiling in Prison Kitchen, painting building, &c., &c.

While in the management of the Institution during the past year, the making of money for the State has not been a leading object, due regard has been had to economy in every department.

The Religious, Moral, and Physical wants of the Convicts have been well supplied; there has been but little sickness, and but one death.

The Warden in the performance of his disciplinary duties, has so united authority and kindness, as to secure the best results in the general subordination of the convicts.

The Board of Directors some months ago abolished corporeal punishment, and so far the experiment proves to be perfectly satisfactory.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in commending the fidelity and ability with which the Warden, Deputy Warden, and other officers of the Prison, have discharged their important and responsible duties during the past year.

The Directors would earnestly recommend such an appropriation as will enable them to make further necessary repairs and improvements.

The repairs needed are on the Barn and other out buildings, and the Fences; on the Gas Fixtures, the gasometer in present use being old, and altogether unreliable; on alterations and improvements of the Cells; on the Prison Kitchen, the family department of the Warden, and the dormitories of the Officers; and for an extra supply of Books for the Prison Library.

Repairs and Improvements in the above particulars, in the decided opinion of the Directors, are necessary for the successful management of the Institution, and the preservation of the property of the State; and they would earnestly recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) for the above objects.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. BEAUMONT,	}	<i>Directors.</i>
M. D. F. SMITH,		
S. S. COTTON,		

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—

I beg leave to present for your examination the following statement of the transactions of the Prison, showing the amount of earnings and expenditures, the number of Prisoners in confinement, the various branches of business carried on, the number employed in each branch, &c., for the year ending March 31st, 1872 :

INCOME.

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871,	\$78.34	
Pay of Overseers,	1,170.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,248.34
Received for work done,	\$15,073.84	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	74.90	
	<hr/>	15,148.74
		<hr/>
		\$13,900.40

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871,	\$16.30	
Pay of Overseers,	390.00	
	<hr/>	\$406.30
Received for work done,	\$4,383.00	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	21.70	
	<hr/>	4,404.70
		<hr/>
		\$3,998.40

RULE SHOPS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871,	.	.	\$40.50	
Pay of Overseers,	.	.	780.00	
			<hr/>	\$820.50
Received for work done,	.	.	\$7,179.58	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	.	.	36.70	
			<hr/>	7,216.28
				<hr/>
				\$6,395.78

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Received from visitors the past year,	.	.	.	\$784.29
---------------------------------------	---	---	---	----------

BOARD ACCOUNT.

Received for board of United States convicts,	.	.	\$1,133.23
---	---	---	------------

INTEREST.

Balance of interest,	\$187.29
----------------------	---	---	---	---	----------

EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871,	.	.	\$6,169.42	
Salaries of Officers, Board, Lights, Fuel, and incidental expenses,	.	.	14,284.59	
			<hr/>	\$20,454.01
Sundry credits to this account,	.	.	\$4,320.82	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	.	.	5,994.10	
			<hr/>	10,314.92
				<hr/>
				\$10,139.09

PROVISIONS.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871,	.	.	\$1,304.89	
Amount since purchased,	.	.	10,503.60	
			<hr/>	\$11,808.49
Sundry credits to this account,	.	.	\$469.73	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872,	.	.	1,018.69	
			<hr/>	1,488.42
				<hr/>
				\$10,320.07

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871, . . .	\$2,518.48	
Amount since purchased, . . .	2,430.17	
	<hr/>	\$4,948.65
Sundry credits to this account, . . .	\$598.06	
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872, . . .	2,716.28	
	<hr/>	3,314.34
		<hr/>
		\$1,634.31

HOSPITAL.

Stock on hand March 31st, 1871, . . .	\$130.00	
Amount since purchased, . . .	401.72	
Physician's Salary, . . .	250.00	
	<hr/>	\$781.72
Stock on hand March 31st, 1872, . . .		115.00
		<hr/>
		\$666.72

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matron,	\$208.92
--------------------------	----------

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for the transportation of convicts from the different counties the past year,	\$218.17
--	----------

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount expended for repairs the past year, - -	\$2,010.11
--	------------

RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Stove shops, - - - -	\$13,900.40
Burnishing shop, - - - -	3,998.40
Rule shops, - - - -	6,395.78
Profit and loss, - - - -	784.29
Board of United States' convicts, - -	1,133.23
Interest, - - - -	187.29
	<hr/>
	\$26,399.39

EXPENSE.

Expense account, - - - -	\$10,139.09	
Provisions, - - - -	10,320.07	
Clothing and bedding, - - -	1,634.31	
Hospital, - - - -	666.72	
Female department, - - -	208.92	
Transportation of convicts, - -	218.17	
Repairs and improvements, - -	2,010.11	
Balance net gain, - - -	1,202.00	
	<hr/>	\$26,399.39

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Paid for advertising for pardon by order of General Assembly, - - -	\$14.95	
Paid for Prison Library, by order of General Assembly, - - -	171.52	
Paid Prisoners Aid Society, by order of General Assembly, - - -	786.50	
Paid the Treasurer of the State of Conn.,	3,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,972.97
Cash on hand March 31, 1871,	\$6,350.51	
“ “ “ 1872,	5,260.04	
	<hr/>	\$1,090.47
Book accounts, March 31, 1871,	\$2,275.36	
“ “ “ 1872,	1,075.42	
	<hr/>	1,199.94
Amount of property on hand		
March 31, 1871, - - -	\$10,207.93	
Amount of property on hand		
March 31, 1872, - - -	9,977.37	
	<hr/>	280.56
Received from the State Treasurer for Prison Library, - - -	200.00	
Balance net gain, - - -	1,202.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,972.97

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Number of Prisoners in confinement March 31st, 1871, Since Received, Deaths, Discharged, &c., &c.,

Whole number in confinement March 31st, 1871,	-	211
Since received,	- - - - -	86
		<u>297</u>
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	- - -	84
“ “ order of General Assembly,	- -	9
“ “ “ Secretary of the Navy,	- -	5
Transferred to Hospital for Insane,	- - -	5
Delivered to Sheriff of Hartford County, for execution,	-	1
Died,	- - - - -	1
		<u>105</u>
Leaving in confinement March 31st, 1872,	- -	192
Of this number there are for the first offence,	-	175
“ “ “ “ second “	- -	11
“ “ “ “ third “	- -	4
“ “ “ “ fourth “	- -	2
		<u>192</u>

Number received from each County.

Hartford County,	40	Fairfield County,	57
New Haven “	36	Litchfield “	18
New London “	14	Middlesex “	5
Windham “	7	Tolland “	3
United States' Prisoners,	- - - - -		12
			<u>192</u>

*The eighty-six received during the year ending March 31st, 1872,
were from :*

Hartford County,	19	Fairfield County,	25
New Haven “	15	Litchfield “	8
New London “	8	Middlesex “	2
Windham “	2	United States’ Prisoners,	7
— 86			

Color and Sex.

White Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Colored “	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
White Females,	-			-	-	-	8
Colored “	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
— 192							

Occupation.

Females, in sewing room and laundry,	-	-	-	-	-	9
Males employed in cooking,	-	-	-	-	-	9
“ “ making boots,	-	-	-	-	-	80
“ “ “ rules,	-	-	-	-	-	41
“ “ burnishing silver-plated ware,	-	-	-	-	-	27
State shoemaker,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lumpers, waiters, and out-door men,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Aged, infirm, and crippled,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Insane,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hospital nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Invalids,	-	-	-	-	-	4
— 192						

Nativity.

Americans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Foreigners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
— 192							

Nativity.

Connecticut,	81	Florida,	1
Tennessee,	3	Michigan,	1
Massachusetts,	11	Texas,	1
New York,	27	Ohio,	2
Maryland,	1	New Jersey,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Ireland,	16

Virginia,	5	England,	4
Maine,	1	Germany,	4
Pennsylvania,	5	Nova Scotia,	1
Georgia,	1	West Indies,	1
North Carolina,	4	St. Helena,	1
Vermont,	3	Canada,	5
Long Island,	1	France,	2
Illinois,	1	Scotland,	2
Louisiana,	2		— 192

Ages.

Under 20 years there are -	-	-	-	-	20
From 20 to 30 years there are	-	-	-	-	88
“ 30 to 40 “ “	-	-	-	-	51
“ 40 to 50 “ “	-	-	-	-	16
Over 50 years, -	-	-	-	-	17
					— 192

Prisoners Pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session, 1871.

NAMES.	NATIVITY.	CRIMES.
Thomas H. Green.	Connecticut,	Arson.
Charles Ryder,	New York,	Breaking Jail.
Barney Fitzgerald,	Ireland,	Manslaughter.
Charles Poole,	Virginia,	Burglary and robbery.
Patrick Shaw,	Ireland,	Attempt at rape.
Timothy Corcoran,	“	Manslaughter.
James Roswell,	Connecticut,	B'rgl'ry & br'k'ng jail.
Mary Riley,	“	Barn burning,
John Grady,	Ireland,	Theft & breaking jail.

Sentences.

For 8 months,	2	For 8 years,	2
“ 1 year,	16	“ 9 “	1
“ 1 “ and 6 months,	4	“ 10 “	8
“ 2 “	39	“ 12 “	3
“ 2 “ and 3 months,	1	“ 12 “ and 9 months,	1
“ 2 “ “ 6 “	6	“ 13 “	1
“ 3 “	20	“ 15 “	2
“ 3 “ and 6 months,	5	“ Life,	19

For 4 years,	27	Until further orders from	
“ 4 “ and 6 months,	1	Superior Court,	1
“ 5 “	14	For 5 years, and \$1 fine,	1
“ 6 “	4		—
“ 7 “	13		192
“ 7 “ and 6 months,	1		

Crimes.

Acquitted on grounds of insanity, but confined by order of	
Superior Court, - - - - -	1
Attempt at rape, - - - - -	7
Burglary, - - - - -	38
Assault with intent to kill, - - - - -	9
“ “ “ to commit rape, - - - - -	6
“ “ “ to rob, - - - - -	1
Assisting prisoners to break jail, placing obstructions on rail-	
road track, &c., &c., - - - - -	1
Arson, - - - - -	1
Bigamy, - - - - -	6
Burglary and horse stealing, - - - - -	1
“ “ theft, - - - - -	4
Carnal knowledge and abuse of female child, - - - - -	2
Drunkenness, disobedience of orders, &c., - - - - -	5
Forgery, - - - - -	5
Horse stealing, - - - - -	9
“ “ and theft, - - - - -	1
Highway robbery, - - - - -	2
Manslaughter, - - - - -	9
Mutinous conduct, - - - - -	1
Murder, - - - - -	2
“ 2d degree, - - - - -	9
“ commuted, - - - - -	2
Passing counterfeit money, - - - - -	1
Post-office robbery and theft, - - - - -	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track, &c., - - - - -	2
Robbery, - - - - -	3
Rape, - - - - -	6
Theft, - - - - -	39
Desertion, - - - - -	3
Attempt to break jail, - - - - -	1
Incest, - - - - -	3

Theft from person,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Selling counterfeit money,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking a dwelling house,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Adultery,	-	-	-	-	-	5
						192

Prisoners under sentence for Life.

Names.	Age when Committed.	Where Convicted.	When Committed.	Nativity.	Crimes.
Stephen Abbott,	52	New Haven,	Jan. 16, 1869,	Conn.,	Murder.
Alex. Montgomery,	18	New London,	Dec. 5, 1871,	Mich.,	"
Frederick Hall,	32	Litchfield,	July 19, 1871,	Mass.,	Murder, Com.
Isaac Randolph,	45	New Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Penn.,	" "
John Warren,	21	Tolland,	Dec. 4, 1859,	Conn.,	" 2d deg.
James Cuff,	33	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Ireland,	" "
Charles J. Allen,	28	Litchfield,	Sept. 30, 1865,	Conn.,	" "
Alex. Henry,	22	Hartford,	Mar. 20, 1868,	La.,	" "
Harvey Chamberl'n,	52	Litchfield,	Nov. 21, 1868,	Conn.,	" "
Chas. E. Gilbert,	25	Hartford,	May 24, 1865,	Conn.,	" "
Wm. H. Green,	54	Litchfield,	Sept. 25, 1869,	Virginia,	" "
Phillip Bossert,	29	New Haven,	Dec. 4, 1863,	Germany,	" "
Joel W. Perkins,	54	Litchfield,	April 28, 1871,	Conn.,	" "
George Merritt,	20	Fairfield,	Sept. 26, 1866,	N. York,	Rape.
John Guyon,	20	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	N. Caro.,	"
John Hawley,	20	Fairfield,	Oct. 21, 1868,	Conn.,	"
George Hudson,	31	New Haven,	Sept. 28, 1869,	St. Helena	"
Charles Walton,	23	Litchfield,	Feb. 1, 1871,	Virginia,	"
Geo. W. Stevens,	23	New Haven,	Feb. 15, 1872,	Mass.,	"

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. BOTELLE, *Warden.*

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1872.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—In presenting to you my annual report, allow me to say, that during the year now closing, the usual religious services in the hall and female department have been maintained.

Our chapel services, also, on the Sabbath, have been regularly observed, in which the prisoners, with but very few exceptions, have manifested a commendable interest. The singing, led by Mr. D. M. Martin and assisted by Miss Lizzie Wooding at the melodian, has contributed greatly to the interest of our meetings.

The Sabbath school also, in which I am assisted by the Warden, Deputy Warden, and Mr. E. P. Edwards, as teachers, has met regularly, the average attendance has been about thirty. These have evinced a deep interest in the study of the Scriptures.

I have also, as usual, held a Bible class exercise Sabbath afternoons, in the female department, in which the Matron, Mrs. Waterhouse, unites with interest. We connect with this service singing, and prayer, which I trust is made profitable to all. As usual, I also read the Scriptures and pray with the sick in the Hospital.

In all these Sabbath services, I trust the " Word " whether preached from the pulpit or explained in Bible classes, has

not been in vain. I have, from time to time, received cheering evidences that the gospel of Christ has been the power of God to the salvation of some souls, and we still look and pray for the Master's blessing on our efforts.

I visit the men in their cells, on the Sabbath, and evenings of the week, to assist those who wish in the various studies they may be pursuing. The week-day dinner hours I occupy in changing their library books; and thus try to keep them supplied with a sufficient amount of useful reading.

The annual appropriation for the benefit of the library has been judiciously expended by the Warden for Bibles, almanacs, slates and pencils, arithmetics, spelling books, and other various interesting reading matter.

In the month of February several gentlemen, members of the "Good Samaritan Temperance Reform Society," of Hartford, visited us and held a temperance meeting, in the place of our regular Sabbath service. In this meeting, the prisoners were very much interested, and a large number signified a desire to sign the pledge. [See "Statistics" appended.] They were also told by Mr. N. D. Parsons, vice-president of the society, that if they signed the pledge and proved themselves to be worthy, when released from prison, they would find brothers to take them by the hand, encourage and aid them in obtaining an honest living. Judge H. H. Barber, president of the society, also, in two different meetings, since held, has reiterated the same sentiments of Mr. Parsons. It is to be hoped that this temperance movement will develop some organization through which discharged convicts shall be properly cared for.

When I circulated the pledge, several expressed a desire to include the total abstinence from the use of tobacco, because—said they, the use of tobacco was the introductory step in their life of crime; and as I listened to their experience, I believe they spoke and reasoned logically.

I drew up a tobacco pledge, and a number have signed it (see "Statistics" appended) whom I trust will keep it faithfully. There are others, I believe, who use it to such an extent that their health is greatly impaired thereby. Could

something else be substituted as an equivalent for the tobacco ration allowed them by the State, I am persuaded that the large majority would be induced to abstain from its use.

In my work I have been encouraged and sustained by our worthy Warden, his Deputy, and the other officers in the Institution, to all of whom I tender my grateful acknowledgments.

With the appended statistics, this is most respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. WOODING,
Chaplain.

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1872.

STATISTICS.

Number who could read and write when committed,	-	-	141
“ “ had been taught in higher schools,	-	-	21
“ “ “ “ Sabbath “	-	-	38
“ “ have learned while here to read and write,	-	-	21
“ “ have never used ardent spirits, except medicinally,			11
“ “ were moderate drinkers before conviction,	-	-	63
“ “ were intoxicated when they committed crime,	-	-	112
“ “ had engaged in the business of liquor selling,	-	-	33
“ “ have hever used tobacco in any form,	-	-	7
“ “ signed the temperance pledge,	-	-	149
“ “ “ tobacco “	-	-	38

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.



To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present my report for the year ending March 31, 1872.

The health of the inmates of the prison during the past year has been for the most part unusually good. Only one death has occurred (February 9th. This was from dropsy, the result of Brights disease of the Kidney.

There has been fewer cases of consumption than in any previous year, those that have been under treatment being cases of long standing. One patient now in the hospital dates the commencement of his disease a year or two previous to his coming into prison.

There have been more cases of insanity than usual. Five have been transferred to the Hospital for Insane at Middletown. Four are in constant confinement in their cells. Three, who have been violently maniacal, are much improved, notwithstanding the very limited means at our command to use for their proper treatment.

There are several others more or less manageable, engaged in some light occupation about the prison.

The above is respectfully submitted.

A. S. WARNER,
Physician

WETHERSFIELD, March 31, 1872.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
ON
STATE PRISON MATTERS,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.



R E P O R T .

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May Session, 1872:

The undersigned were appointed by the Governor Commissioners on State Prison matters, under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the May session 1871. In the commission the Governor said: "It was intended, I believe, by the mover of the resolution, to have the Commissioners look into all matters connected with our State Prison, its management, discipline, the contract system, its sanitary and hygienic condition, moral training, whether our system should be reformatory, and to what extent, etc."

Acting under the authority of the resolution, and in the spirit of these instructions, your Commissioners have made repeated and careful examinations of the condition and management of the State Prison at Wethersfield, and in order to inform themselves of the best modes of prison administration and discipline, they have visited various penal and reformatory institutions in other States, selecting those which are distinguished by some peculiarity of prison construction or of management, and which offered points for the study of prison reform. Without entering into the details of their visits to other institutions, your Commissioners beg leave to submit the following report as the result of their observations, and their conclusions with regard to our own State Prison.

FORMER REPUTATION OF THE PRISON.

The Wethersfield Prison was built in 1827, and it was at that time such an advance in prison construction, and it gained such a reputation under the control of Captain Moses C. Pilsbury, and his son, Gen. Amos Pilsbury, who has since given the Albany Penitentiary a wide and excellent reputation, that Connecticut, which had rested under the just imputation of barbarism on account of its detention of convicts in the Simsbury copper mines, at once took the first rank among the States for its humane and sensible prison building and management. The distinguished Commissioners from France, M. de Tocqueville and M. de Beaumont, who visited the Wethersfield Prison about 1830, in their report to the French government, assigned to it the first place among American prisons, commending it in terms warmer than those used in reference to any other similar institution in the United States.

The Commissioners appointed by the New York legislature in 1844 to erect a penitentiary at Albany, Messrs. Samuel Pruyn, Lewis M. Dayton, and Barent P. Staats, after inspecting various prisons of the country, said :

“The Commissioners have, therefore, decided to recommend the Auburn plan, frequently termed ‘the silent system,’ and to point out the Connecticut State Institution at Wethersfield, as the pattern prison of that system—there, silence, order, and industry are *completely* exemplified—the neatness, the cleanliness, pervading the whole establishment, exceeds the most perfect specimen that the Commissioners have ever witnessed even in private life ; while the discipline of the convicts would perfectly satisfy the most rigid tactician.

“The financial management of this prison is of a remarkable character—it has not only paid *all* its expenses, but in seventeen years has accumulated a surplus of \$93,000 ; during this time, besides the acquisition of property now on hand, appropriations made for building county jails throughout the State, and donations for benevolent purposes, it has paid into the State treasury of Connecticut upwards of \$43,000 in money, thus constituting it an important source of the revenues of that commonwealth : and this is but the least of the benefits it has conferred upon the State, its moral influence has been equally salutary, second commitments averaging but about five per cent., while third commitments are not to be found upon its records.

NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE.

The prison had a good reputation for its discipline, the security of its inmates, its cleanliness and good order, and especially because it was no charge to the State. Since that time there has been a great change in the public mind in regard to the duty of society to those convicted of crime, and necessity of efforts to prevent the increase of crime and the growth of a criminal class; and experiments have already made it clear that the interests of society and of the criminals demand very essential modifications of the system that was forty years ago a great advance upon previous theory and practice. Even if the prison building at Wethersfield had not become impaired by the action of time, it would need very great alterations to make it what the enlightened Christian sentiment of to-day demands a prison should be. But it is in a decayed and bad condition; and the Commissioners, who began with the idea that it might be repaired and modified to suit modern ideas, have come to the decided conclusion that the State needs a new prison on a more favorable site.

What that new prison shall be, in its construction and management, will depend very much upon whether it is to be simply penal or in a measure reformatory, and upon the relation it should hold to the general prison system of the State. But before inviting your honorable body to the consideration of this question, your attention is asked to the condition of the prison as it is to-day.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

The barns, stables, outbuildings, and fences pertaining to the institution are nearly all in a ruinous condition, and need the expenditure of a small sum of money for temporary preservation. And your Commission would recommend that this expenditure and the other small expenditures for temporary purposes which will be spoken of be left, within certain limits, to the discretion of the Warden, who is proving himself a careful and discreet officer.

The private quarters of the Warden and his family and the

officers of the prison are neither decent nor comfortable, and are discreditable to the State. The Warden's own apartments are shabby and inconvenient and lacking in most of the conveniences of an ordinary house. The deputy warden sleeps in a dark closet off the guard room, unfit even for a store room by reason of its lack of ventilation; the officers sleep in two low, common rooms, just wide enough to hold five beds each, one of them ventilated only by a window at one end. The successful management of such an institution as that at Wethersfield demands a high order of executive ability in its chief officer, and superior moral qualities; it depends largely also upon the *morale* and self-respect of its under-officers, and we submit that it is asking too much of men of whom so much is expected as of those in charge of our State Prison that they should submit to the unfavorable influences of such quarters as the State furnishes them, though it is certainly greatly to the credit of the officers that they perform their duties as cheerfully as they do under such discouraging conditions. The main defects in this department cannot be remedied, however, in the present building; but some small changes may be made at little expense, and these should not be delayed.

The workshops of the prison compare very favorably with those in other prisons, and the only improvements that your Commissioners would suggest is in the water-closets and in the bathing-room, which is in one end of the rule shop. A sewer and pipe for carrying off the water from the bathing-room are needed at once. Whether a bath-room should not be attached to each work-shop will be a matter for consideration in the new prison.

The kitchen for the prison is at best but a shabby affair, poorly lighted, low in the ceiling, and unventilated. Attached to it is the small and rude laundry, where the washing of the entire prison is done in tubs by hand. So limited are the kitchen accommodations that the mixing of the hash for the prisoners' breakfast has to be done in the laundry, and both rooms are frequently filled with clouds of steam.

This difficulty can be partially remedied by raising up the

ceiling to the roof; but any change which will essentially improve either the kitchen or laundry are rendered impossible by the connection of both with the cellar and the position with reference to them of the female department.

The hospital calls for no special remark; it is as comfortable as it can be in the present building.

The chief defects in the block of cells occupied by the men cannot be remedied in this prison. The cells are three feet and a half in width by seven in length, and about seven feet in height. They should be five feet by eight and eight feet high at least. They are without ventilation, the little orifices in the rear failing to show any current of air when a lighted match is held in them. The lower tier is damp, especially in the summer, and this is perhaps unavoidable from the location of the prison, though its condition might doubtless be improved by a good system of under drainage. The bottom of the cellar, in which we have sometimes found water standing, is only a little, if at all, above the level of the highest water in the Wethersfield Cove. The corridors are somewhat too narrow and very insufficiently lighted. In the morning, after the cells have been occupied by one hundred and ninety men for the night, the effluvia in the cells and in the corridor is reported to be exceedingly offensive. The corridors are lighted with gas, which is extinguished, except the few night lights, at a quarter to eight o'clock. The light furnished at the best is not sufficient to enable the prisoners to read easily. In some of the cells reading must be impossible at night, and in few of them can the prisoner read except by standing up at the grated door and holding up his book to the light.

We strongly recommend that gas be introduced into each cell, and we suggest that it should be kept burning in the winter until nine o'clock. In the Charlestown State Prison where this change was made and the large lights were removed from the walls of the corridor and two-candle burners placed in each cell, it was found that while each prisoner had more light, the expense for gas was less. There can be no doubt of the beneficial effects of the change in other respects,

in the discipline of the prison, the contentment and moral improvement of the prisoners. In the winter, the men are locked into their cells at dark, which comes in the short days at half-past four and five o'clock. They are kept there till daylight, a part of the season till seven o'clock in the morning. Left in silence and darkness, we can conceive the misery of such a night, especially to those who cannot pass any portion of its early hours in reading or writing, and we can imagine the sullen despair that must settle upon men in such a condition.

A new machine for the manufacture of gas is needed ; and it would be economy to purchase one that will be fit to transfer to the new prison.

The female department of the prison, though happily occupied now by only a small number of women—nine at the date of our last visit—needs several changes and is inconveniently placed, but is, on the whole, the pleasantest portion of the prison. The corridor of the women's cells is only separated from that of the cells of the men employed in the kitchen by a wooden partition extending half way to the ceiling. The only exit from the female ward, either to the laundry or to the yard, is through the kitchen. The women who now do the washing are separated from the men in the kitchen while working only by glass partitions ; and they cannot take the necessary exercise in the yard from their liability to come in contact with the men employed in the kitchen. They cannot go into the chapel on Sunday, for there is no place for them where they could be screened from the view of the men. How much they lose by this deprivation we cannot say, for the chapel is anything but an inviting room. The cells of the women are the same size as those of the men, and also unventilated, and they have besides wooden doors, solid except the grating in the upper part, and must be foul dens at night. There is in this department no bath-room or water-closet. There is a vacant room into which both these necessities can be placed at little cost, and we urge that they be at once introduced ; and also that the wooden doors of the cells be changed for iron grated doors.

THE PRISON FOR WOMEN.

Before leaving this branch of the subject we call your attention to the inconvenience and the cost of maintaining the female department, containing so few numbers, in this prison. We are convinced that the work the few women here do does not compensate for the care and expense of this separate department, and that on moral grounds and for reasons of discipline men and women should not be sent to the same State Prison. This is the decided opinion of General Pilsbury, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Botelle, and all the wardens with whom we have conversed on this subject. The small number of women who are sent to the State Prison in Connecticut does not warrant us in building a separate institution for them; they might better be cared for in some one or more of the county jails, in quarters specially prepared for their reception, where they should work as they do now and be subjected to more special elevating influences than can reach them in their present condition; by which we do not mean to imply that they are neglected now by a kind matron and a zealous chaplain. There is no county jail now in the State where they could be properly kept or cared for.

For further and minute details of the present condition of the prison, we refer your honorable body to an able report made by the surgeon-general, at the request of his excellency the Governor, before this commission was appointed, printed herewith as an appendix.

NO PROGRESS.

It may be inferred from what we have already said that the general aspect of the Wethersfield Prison is forbidding and discouraging. And this necessarily results from the construction of the prison and its decay, in part, and from the perpetuation of the old traditions of prison management. The management with some humane alleviations as to punishment and a much improved diet, is what it was forty years ago, and but little relieved by the more enlightened notions of prison confinement which have been successfully tried elsewhere.

Connecticut having once a system far in advance of its

neighbors, and a prison which was regarded as a model at home and abroad, has stood still in the matter ever since, until it is now far behind most of the states in its treatment of convicts. But in saying this we are very far from finding fault with the Warden. On the contrary, we believe him to be a man who unites the quiet power of compelling discipline with a humane consideration of individual prisoners, and that he is doing all in his power to mitigate the inherited barbarities of prison life, and that he is impressed with the necessity of a new prison and of a higher moral and more humane regime. What we have to say, therefore, has no personal bearing.

The Commissioners are not carried away by any fanciful theory of the probable reformation of all convicts under any scheme that has been devised, nor would they relax anything of the just rigor of penal discipline. Yet it will be admitted by all that prisons should not be made seminaries of a criminal class, and that care should be taken that the prisoner should not be made more degraded and debased when he leaves prison than he was when he entered it. We have a right to insist that the influence of prison life should tend to elevate a man and to cultivate any latent spark of goodness there may be in him, and not to degrade him. Granting the State's right to punish, it has no right to degrade.

THE LIFE AT WETHERSFIELD.

Let us look a moment at the life of the prisoner at Wethersfield and see what element of hope or elevation there is in it. In the first place he has plenty of wholesome, well cooked food, and he is not, so far as we can discover, over-worked, nor is he at present subjected to any corporal punishment.

But on the other hand, there is very little in his surroundings to remind him that he is a man, or that society has any expectation that he will ever be anything but a degraded criminal.

When he enters the institution, though it may be his first offense and he may be a mere boy, he is clothed in a parti-

colored dress, which is in itself a badge of shame, and must be felt to be so if he has any sensitiveness left; and if he has this sensitiveness it should not be destroyed, for while it remains there is always hope of reform. This dress was adopted when men were employed in labor outside the prison walls, and in order to decrease the chances of escape. We see no reason for its continuance now; and we are confirmed in this opinion by that of all enlightened managers of like institutions. Attired in this uniform, he is placed in a cell such as we have described, a cell too small and badly ventilated, to pass the long night in silence. He is turned out early, takes his night-bucket and drops into a line of men attired as he is, marches to the shop to wash, returns to his cell to breakfast, marches again in line, all eyes fixed on the ground, to his shop, works till noon in dogged silence with eyes always cast down, goes to his cell for dinner, back to his shop and works until at dark he has his supper in his cell and is locked in for the long night. There is something striking perhaps in the precision of this machine-like discipline, this perfect silence. But what must be its effect upon the man who is subjected to it? What are the alleviations of this life? There is a small collection of books in the prison, and the chaplain visits each cell periodically, at noon, to distribute books. If a man finishes his stint in the workshop he may get some time to read in the afternoon. He may possibly be able to read a little in the evening before eight o'clock, if his cell is fortunately situated with regard to the gas.

On Sunday he can join a Bible class, if he chooses (about 30 men out of the 190 avail themselves of this privilege) in the chapel in the morning, and he listens to preaching there afterwards. The remainder of the day he may read in his cell, if he has a habit of reading, otherwise he has only his own uninstructed and often sullen self for company. The chaplain also occasionally visits the cells on Sunday, and the men can see him whenever they desire to do so. When we have added that we believe the officers treat the men as humanely as they can do consistently with the rigor of the system, we have named all the alleviations of this prison life.

And we ask if there is any influence in it likely to stay the development of hard and vicious tendencies in the young, or to arouse a feeling of manhood in any? We admit the good order and discipline of the prison, and we rejoice to believe that they are secured for the most part by the moral power of the warden. But at the same time we are impressed with the aspect of hopelessness and dogged indifference of the prisoners. The moral atmosphere of the place is discouraging, and the tone of the life is depressing and degrading, and not elevating.

THE CONGREGATE SYSTEM.

From careful observation your Commission are convinced that whatever may be the theoretical attractions of what is called the separate system, the congregate, or rather the silent, system, adopted at Wethersfield, with some necessary modifications, is the best adapted to our condition and necessities. This is the system of congregate labor in the shops, with separate confinement at night. Indeed, we do not know where the separate system is enforced in its theoretical strictness; for we have seen no prison where communication between the inmates is absolutely prevented, and where the rule of separate confinement is not broken by frequently placing two in a cell. Nor are we convinced that isolation is good for any man, morally or physically, or that men may not be subjected to the most hopeful influences, and the most educating discipline together, provided the mass is not too large, and there is opportunity for a proper gradation of classes. This is true of a reform school for boys, it is true of a regiment enrolled from the worst elements of a great city.

But the methods of the congregate system are almost as numerous as the prisons in which it is adopted. And this leads us to say that more depends upon the character and capacity of the man at the head of the prison than upon the system. With a poor system and an excellent superintendent you may have a well managed prison. With a good system, and an incompetent man, you are certain to have a bad prison. The famous City Penitentiary, at Albany, under the manage-

ment of Gen. Amos Pilsbury, whose success in our prison was so conspicuous, is a model of neatness, order, and financial success. Gen. Pilsbury is one of the most remarkable prison disciplinarians this country has produced, and his administration has been attended with a measure of success that is wonderful. His discipline is very strict, and has something in it of his own iron tenacity, yet he is singularly humane and tender in his feelings, and as long ago as he was in charge at Wethersfield, he introduced points of mildness and humanity, and moral elements, which made his system a great advance upon any practised at that time in any of the prisons established on the Auburn plan. Yet the twenty-second report of the New York Prison Association says of the Albany prison:—

“Albany Penitentiary is strict and inflexible. In passing through the workshops and viewing the men at their labors, one seems to be looking at machines rather than at human beings, so regular, steady, uniform, and apparently almost unconscious are all their movements. Many admire this precision, this absolute mastery of one human will over such a multitude of others; and, no doubt, in themselves considered, this power and its results are worthy of admiration; especially when it is considered that they are attained almost wholly by moral agencies, as very little physical force is employed, and not an officer in the Institution, at least of those in immediate charge of the prisoners, from the head down, ever goes armed. But the impression which the system makes upon us is not, we are constrained to acknowledge, an agreeable one. It is too hard, cold, unsympathetic, repressive. It works against rather than with nature, and therefore, so far as the higher end of imprisonment, reformation, is concerned, it must work to a disadvantage, and must consequently often fail where a more kindly and natural system would succeed.”

THE WAY TO REFORM.

It is the opinion of your commissioners that without relaxing good discipline, or giving way to sentimentality with regard to criminals or crime, prisoners can only be reclaimed by treating them like men; that while they are made to feel

the rigor of a just punishment for their offenses, they must know that society does not regard them as irreclaimable outcasts. Further than this, a prison managed humanely, and with a high consideration for the moral and physical welfare of the men, where obedience is willing, and labor is cheerfully performed, will be in a better state of discipline and (a secondary consideration) will be in a better financial condition than one managed otherwise.

A REFORMATORY PRISON.

The House of Correction, at Detroit, under the control of Mr. Z. R. Brockway, is attracting the attention of those interested in prison management everywhere, and is the most conspicuous example of the application of the most enlightened ideas of prison reform in this country. Its astonishing pecuniary success, which has been effected under the disadvantages of its reception of great numbers on short sentences from the city, is the least important of its results. Mr. Brockway has, so far as we know, no superior in his profession, either in prison science or in prison management; he has the power of command without violence, and of execution without parade, which unite in the ideal military officer; and his efforts, based upon a profound study of men, are directed by the most comprehensive Christian benevolence. We regard the experiment that he is now making at Detroit, if it has not passed to a demonstration, more important to the general cause of prison reform than any other with which we are acquainted.

The Detroit House of Correction was built several years ago, and is not in all respects what it should be, though it is a vast improvement upon our prison. Its cells are too small, and it needs a school room, besides other appliances. But the prison is very neat, very well ventilated, and in perfect order. If the general impression it makes upon one is not that of cheerfulness, which can scarcely be said of any penal establishment, it is, at least, neither gloomy nor depressing. The prison, indeed, has many of the aspects of a great industrial and educational establishment; it is a busy place of

work and study. The men do not wear the parti-colored dress ; they wear their hair and beard as they please, within limits of propriety and neatness ; they are not forced to look down, either in marching or at their work ; in short, as little is done as possible to destroy their self respect. They look healthy ; they are without the prison palor or the degraded “hang-dog” air one too often sees in prisons.

The majority of the men and women work at chair-making, the business being entirely carried on by the warden. A few men work at shoemaking, under contract, the contract being drawn to suit the warden, and the men being as absolutely under his control as the others. In two large chair-shops, we saw eighty men at work in each, with a single overseer for each room. The casual visitor would see no difference between these and ordinary shops where mechanics are at work. The men are under no apparent restraint, except diligent attention to the work in hand and to the various machines they are tending. They look about them with freedom, and they speak to each other in relation to their work, when they have occasion. The men like the life and bustle of such a shop, and there is something stimulating in the noise and activity of the machinery. They have the sense of power, and of accomplishing something ; their minds are occupied with their tasks, and they have every appearance of working cheerfully, and without compulsion. The men in the shoe shop are not allowed to speak, nor are the women who are engaged in bot-toming chairs in separate shops.

The institution has a large library, and the prisoners have opportunity to read and study in the evening in their cells. There is a school two evenings in the week, held in the chapel from seven o'clock until nine. The women are in the gallery and the men below, so that both can see the platform, but neither can see each other. After singing, in which all join, under the lead of the professor of singing, the curtains are drawn, dividing the school into classes, and the lessons begin. There is a school-master who has general charge of the school, and much of the teaching is done by the more intelligent prisoners. The branches taught are reading, spelling, arith-

metic, algebra, grammar to a certain extent, and the evening we were there there was a class in geology. Writing is taught on other evenings in the writing room. Every Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, the prisoners quit work, and assemble in the chapel for an hour to listen to a lecture. The course in progress when we visited the institution was on mental science, by an able professor, and it excited great interest. There are occasional readings to the prisoners from good authors on other evenings. On Sunday morning there is service in the chapel, with preaching by clergymen from the city, variety being sought in persons and discourses. Sunday afternoon Bible classes are held in the chapel, with volunteer teachers from town, and the prisoners appear to be as much interested in them as in any of the other exercises.

Thus the whole week is one of mental and physical activity; mind and body are healthfully employed, and there is no time to brood over old crimes, or to plan new. Idleness is banished, and thus the first requisite for reform is secured. What proportion of persons actually do reform so as never again to commit crime after they leave this institution we do not know. But if schools are valuable anywhere, if churches are serviceable anywhere, then we have a right to expect that the like mental and moral influences will not be unfruitful, even in a prison. And whether we can see that fruit immediately or not, it is our duty, as Christian people, to extend such influences to all men and women wherever we can reach them. We are certain that they will not be injured by them.

In connection with the house of correction, and the experiment now working for the reformation of women sentenced under the three year law, in Michigan, for prostitution, Mr. Brockway has established a house of refuge. The experiment is an exceedingly interesting one, but its consideration would lead us too far from the line of our report.

We beg leave to ask your attention to the following extracts from the latest report of Mr. Brockway, just published:—

“DISCIPLINE.

“I have always maintained proper control of prisoners placed in my custody, whether they be considered singly or collectively. The importance of such control is not duly appreciated always, and by everybody. Without it there can be no success in any direction. The earnings are impaired or jeopardized, suitable sanitary measures are disregarded, an efficient educational system is impossible, religious ministrations are useless, escapes become frequent, and ultimately insurrections are rife. It has been my study for years to so combine authority and friendliness in the discipline of prisoners that the sternness of the one and the weakness of the other should be avoided, and a new motive be supplied possessing the command of the one and the kindness of the other. At last some success has been reached. During the last four years a gradual change of discipline has been in process, which consists, first, in a transfer of the control exercised from the bodies to the minds of the prisoners. Not that formerly or ever corporeal inflictions were chiefly relied upon, but the desired effect upon the mind and motives was much sought through the feelings of pain or pleasure, rather than the sentiments or judgment resulting from appeals made more directly to the mind. This plan proved successful so far as to enable me to dispense with nearly all the means of punishment ordinarily used, such as the shower-bath, the dark cell (as it is generally understood); flogging was abolished at my own option soon after the institution opened. The yoke, bucking, and the whole catalogue of barbarities, including a distinctive prison dress, were never used in this institution. Under the influence of the school and educational means there has been a gradual growth of power in the motives that appeal directly to the reasoning faculties of the mind. But experience teaches that the judgment does not and cannot always control, even when, as is not always the case, it responds aright to the motives presented. There are passions and propensities which by inheritance and indulgence have become unmanageable by the will, so that the sinnings and repentings as towards the law of good conduct became in some cases uncomfortably frequent; and the effect upon the governing mind of holding the whole company of prisoners thus became tiresome and painful. Then the second feature of the change was introduced, namely, the cultivation of the will by actual experiment at self-control or self-government. It will be seen at once that to develop this quality of mind in the prisoner by the use of it

here involves relaxation or withdrawal of the existing authority so far as is necessary to give freedom to the will we wish to cultivate. This was done to a limited extent at first, and more and more as experience seemed to warrant it, until our work-shops and school-room now present the appearance of a workshop of freemen and a school of citizens free from the irritation and degradation of a "watch-dog" supervision. The term "punishment" for prison offences is changed to treatment, and the disciplinary means from penalties to prescriptions. Much effort has been made to teach the prisoners that the law of the institution is their friend; that true men hold themselves in harmony and obedience to proper laws, only the lower type of society requiring to be thus held by others; that the penalties or help, when through weakness or ignorance they offend, should be taken voluntarily, as one physically ill takes the standard remedy to assist nature in repelling disease, and sometimes this has been done by prisoners. All the prisoners here have not reached such improvement, and the daily influx of men and women, fresh from the saloons and slums of the city, seriously retards the reformation of those who remain longest. Also the short periods of detention and predetermined date of release, are serious obstacles to the fullest disciplinary success upon this principle. So firmly convinced am I of the necessity of different sentences for the reformation of prisoners or restraint of crime, that were all hope of securing the change cut off, I would resign my office and enter upon some other occupation at once.

REFORMATION.

That thoughtful minds throughout society are much interested in the problem of reforming prisoners, there is abundant evidence, and since this institution is making as broad and thorough experiment as any other establishment of the kind, which experiment attracts the attention of our own people not only, but interests also philanthropists and prison officials generally, I beg leave to state in this, the decennial report, somewhat upon the subject. The following propositions are believed to be axiomatical:

(1.) Criminals, both misdemeanants and felons, are generally devoid of just estimation of morals. Their emotions, whether good or bad, ephemeral and not governed by reason. When their intelligence is improved by proper means and their better impulses become dominant, even then there is not force to their will to insure right conduct under unfavorable influences.

(2.) There is no doubt but such conditions of the mind originate with the inherited tendencies, and also from accidental objective influences, and with these may be involved particularly unfavorable conditions of the material of the body and mind.

(3.) The most approved present plan of treatment is by removing the physical and educating the intellectual, to render possible or to facilitate the reformation of the moral nature.

(4.) The proper means for this process naturally suggest themselves, viz : hygienic, industrial, scholastic, æsthetic, ethical, and theological. Not that these are always to be used in the order stated, but with proper adaptation.

(5.) Other things being equal, the progress and the ultimate success or failure will depend upon the degree of knowledge and dexterity of the director and of his assistants, and upon the possibility of carrying forward the process to a point of probable completeness.

(6.) The sudden or arbitrary termination of the period of legal control is likely to terminate the progress of reformation and destroy what may have been already gained.

I am able to apply the system thus outlined in the Detroit House of Correction with more of thoroughness than has been done elsewhere, with the same class of prisoners, because the arrangement of the building is more favorable, and the prisoners are mainly employed without the intervention of contractors ; but nothing like perfection has been reached, nor indeed can be, until further alterations and additions are made to the establishment, nor until the spirit and prescribed application of penalties, as now imposed by law, are reformed by further legislation, as has been before intimated. I have provided as pure an atmosphere to be inhaled by the prisoners, both in the cells and the workshops, as is possible without artificial aids, which cannot now be supplied. The personal cleanliness of the prisoners is well maintained by the bathing facilities provided in every workshop. The citizens' dress with suitable personal ornaments, supplied the women two years ago to be worn on Sunday and other public occasions, has proved a valuable sanitary measure, stimulating a degree of proper attention to their personal appearance, desirable in itself, and also valuable as cultivating permanent feelings of self-respect. Only the calamity by fire has prevented hitherto the supplying of citizens' suits for the men as well.

The distribution of tobacco rations to the prisoners, which had always been practised, has been discontinued since the 1st of January, 1871, with very decided improvement in the cleanliness of all apart-

ments of the prison, with increased interest in books and other means of intellectual enjoyment, with an increased consumption of food and physical conditions. There has been no case of sickness arising from this cause, and the small inconvenience suffered by the veteran tobacco users, when once their minds relinquished the hope of obtaining it, is quite worthy of remark.

EDUCATION.

The educational system organized in the House of Correction in 1869 has been steadily carried forward since that time. The school contains now three-fourths of the whole prison population. This system was introduced among the prisoners to aid their reformation, and is now conducted for this purpose; not so much to relieve the monotony of imprisonment and impart ability to read, write, and cipher, for the convenience of these accomplishments, as to discipline the mind and fit it to receive, and to evolve in the life, the thoughts and principles that constitute their possessors good citizens. Attendance upon the school is made obligatory, and the intellectual tasks are required, as are the industrial. The sessions of the general school are two and one-half hours each, on two evenings every week, and are for recitations chiefly. The writing school is also held on two evenings each week for both men and women, and the men's writing class is followed each evening with a normal or teachers' class, in preparation for the general school. The women associate a singing exercise with their writing class on each evening. All prisoners who attend school are supplied with a light in their cell, for study, and all draw books from the library. Every Saturday at five o'clock, all the prisoners in the institution (now numbering 440) assemble in the chapel to listen to a lecture. This is the crowning feature of our educational effort; during 1871 we had forty-six lectures. The influence of education upon reformation is magnified in its importance as we proceed with the prison school year by year. Much has been learned by experience as to the true method of conducting such a school with its concomitants. It has also settled itself into place with all the other departments of administration; it has become the habit of the house. Attendance upon school and due preparation of lessons is now made obligatory, which, together with the organization of the normal class and the influence of some of the men who are trying to fit themselves for a learned profession, has stimulated and toned up the whole school, both as to study and teaching, until a mo-

mentum is attained within itself, that relieves the former burden of carrying it forward. Since such a large proportion of the prisoners have been brought thus under systematic and efficient instruction, and have become so actively interested, a very different intellectual and moral atmosphere seems to be present throughout the whole institution. The prisoners are better workmen, better as relates to the discipline. Indeed, there is little need of discipline, in the ordinary sense of that word, as applied to prisons; they are governed in their own inward life towards their companions, their officers, towards society, and I trust towards God, by nobler sentiments, more reasonable reflections, and better self-control. Is not this, as far as it goes, evidence of reformation? In view of the benefits of the school it seems incredible that I could have spent more than twenty years in the management of prisoners, and never, until, 1868, have introduced this measure.

THE RELATION OF THE STATE PRISON TO THE JAILS, ETC.

Your commission had not proceeded far in the examination of the State Prison before they perceived its relation to the other penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the State, and began to recognize the necessity of a well defined prison system for the State, and an intelligent central direction. The various grades of crime are so linked together, and the relations of pauperism and disease and crime are such that any just system of prison reform must be comprehensive and cognizant of what might at first appear to be diverse conditions. It will be found that the poor-houses and the county jails have a certain relation to the State Prison, which cannot be overlooked in any system which aims either at the decrease of crime or the reformation of criminals.

NECESSITY OF THE EXAMINATION OF JAILS AND WORK-HOUSES.

It was not within the scope of your resolution for this commission to examine the county jails and the poor-houses, yet facts sufficient have come to their knowledge, and are doubtless known to your honorable body, to justify certain conclusions; at least enough is known to make it necessary that a commission should be appointed with power to searchingly

examine all the jails and poor-houses in the State, and collect statistics concerning them with reference to future action. Many of our jails and houses of detention for the idle and vicious hold about the same relation to the State Prison that the common schools do to the colleges. For the reasons above mentioned, we cannot now enter into the sanitary condition of our jails and workhouses, though we are certain that it is bad enough in most of them. But we call your attention to them as nurseries of crime with regard to the State Prison. In the poor-houses the innocent poor are brought in contact with the abandoned and the profligate, and those who have only slightly and for the first time, perhaps, departed from the way of decency, associate with those skilled in crime and hardened in shame. In the jails those committed for trial charged with a first offence, and presumed by the law to be innocent till proved guilty, and those young in sin, have opportunities of association with the vilest and most abandoned criminals; and the result in both cases is deplorable. Instead of being met in the first stages of error by kind hands and helpful influences, the new criminal is at once put upon the downward road, and caught in a machine which society has prepared for the manufacture of skilled and hopeless criminals. The minor jails are not simply feeders of the penal prisons but they offer uncommon facilities for the production of a criminal class. There are jails in this State which are as wisely and humanely managed as is possible under our prison system, or want of system. But we are convinced that the prisons and poor-houses of this State need a thorough examination, and that it is time that we had a comprehensive system for all such institutions.

What is the condition of our city lock-ups, of our county jails, of our town poor-houses, of the State poor? and what is the relation of these places of detention and of charity to each other and to the State? These are questions the answer to which ought not to be postponed, and they call for the appointment of a proper board to consider and report on them.

THE INSANE CONVICTS.

The attention of the Commissioners has been called to insane convicts, to those who become insane while in the state prison, and those who being accused of crime, are held by order of court, without sentence. In the erection of the State hospital at Middletown, for the insane poor, it was contemplated to send there the insane criminals. Several have been transferred from Wethersfield Prison to that institution. There are others now in Wethersfield who should be placed in a hospital for the insane, or in some place where they can be comfortable and have proper treatment. One of these is Willard Clark, who some seventeen years ago was remanded to the New Haven jail, being acquitted on a plea of insanity under a charge of murder. The prisoner admitted the homicide and justified it. His theory of his right to take life under the circumstances is thought to amount to a mania ; upon other subjects he appears to be rational. After lying in the New Haven jail for some seven or eight years, without change of condition, and all the while protesting his sanity, he was transferred to the State Prison, where he seems to have been forgotten. During the past year he has refused to work, for fear his submission would be construed into his acceptance of the justice of his detention. There was at the time of our last visit to the prison another insane convict confined in his cell, who is not in a condition to be in the hospital. It is simply inhuman to confine these men in their small cells, which become more or less foul by occupancy ; but the warden has no other place for them. What shall be done with them ? We are sure that public opinion would not decree that they should occupy the same wards, and in some cases the same rooms with the innocent patients at Middletown. Aside from the stigma which would thereby attach to the asylum, the convicts are more liable to escape there, and, besides, in the half-sane intervals which may come to them their influence would not be desirable. A ward for the insane convicts might be built in the new prison ; but it is perhaps better to make a proper addition to the hospital at Middletown for

them ; they could there be suitably treated by experienced physicians without extra expense to the State.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The question of labor in prisons is being much discussed, in relation to the prisoners, to the self-support of the institution, to the contract system, and to the effect of convict labor upon free labor.

Your Commissioners have no doubt that the prisoners who are able, should be kept diligently at some productive employment. It is best for them, mentally and physically. It may be useful to them when they go out to have some trade by which they can earn an honest living. It is all important that they acquire habits of steady industry. Besides, properly conducted labor in prison is indispensable to discipline. Idleness is the parent of insubordination. The work should be something that is not in itself degrading, and if it is of a kind that interests the men all the better. The mere hard-labor of walking a tread-mill or turning an unproductive crank is a barbarity, and could only result in sullen and vindictive feelings.

The main aim of the prison should be to make the men better when they leave it than when they enter it, and if this were done and the prison was not self-sustaining, society would have accomplished a worthy result in lessening the criminal and in increasing the productive class, and it would find its pecuniary profit therein. But at the same time there is no reason why an able bodied man, who has chosen to become a criminal, should not be compelled to earn his own living. The State desires to make no profit out of its criminal class, and it will use the profits of the labor of such to alleviate the condition of that class, to reform it, and to lessen it. There is no reason why a well ordered prison, of the size of that at Wethersfield, should not be entirely self-supporting and furnish besides means for improving the condition of its inmates. Indeed we should expect to find something wrong in the system or management of that prison which was not self-supporting ; and we speak now not from a mercenary but entirely from a humanitarian point of view.

We should be the first to condemn a prison which was made self-supporting by niggardly means, by over-tasking the prisoners under hard contractors and by giving them poor food.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Your commission have no abuses to report in the contract system at Wethersfield, though they are decidedly of the opinion that the overseers who are prison officers, should not be paid, as they are now, by the contractors. The interest of the contractors is almost of necessity in antagonism with the higher interests of prison discipline and reform. Their only care is to get as much work out of the men as they can for the price paid. The men must feel this, and work more reluctantly to fill the pockets of the private contractors than even for the State. The interests of the contractors must somewhat interfere with the proper government of the prison. Instances have no doubt occurred where men have been punished at the instance of the contractors. It is generally admitted that except under the most favorable circumstances and where the contractors have at heart the improvement and reformation of the men, their presence in the prison is a foreign and not desirable influence. The best prison is doubtless that where all its operations are under the control of one directing mind who has one steady purpose, the same in labor, teaching and sanitary and moral treatment. In the better prisons where the contract system most prevails, we have found wardens who reserve a portion of their prisoners, whom they wished by reason of their age or weakness to favor whom they would not put to work under contractors; to this class they provided work under their own control. It is said by some that it is impossible for the warden to unite the direction of the labor business with his other duties. Yet there are wardens who do this, to the profit of the prison and the improvement of the prisoners. We trust that the experiment may be made in our State Prison by the warden of working a small portion of his men at least, without the

intervention of the contractor. The experiment is worth trying.

There is no doubt that it is best for the prisoners to be kept at work at some productive industry; they may thereby acquire habits of labor and even a trade which may serve to support them in honesty when they go out.

It is best for the State that they should work, for thereby they not only contribute to their own support and lessen the taxation of the community, but they may, when they go out, add directly to the wealth of the State by joining the producing class instead of the destructive and consuming. Is there any reason why prisoners should not work at trades, and be engaged in the manufacture of articles which are produced by free labor? If they become skilled and honest workmen the country is so much the gainer. All labor is honorable, and it is not possible to conceive that it is a disgrace to make a shoe because a wicked man or a convict is also at the same time making one. We do not learn that goods manufactured in prisons are sold under the market price; if the State itself directs the labor of the convicts and for its own benefit, it is easy to provide that its goods shall not be thrown upon the market below the rates of the market. It is proper, however, to say that the total amount of goods made in prisons in this country in comparison with those manufactured elsewhere is so small as to be unappreciable in any effect upon prices or supply. The question is therefore almost wholly one of sentiment and not practical in its nature.

PROVISION FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

It has been suggested that a portion of the earnings of the prisoner should be given to his family, if he have one needing support, or should be saved for him against the day of his discharge, as an incentive to industry in prison, and a safeguard against the commission of crime when he goes into the world. This is a matter, however, that needs to be carefully considered. But it is agreed that more provision needs to be made

for the discharged prisoners. Some of the States employ an agent, whose duty it is to meet them at the prison door, to endeavor to procure for them some honest employment, and to care for them somewhat until they are settled in the ways of ordinary life. For want of such aid it is well known that discharged prisoners fall speedily into temptation and crime, especially when society shuts its doors against them. It might be well to save money from the earnings of the convicts to be used under proper authority in securing them some honest method of earning a living. It might be worth while for the state to provide discharged men with a temporary shelter and work. The whole subject demands the immediate and serious attention of Christian people.

MENTAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Not second to the necessity of habits of labor in the prisoner is the employment of his mind ; first, as a help to discipline, and second, as the first step to the formation in him of a better character. In almost all American prisons it is now thought essential to teach reading and writing to those ignorant of these elements of learning ; and many of them have school-rooms for this purpose. Yet the conception of education which stops here, and begins and ends with the illiterate, is a very inadequate one. It is of course necessary to teach the illiterate, though it is well known that mere ability to read and write is no guarantee against the commission of crime, and the teaching of these branches in prison is comparatively unimportant. The educational scheme that only includes the illiterate, leaves out of account the majority of the prisoners, who need mental occupation and mental discipline quite as much as the others need to know the alphabet. A habit of study, of orderly and systematic application of the mind, continued for years, cannot but have beneficial influence upon the character. We do not propose to argue the point here ; we all believe in education as an elevating force. Why should it cease to be operative upon a man who has been convicted of crime ?

The new prison should have every needed facility for the mental and the religious instruction of its inmates, and its construction should be carefully planned with reference there, to. And your Commissioners beg leave to suggest that the prison needs to be built with a wise forethought, and with full cognizance of the amazing change that is now taking place, the world over, in regard to the management of prisons.

Connecticut led the country once in the right direction ; it ought to be prepared to do so again.

REFORM. THE GRADED PRISON.

It will be a question for careful consideration, in the new prison, whether gradation should be attempted, and to what extent ; and whether our present system shall be fundamentally modified. The Irish prison system has deservedly attracted wide attention. It is a system of reform, and its results have been such as to awaken the liveliest interest. It is reported that a large proportion of its graduates pursue honest avocations, and have no difficulty in obtaining employment, and that its effect has been to diminish crime and the criminal class in Ireland. It has three stages of discipline in three establishments. The first is a prison of solitary confinement, under very rigorous conditions of diet and lodging, and without productive labor. This stage may last for eight months, during which the prisoner is made to feel the heavy hand of punishment for his crime, and to have time for reflection. From this prison he is promoted to another, with improved lodgings and diet, and in which he is put to some useful labor. The third stage is the out-door establishment at Lusk, where the prisoners are lodged in barracks, labor in the open fields, and are under few of the ordinary prison restraints, being put very much upon their honor. In each grade the prisoners receive marks for good and bad conduct, and their promotion depends upon the marks. They are at any time liable to be degraded to their previous condition for bad conduct, and compelled to begin again at the foot of the ladder. It is said that very few attempt to escape from the

establishment at Lusk. Some are let go before the expiration of sentence, on tickets-of-leave. As many of these latter emigrate, it is impossible to tell what proportion of them permanently leave a career of crime. If all that is claimed for the working of the Irish system is allowed, it must be evident that it is more applicable to the islands of Great Britain, where police surveillance is possible, than to this vast country, with its separate state administrations. Yet, doubtless, the Irish system has important lessons for us.

It is possible to have grades of prisoners in our own system, to separate the young and those committed for a first offence, from the obdurate criminals, to establish a rule of merits and promotion to certain privileges, which shall not only powerfully assist discipline, but shall also aid in reformation.

COMMUTATION.

The plan of commutation of the time of sentence for subordination and good conduct, is everywhere found to be a valuable aid to discipline, but it has not probably much influence in reform. The prisoner expects the commutation as a matter of course, if he behaves himself, and he simply looks upon it from the first, as so much diminution of his punishment. He does not change his intentions or his character; he is obedient simply that he may the sooner return to his old habits of life. It is not improbable that judges may in time come to consider this "of course commutation" in the imposition of sentences. We believe that the law allowing commutation is a good one, so far as the quiet of the prison is concerned.

It seems to us, however, that marks might be given for positive rather than for negative good conduct, accompanied with such privileges and helpful conditions as to effect favorably the character of the prisoner, as well as his time of sentence.

TIME SENTENCES.

Another subject, in close connection with this, which is being much discussed, but to which we can only allude here,

is that of time sentences. There are practical prison managers as well theorists, who believe that all convicts should be sentenced indeterminately, their release to depend upon their good conduct, and the evidence they give of a purpose to lead an honest life, just as insane patients are committed to a hospital, to remain until they are, in the opinion of the managers, cured. This is upon the supposition that society does not do all its duty to criminals by punishing them, but that it ought to attempt to make them useful citizens. A large proportion of those who fill our prisons and jails are from a class that must feel the effect of any good influences, individually applied to them.

The prisoner is apt to consider the term of his sentence as the penalty society inflicts upon him, and to think that when he has suffered it he is quits with the world; any motive for a change in his character or intentions is therefore wanting, except that of avoiding the repetition of the sentence, and experience shows that this is not sufficient to deter him from crime again. If he were committed to prison and labor until he showed signs of reformation, and with the knowledge that a second offence would decrease the probability of an early release, he might begin at once to resolve upon a life which should not be a prolonged perspective of prison discipline.

We saw at the State Penitentiary of another state, a young man of twenty-two, under a sentence of twelve years, for burglary. It was his second term in that prison; he was first committed at the age of seventeen, for a period of three years. He said he had not yet made up his mind what to do when he was released, but he was thinking of leading an honest life. He confessed that the first term did him no good, but that having leisure in his cell for thinking of the ways and means of crime, he was a much better burglar when he went out than when he came in. If this boy had been committed on an indeterminate sentence, he would have begun to think of an honest life earlier, and it is possible that with the proper influences he might have been discharged cured.

Another case which comes to mind is that of a man, re-

cently recommitted to our own prison, who has spent thirty-five years of his life in various prisons, under very short sentences. Is there any reason why such a professional criminal should have intervals of liberty to prey upon society, imposing upon it the necessity of watching, arresting and trying him repeatedly, instead of being permanently placed where he will earn his living ?

Of course the objection to indeterminate sentences is the difficulty of determining when a prisoner is sufficiently reformed to return to the normal life. But if we look to the man's reformation at all, it is evident that the court in giving sentence cannot tell how long a man will need prison discipline ; and it is well known that sentences for crime, the length of which frequently depends upon the mood of the judges, or the temporary condition of public opinion, are very often unjust, and that human adjudication is not seldom cruelly unequal. We are told by prison managers of experience, who have, however, little faith in general schemes of reformation, that many prisoners might be discharged after detention a few months (being sufficiently impressed with the nature of their offences) with better results to themselves and to society than if they were kept for years to grow hard in prison associations, and callous to shame. And we may add that experienced prison officers are excellent judges of the character and disposition of those under their charge.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the disadvantages of having the pardoning power lodged in the General Assembly. The effect of the annual expectation of obtaining release by the solicitation of friends at the hands of the legislature, is bad upon the prisoners themselves. It keeps numbers of them in a fever of expectation for months, which is prejudicial to discipline or reform, and the reaction that follows disappointment is scarcely less injurious. It is a fact that those who apply to the legislature for pardon, are not always those most deserving of it, but are apt to be the

scheming men, whose management in the prison causes the most trouble. It is hardly to be expected that a legislative committee, unacquainted with the prison, and with the idiosyncrasies of the applicants for pardon, can be certain of doing justice, or that the house can vote intelligently on all cases.

We recommend, therefore, that the pardoning power be lodged in the governor, who will be held responsible for its intelligent exercise, assisted by an advising board, one of the duties of which shall be to inquire into cases proper for executive clemency.

POLITICAL INFLUENCES.

The state is to be congratulated that its prison administration has been so far removed from what are called political influences. No prison can be well managed, nor is any system capable of proper administration which is subject to the perturbation of such influences and incident changes, and the greed of gain and power. The example is before us of the disorder and cost of the prison system of the State of New York, where the judiciary is elective, the state prison inspectors are chosen by popular vote, the wardens and officers of prisons are changed as often as there is a change in the party in power, places are made the reward of political service, and prison contracts are matters of favor. It needs only to select the inmates of the prisons by ballot to make the system complete.

A STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

In view of the foregoing considerations your committee recommend the creation of a Board of State Charities, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to consist of seven members, who should serve without other pay than necessary travelling expenses, except the secretary, who should have a sufficient salary to enable him to devote the necessary time to a thorough discharge of the duties of his office.

This Board should have special charge of the State Prison,

with the powers and duties of the present Directors of the State Prison, and it should act as the advising board of the governor, in regard to pardons. It should have the power and duty of visitation and report of and upon all the lock-ups, jails, prisons, work-houses and poor houses in the State, and inquiry into the management and condition of the State and other paupers, and such authority in the premises as your honorable body may confide to it. And it should also have such advising and visiting power with regard to the other charitable institutions of the state, as the legislature may give it; being required to make an annual report upon our penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, with such statistics of their condition as will aid your honorable body in proper and Christian legislation, and the establishment of a harmonious and humane criminal and pauper system, such as the interests of the state and humanity demand.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we recapitulate the foregoing recommendations:—

1. The appropriation of a sum not to exceed six thousand dollars, to be expended by the warden, in a few improvements necessary immediately, for the security and comfort of the prisoners, and the accommodation of the officers.

2. The erection, as speedily as may be, of a new State Prison, in a different and better place.

3. The creation of a non-partisan State Board of Charities, with such a tenure of office as is deemed expedient; and the immediate investigation of the jails, work-houses, and other penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the state, and an inquiry into the condition of the paupers in its limits.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. D. WARNER,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
FRANCIS WAYLAND.

A P P E N D I X .

A REPORT ON THE STATE PRISON, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency, the Governor :—

SIR, In accordance with orders from the Executive Office, I have made several inspections of the State Prison, without giving previous notice to the officers of that institution. In every instance I found the prison, the cells, and the prisoners cleanly, and well taken care of, according to existing rules, and the means at command. Those rules and means, however, are insufficient to insure such cleanliness as the dictates of sanitary law and the proprieties of the institution require.

Your Excellency's attention is especially directed to the following points :

The body-linen and sheets, which under previous systems were changed but once in six weeks, have been changed every fortnight in the last few months. The pillow sacks are never renewed, or replaced by clean until completely worn out. The same rule applies to the straw of the bedsacks, and to the sacks themselves. A modification takes place, however, when the prisoner urges a request for change. It is usually granted by the officials, but could not be, if these requests were general. The charge of the prisoner's personal cleanliness was also left to his own discretion, until within a few months, and baths were administered but rarely, and on special request.

An army experience entitles me to maintain that a body of men will not keep up a proper standard of cleanliness even under far more advantageous circumstances than the subjects of this report, if not

compelled to wash and bathe, and change their clothes as often as necessary. In the prison there were, not long ago, men whose feet had not been washed for six months, and whose bodies had not become acquainted with water for a year.

Requests for baths were discouraged when made, and the insufficient number of guards urged in explanation: for, the prison rules forbid that a prisoner should be unattended. The present warden has, of late, much improved this condition by dint of putting extra work on his night guards, and conducting a steam pipe to the bathroom. The prisoners are now bathed every month, or nearly as often. Yet this is still left to their option in a great measure. It should become one of the rules of the institution to administer baths monthly, in winter, and every fortnight in summer, with enforced washing of the feet and private parts every week. Inspections should furnish assurance that the institution is not lapsing into its former condition.

New straw every three months, and a washing of the sack as often; a renewal of the pillow straw and sack at the same time; and clean pillow cases every fortnight, are suggested as a rule.

The bed-ticks at present consist of pieces of strong canvas, old and indescribably dirty, which are lashed to an iron frame. The substitution of a frame with iron slats might prove advantageous.

The blankets are now washed every year. They should be aired daily. Nothing can be more deleterious, in a sanitary point of view, than making beds immediately after rising. The sheets and blankets are saturated with the emanations of the body, of which they cannot be rid in cells full of foul air.

The ventilation of the cells is wretched. There is an arrangement for the escape of foul air, by an opening four inches by two, which communicates with an air-shaft discharging at the roof. It is entirely inadequate. One intelligent prisoner affirms that spider-webs, which are stretched across this opening in her cell, never vibrate, under the closest and most prolonged observation. I have satisfied myself that the current of air makes no impression on the filaments of a feather. I am assured on the other hand that, when the prisoners, after a night's confinement, are taken out to wash, and then return with their breakfast, the smell in the cells, after their taste of fresh air, is almost unbearable. This is in the cells of the male department, the doors of which are entirely of iron grating, and would permit an entrance of air from the main hall, if the foul air were driven out of the cell. In some of the cells of the male, and all of the female department, it is worse. The doors consist of solid

wood, with a grating two feet by eighteen inches, in the upper part, to admit light and air.

On Sunday when reading or thought is the only occupation of the prisoners, such as are confined in the latter cells must, if they desire to read, hold up the book with extended arms in order to see. The air in these cells is so bad that female prisoners declared it necessary in summer, to get up several times during the night and use their fans vigorously, in order to be able to sleep and avoid headaches.

The question of a proper ventilation is therefore an imminent one, and calls for speedy measures in a sanitary point of view.

The food has, on repeated inspections, been found of good quality and the stores were in every way unexceptionable. The testimony of the prisoners, delivered in private conversations, agreed on the points of a sufficiency, and the good preparation of their meals.

The order of fare will be found on page 38.

This is an excellent bill of fare, and I am convinced that it is now faithfully and honestly carried out, and that the prisoners, in the matter of food, are generously dealt with. Still, a greater variation in breakfast and supper dishes might be introduced, especially as this is the only variation in prison life. Pease, lentils, and rice are suggested. Apples might not be amiss.

With your Excellency's permission I will touch upon another portion of the prison rules, although but indirectly connected with the sanitary condition:

1. The rule of keeping each prisoner in solitary confinement at all hours of the day, except during labor, and the interdiction of any communion whatever; and

2. That which makes one class of all confined in the prison.

The age has grown merciful. A due valuation of social conditions compels us to regard the criminal from a more humane point of view. His imprisonment is not looked upon as an act of revenge on the part of an injured community, but as a means of reform. It is the endeavor of society in modern days to shield itself from criminal attacks, and elevate the perpetrators, not simply to punish them. How far success will attend these endeavors, depends largely upon the management of our prisons.

With these sentiments we cannot reconcile the present system. It is breeding an abnormal state of feeling, an abnormal mental and moral condition, a selfishness that is monstrous, and must turn against humanity. It is, for all these years of confinement, pitting the prisoner against the rest of society, and constantly referring him to this

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY PRISONERS.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
* Breakfast.	Meat Hash.	Rice and Molasses, with a piece of corned beef or bread.	Meat Hash.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Fish Hash.
Dinner.	Fresh Meat Soup. (160 lbs. meat, with bones, etc.)	Corned Beef & Roast Potatoes. (Beef, 150 lbs.) Potatoes to suit.	Hog's Heads or Pork, & Beans. ($\frac{1}{2}$ bar. H. H. 100 lbs., or 75 lbs. of pork.)	Salt Fish and Baked Potatoes. (100 lbs. of fish.)	Fresh Meat Stew. (100 lbs. of meat without bones, potatoes, carrots, onions, & pork.)	Salt Fish and Baked Potatoes.	Pork and Beans.
Supper.	Mush and Molasses.	Mush and Molasses, with Bread. (52 lbs. of meal.)	Same.	Same.	Same.	Same.	Same.

* At breakfast, any prisoner can have : Bread and Coffee instead of Hash. At supper : Bread and Coffee or Tea, instead of the regular fare.

sharp antagonism, because every channel of consolation, every means of distracting his attention, every comparison of his fate with that of others, is taken from him. Religious aid can excite but a temporary and counterfeit state of piety, for man must be at peace with his fellows ere he can be at peace with his maker. Weak minds will dull and approach the idiot state under this rule. Strong minds rebel and wear themselves out, or prepare for a stronger criminal course on their liberation. In either case society is the loser. Monstrous views and unnatural vices are a constant result of this method.

I respectfully call your Excellency's attention to this point.

I understand that, with the present building, solitary confinement must be the rule. But interdicted communion, at all times, need not be. To doom a person to five, ten, twenty, or all the remaining years of his life, of silence, and restrain all expression of his feelings, all manifestation of his thoughts for that time, is a starvation of mind, and not in accordance with the spirit of our civilization.

If the locality allowed it, I would suggest common meals for parties of eight and ten, with communion, under surveillance of a guard. Under present circumstances two other methods might be proposed :

1. A daily airing in the prison yard, with communion under surveillance.
2. Evening schools, with the same privilege.

In connection with this, and perhaps with the effect of making it seem more practicable, I would also point out the propriety of dividing the prisoners into regularly graded classes. The degree of crime, and the average behavior of a prisoner while in the institution, should determine his stand. Grading the inmates in this manner, and attaching some trifling privileges to the higher grades, would not only serve the purpose of giving them an object to work for, but also conserve their self respect. The lighter criminal would not find himself bunched with the murderer and those guilty of beastly and cursed crimes. The gradation would present to his mind the picture of the step downward, and of the return to society.

It has been urged that the discipline of a large, and especially a penal institution is founded upon the equal treatment of all inmates. I am not convinced of that. I am sure, no discontent could be caused by this measure, since in all schools and other institutions, grading, founded on good behavior and merit, is the foundation of discipline. Whether it appear so to your Excellency or not, evening schools, without gradation, if such be deemed hazardous, could be established. Equal intelligence and culture must determine the admis-

sion to the different classes. Under supervision of the teacher, communion should be permitted there.

Your Excellency will perceive that, in all these suggestions, I have paid due regard to the opinion of the prison officials on the various points treated, and more especially to their belief that unwatched communion endangers the safety of the prison. This opinion I do not share, however.

The Sunday, at present, is the most feared, most dreaded day of the prisoner. On Sunday he is all day alone. No work occupies his hands, his mind. Ordinarily he cannot speak to his fellows. On Sunday he cannot even see them. It is an increase of his punishment. This cannot be the intention of the law.

Your Excellency will pardon suggestions which do not spring directly from the duties you were kind enough to entrust to me. To one that investigates it, the subject is overwhelming; and if it has carried me beyond proper lengths, I regret it, but cannot help it.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

NATHAN MAYER, *Surgeon-General*.

HARTFORD, April 12, 1872.

ABSTRACT
OF
RETURNS CONCERNING JAILS,
AND OF THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTY TREASURERS,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1872.

Compiled by the Secretary of State.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
April 23d, 1872.

To the Honorable General Assembly :

In compliance with a requirement of Chapter III, Title LI, of the General Statutes of this State, the Secretary of State has prepared, and herewith transmits, an Abstract of the Returns concerning Jails, and of the annual accounts of the County Treasurers, for the year ending March 31st, 1872.

The whole number of persons committed during the year is 2,745, being 152 more than in the preceding year. The number confined in all the Jails April 1st, 1872, was 298, being 9 more than in the preceding year. The average number of prisoners in confinement during the year, in all the Jails, was 330.66.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM APPELMAN,
Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of HARTFORD, for
the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Wm. Storer, Willis Dewey, and T. B. Potter, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871,	-	-	-	79
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	687—766
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	676
				<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail April 1, 1872,	-	-	-	90

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	488	Females,	125	Total,	613
Colored “	57	“	17	“	74
					<hr/>
					687

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	117
“ other States,	-	-	-	-	-	111
“ “ countries,	-	-	-	-	-	459
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	295
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	12
“ other States	“	“	“	-	-	23
“ “ countries,	“	“	“	-	-	134
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	183
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	491
						<hr/>
						687
Who have been in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	344

COMMITTED.

For murder,	-	-	3	For Fornication,	-	-	3
Assault with intent to kill,	4			Assault,	-		77
Robbery,	-	-	3	Assault and battery,	-		41
Stealing from the person,	3			Bigamy,	-		3
Breach of the peace,	-	61		As common prostitute,	-		5
Horse stealing,	-	3		For keeping house of ill-fame,	4		
Burglary,	-	-	16	Frequenting “ “	2		
Theft,	-	-	107	Vagrancy,	-		26
Obtaining goods on false				Drunkenness,	-		273
pretenses,	-	5		As common drunkards,	20		

Making or passing counterfeit money, -	2	For Resisting officer, -	2
Forgery, -	2	All other offences, -	15
Rape, -	6		
Attempt at Rape, -	1	Total, -	687

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	21	Sent to State Reform school, -	1
Payment of fine and costs, -	195	" " " Prison, -	18
Expiration of sentence, -	287	Executed, -	1
State's Attorney, -	16	By process not specified above, -	6
County Commissioners, -	11		
Sent to court and not returned, -	120	Total, -	676
Average number in confinement during the year, -			90 $\frac{2}{3}$

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, -	-	-	-	\$12,393.84
Due for board of prisoners, -	-	-	-	3,939.84
From earnings of prisoners, -	-	-	-	600.00
Received or due from other sources, -	-	-	-	97.65
Total amount received and due, -	-	-	-	\$17,031.33

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,179.52
Clothing, -	-	-	-	-	-	} 733.14
Bedding, -	-	-	-	-	-	
Fuel, -	-	-	-	-	-	569.63
Lights, -	-	-	-	-	-	35.00
Medicines, -	-	-	-	-	-	65.73
Medical attendance, -	-	-	-	-	-	85.50
Salary of Jailor, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.00
Salary of assistants, -	-	-	-	-	-	800.00
Chaplain, -	-	-	-	-	-	104.00
County Treasurer, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,184.86
All other expenses, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,034.87
Total expenditures, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,992.25

*Returns concerning JAILS for the County of NEW HAVEN, for
the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Charles Brockett, Archibald E. Rice, and Nathan Andrews, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871,	-	-	-	68
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	761—829
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	732
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	97

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	614	Females,	114	Total,	728
Colored “	37	“	4	“	41

AGE.

Over 21 years,	Males,	572	Females,	92	Total,	664
Under 21 years,	“	138	“	27	“	165
						829

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State, -	-	-	-	-	-	253
“ other States, -	-	-	-	-	-	216
“ “ countries, -	-	-	-	-	-	360
Who have been married, -	-	-	-	-	-	389
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	37
“ other States “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	41
“ “ countries “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	104
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	105
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	649
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	75
“ “ “ in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	364

COMMITTED.

As Insane, -	-	3	For Burglary, -	-	10
For Murder, -	-	3	Breaking windows,	-	7
Manslaughter, -	-	2	Obtaining goods on false	-	-
Assault, -	-	69	pretence, -	-	7
Defrauding boarding house,	3		Forgery, -	-	1

Robbery, - -	1	Perjury, - -	1
Sealing from the person, -	4	Rape, - -	2
Attempt at rape, -	2	Drunkenness, -	405
Adultery, - -	6	As common drunkards, -	11
Fornication, -	9	For violation of liquor law, -	2
Driving horse contrary to Statute, - -	9	Truancy, - -	8
Abandoning family, -	1	Poisoning, - -	1
Lewd conduct, -	4	Blasphemy, - -	2
As common prostitute, -	2	Resisting officer, -	13
For keeping house of ill-fame, -	7	Contempt of court, -	1
Frequenting " -	9	All other offences, -	42
For Vagrancy, - -	18		<hr/>
Larceny, - -	164		829

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	22	Sent to State Reform school, -	3
payment of fine and costs, -	301	Sent to State Prison, -	16
expiration of sentence, -	293	By process not specified above, -	20
State's Attorney, -	24		<hr/>
County Commissioners, -	2	Total, - -	732
Sent to court and not returned, -	51		

Average number in confinement during the year, - - 84 $\frac{2}{3}$

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, - - -	-	\$11,127.87
" for board of prisoners, - - -	-	1,400.00
From earnings of prisoners, - - -	-	1,862.68
Produce raised on grounds, - - -	-	275.00
		<hr/>
Total amount received and due, - -	-	\$14,665.85

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, - - - -	-	\$5,516.80
Due for provisions, - - - -	-	367.00
For clothing, - - - -	-	240.57
Bedding, - - - -	-	279.49
Fuel, - - - -	-	578.68
Lights, - - - -	-	47.10
Medicines, - - - -	-	} 106.60
Medical attendance, - - - -	-	
Salary of Jailor, - - - -	-	1,200.00
Salary of assistants, - - - -	-	800.00
Chaplain, - - - -	-	125.00
All other expenses, - - - -	-	449.99
		<hr/>

\$9,711.23

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of NEW LONDON, for
the year ending March 31, 1872.*

(NEW LONDON AND NORWICH JAILS.)

[Certified by Franklin Potter and Amos F. Royce, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871, -	-	-	-	34
Committed during the year, -	-	-	-	322—356
Discharged during the year, -	-	-	-	308
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	48

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	254	Females,	40	Total,	294
Colored “	24	“	4	“	28
					322

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	246	Females,	38	Total,	284
Under 21 years, “	32	“	6	“	38
					322

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	81
“ other States, -	-	-	-	-	63
“ “ countries, -	-	-	-	-	178
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	167
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	14
“ other States “ “ “	-	-	-	-	14
“ “ countries, “ “ “	-	-	-	-	89
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	14
“ “ “ moderate drinkers, -	-	-	-	-	204
“ “ “ habitually intemperate, -	-	-	-	-	104
“ “ “ in prison before, -	-	-	-	-	162

COMMITTED.

As Insane, -	-	2	For rape, -	1
For assault with intent to kill,	4		Attempt at rape,	4
Setting fires,	3		Adultery, -	2
Robbery,	2		Bastardy, -	2

For Stealing from the person,	10	For Lewd conduct,	-	2
Larceny, - - -	17	As common prostitute,	-	2
Horse stealing, - -	4	Common drunkards, -	-	13
Burglary, - - -	10	For vagrancy, -	-	14
House breaking, -	5	Drunkenness, -	-	159
Keeping house of ill-fame,	1	All other offences, -	-	54
Resisting officer, -	2			<hr/>
Obtaining goods on false				322
pretence, - - -	9			

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	6	Sent to court and not re-		
payment of fine and costs,	102	turned, - - -	-	3
Expiration of sentence, -	15	Sent to State Prison,	-	8
State's attorney, -	17			<hr/>
County Commissioners,	5	Total, - - -	-	308
Transferred to other jails				
for trial, - - -	10			

Average number in confinement during the year, - - - 504 $\frac{5}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

For board of prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	\$7,747.31
United States, -	-	-	-	-	12.00
City of New London,	-	-	-	-	28 72
Town of Groton,	-	-	-	-	3.43
Earnings of prisoners,	-	-	-	-	3,128.10
Due from labor of prisoners,	-	-	-	-	987.60
Collected from old account,	-	-	-	-	524.29
Due from State for board of prisoners,	-	-	-	-	694.83
					<hr/>
Total amount received and due,	-	-	-	-	\$13,126.28

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,900.01
Clothing, -	-	-	-	-	-	161.23
Bedding, -	-	-	-	-	-	98.24
Fuel, -	-	-	-	-	-	589.87
Lights, -	-	-	-	-	-	31 43
Medicines, -	-	-	-	-	-	75.63
Medical attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	33.50
Salaries of Jailors, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,100.00
Salaries of assistants,	-	-	-	-	-	723.90
County Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	450.00
All other expenses, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,593.87
						<hr/>
Total expenditures, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,757.68

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of FAIRFIELD, for the year ending March 31, 1872.

[Certified by Henry Morehouse, E. T. Farnam, and R. Tomlinson, County Commissioners.]

	JAILS.		Total.
	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	
Number in Jail April 1, 1871,	52	6	58
Committed during the year,	584	67	651—709
Discharged during the year,	611	73	684
Number remaining in Jail April 1, 1872, - - - -	25		25

COLOR AND SEX.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.		Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
White Males,	449	62	Females,	112	1	624
Colored “	22	4	“	1		27
	<u>471</u>	<u>66</u>		<u>113</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>651</u>

AGE.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.		Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
Over 21 years, males,	391	62	Females,	112	1	566
Under 21 “ “	80	4	“	1		85
	<u>471</u>	<u>66</u>		<u>113</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>651</u>

NATIVITY, &C.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
Natives of this State, - - - -	164	14	178
“ other States, - - - -	92	12	104
“ “ countries, - - - -	328	41	369
Who have been married, - - - -	274	37	311
“ “ “ strictly temperate, - - - -	1		1
“ “ “ moderate drinkers, - - - -	69	6	75
“ “ “ habitually intemperate, - - - -	514	61	575
“ “ “ in prison before, - - - -	245	63	308
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	19		19
“ other States “ “ “	13	3	16
“ “ countries “ “ “	114	10	124

COMMITTED.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
As insane, - - - -	2		2
For murder, - - - -	10		10
Manslaughter, - - - -	1		1
Assault with intent to kill, - -	2	1	3
Setting fires, - - - -	2		2
Robbery, - - - -	2		2
Larceny, - - - -	56	8	64
Horse stealing, - - - -	6		6
Burglary, - - - -	27	2	29
House breaking, - - - -	3		3
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	3	1	4
Forgery, - - - -	1		1
Attempt at rape, - - - -	3		3
Adultery, - - - -	2		2
Bastardy, - - - -		1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame, -	3		3
Frequenting house of ill-fame,	8		8
Vagrancy, - - - -	43		43
Drunkenness, - - - -	262	35	297
As common Drunkards, - - - -	2		2
For violation of liquor law, - -		2	2
Assault and battery, - - - -	71		71
Incest, - - - -	2		2
Assaulting officer, - - - -	5		5
All other offences, - - - -	68	17	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, - - - -	584	67	651
Average number in confinement during the year, - - - -	54	6	60

DISCHARGED.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
By bail or recognizance, - - -	7	3	10
By payment of fine and costs, -	55	29	84
By expiration of sentence, - -	429	1	430
By State's Attorney, - - -	7	1	8
By County Commissioners, - - -	37	28	65
Transferred to other Jails for trial,	12	6	18
Sent to court and not returned, -	18	1	19
Sent to State Reform School, -	3	2	5
Sent to State Prison, - - -	26	2	28
Escaped and not retaken, -	1		1
By process not specified above, -	15		15
Died, - - - -	1		1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, - - - -	611	73	684

RECEIPTS.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
Received from the State, -	\$8,453.73		\$8,453.73
For board of prisoners, -		\$791.47	791.47
From earnings of prisoners, -	595.00		595.00
Money loaned, - -	5,000.00		5,000.00
Key fees, \$82, paid Sheriff,		30.50	30.50
County tax, - - -	27,535.53		27,535.53
Interest, - - -	547.00		547.00
From sale of old barn, -	65.00		65.00
From rent of old house, -	69.15		69.15
Due for board of prisoners, -		136.00	136.00
Key fees, - - -		3.00	3.00
Total amount received and due,	\$42,265.41	\$960.97	\$43,226.38

EXPENDITURES.

	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Total.
For provisions, - - - -	\$8,453.73		\$8,453.73
New Jail at Bridgeport, - - -	47,698.23		47,698.23
Clothing, - - - -	156.93		156.93
Two meetings of representatives of county,	441.00		441.00
Bedding, - - - -	568.53	\$5.00	573.53
Expended on court house at Bridgeport, -	822.23		822.23
For fuel, - - - -	471.87	67.00	538.87
Water at Bridgeport Jail, - - -	24.00		24.00
Lights and water, - - - -		30.00	30.00
Expended on old Jail at Bridgeport, -	42.01		42.01
For Medicines, - - - -	12.00		12.00
Interest on bonds and notes, - - -	5,735.00		5,735.00
Medical attendance, - - - -	25.00	58.00	83.00
County clerk for making out tax, -	29.88		29.88
Salary of Jailor, and boarding prisoners,		960.97	960.97
Printing, - - - -	66.85		66.85
Paid money loaned, and interest, -	6,967.77		,967.77
Expenses at Danbury, over receipt, - -	375.59		6 375.59
Expended on court house and Jail, - -		144.49	144.49
For Chaplain, - - - -			
Paid for balance on land, - - - -	1,484.00		1,484.00
For horse and cart, - - - -	301.50		301.50
County Commissioners, - - - -	1,007.99		1,007.99
Treasurer, - - - -	67.75		67.75
All other expenses, - - - -	35.57	71.10	106.67
Total expenditures, - - - -	\$74,787.43	\$1,336.56	\$76,123.98

Returns concerning JAILS for the County of WINDHAM, for the year ending March 31, 1872.

[Certified by Charles L. Dean, Theron D. Whitford, and Origen Bennett, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871, -	-	-	-	-	8
Committed during the year, -	-	-	-	-	63—71
Discharged during the year, -	-	-	-	-	57
					<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	-	14

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	55	Females,	2	Total,	57
Colored “	5	“	1	“	6
					<hr/>
					63

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	56	Females,	3	Total,	59
Under 21 years, “	4	“	“	“	4
					<hr/>
					63

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State, -	-	-	-	-	-	17
“ other States, -	-	-	-	-	-	11
“ “ countries, -	-	-	-	-	-	35
Who have been married, -	-	-	-	-	-	27
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ other States “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ countries “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	7
Who have been strictly temperate, -	-	-	-	-	-	5
“ “ “ moderate drinkers, -	-	-	-	-	-	25
“ “ “ habitually intemperate, -	-	-	-	-	-	33
“ “ “ in prison before, -	-	-	-	-	-	8

COMMITTED.

For assault, -	-	11	For Attempt at rape, -	1
Setting fires, -	-	1	Bastardy, -	1
Larceny, -	-	9	Vagrancy, -	1
Horse stealing, -	-	1	Drunkenness, -	29
Bigamy, -	-	1	All other offences, -	7
Obtaining goods on false pretence, -	-	1	Total, -	63

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	2	Sent to State Prison, -	2
payment of fine and costs, 21			
Expiration of sentence, -	31	Total, -	- 57
State's Attorney, -	1		
Average number in confinement during the year, -			- 12 $\frac{2}{3}$

RECEIPTS.

Received for board of prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	\$1,807.54
From earnings of prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	1,596.19
Due from labor of prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	572.72
Received or due from other sources, -	-	-	-	-	244.20
Produce sold from farm, -	-	-	-	-	187.60
Total amount received and due, -	-	-	-	-	\$4,408.25

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$997.82
Clothing, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	140.61
Bedding, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.62
Fuel, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.00
Lights, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.66
Medicines, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12
Salary of Jailor, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	750.00
Chaplain, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
County Commissioners, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	361.00
Inspectors, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
All other expenses, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,065.06
Total expenditures, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,461.89

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of LITCHFIELD, for
the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Watts H. Brooks, Rufus Cleveland, and R. E. Canfield, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871, -	-	-	-	22
Committed during the year, -	-	-	-	78—100
Discharged during the year, -	-	-	-	89
				<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1872, -	-	-		11

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	64	Females,	2	Total,	66
Colored “	12			“	12
					<hr/>
					78

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	65	Females,	2	Total,	67
Under 21 years, “	11			“	11
					<hr/>
					78

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State, -	-	-	-	-	-	30
“ other States, -	-	-	-	-	-	14
“ “ countries, -	-	-	-	-	-	34
Who have been married, -	-	-	-	-	-	34
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,				-	-	6
“ other States “ “ “				-	-	1
“ “ countries “ “ “				-	-	11
Who have been strictly temperate, -	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ “ moderate drinkers, -	-	-	-	-	-	8
“ “ “ habitually intemperate, -	-	-	-	-	-	67
“ “ “ in prison before, -	-	-	-	-	-	14

COMMITTED.

For murder, -	-	1	For forgery, -	-	1
Assault with intent to kill,	23		Perjury, -	-	1
Stealing from the person,	1		Attempt at rape,	-	1
Larceny, -	-	14	Vagrancy, -	-	1
Horse stealing,	-	2	Drunkenness, -	-	8
Burglary, -	-	6	Blasphemy, -	-	1
House breaking, -	-	1	All other offenses, -	-	14
Resisting officer, -	-	2			
Obtaining goods on false pretence, -	-	1	Total, -	-	78

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, - 7	Sent to State Prison, - 8
Payment of fine and costs, 12	Escaped and not retaken, 5
Expiration of sentence, - 8	By process not specified above, 3
State's attorney, - 43	Died, - - - 1
Sent to court and not returned, 1	
to State Reform School, 1	Total, - - - 89
Average number in confinement during the year, -	- 17

*Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of MIDDLESEX, for
the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Samuel C. Silliman, Henry Smith, and John P. Johnson, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871,	-	-	-	-	16
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	-	144—160
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	151
					<hr/>
Number remaining in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	-	9

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	134	Females,	7	Total,	141
Colored “	3	“	“	“	3
					<hr/>
					144

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	125	Females,	7	Total,	132
Under 21 years, “	12	“	“	“	12
					<hr/>
					144

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	27
“ other States,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ “ countries,	-	-	-	-	-	111
“ “ “ who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	49
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	44
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	33
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	111
“ “ “ in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	76

COMMITTED.

As insane,	-	-	-	1	For Vagrancy,	-	-	6
For Assault with intent to kill,	7				Drunkenness,	-	-	69
Larceny,	-	-	-	10	As common drunkards,	-	-	2
Horse stealing,	-	-	-	1	For violation of liquor law,	-	-	1
Burglary,	-	-	-	7	All other offenses,	-	-	33
Resisting officer,	-	-	-	7				
Obtaining goods on false pretence,	-	-	-	1	Total,	-	-	144

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance, -	4	Sent to court and not returned, 9
Payment of fine and costs, 26		“ to State Prison, - 2
Expiration of sentence, -	39	Escaped and not retaken, 4
State's Attorney, -	12	By process not specif'd above, 12
County Commissioners, -	35	
Inspectors, -	8	151

Average number in confinement during the year, - - 11

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State, -	-	-	-	-	\$2,074.80
“ for board of prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	3.43
Due from State, -	-	-	-	-	168.00
Due from labor of prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	6.70
From product of farm, -	-	-	-	-	15.00
Total amount received and due, -	-	-	-	-	\$2,267.93

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,367.78
Clothing, -	-	-	-	-	-	5.40
Bedding, -	-	-	-	-	-	40.44
Fuel, -	-	-	-	-	-	167.11
Lights, -	-	-	-	-	-	9.00
Medical attendance and medicine, -	-	-	-	-	-	22.19
Salary of Jailor, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
Salary of assistants, -	-	-	-	-	-	66.23
County Commissioners, -	-	-	-	-	-	332.30
All other expenses, -	-	-	-	-	-	141.00
						\$3,151.45

Returns concerning JAILS, for the County of TOLLAND, for the year ending March 31, 1872.

[Certified by R. H. Rose, Gardiner Hall, and Amos Pease, County Commissioners.]

Number in Jail April 1st, 1871,	-	-	-	-	6
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	-	25—31
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	27
					—
Remaining in Jail April 1st, 1872,	-	-	-	-	4

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	25	Females,	1	Total,	26
Colored “	5			“	5
					—
					31

AGE.

Over 21 years, Males,	20	Females,	1	Total,	21
Under 21 years, “	10			“	10
					—
					31

NATIVITY, &C.

Natives of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	16
“ other States,	-	-	-	-	-	7
“ “ countries,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Who have been married,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Natives of this State who cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ other States “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ countries “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	1
Who have been strictly temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ “ “ moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	19
“ “ “ habitually intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ “ “ in prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	10

COMMITTED.

For assault and battery,	-	9	For keeping house of ill-fame,	1
Robbery,	-	10	Vagrancy,	- 1
Larceny,	-	2	Drunkenness,	- 2
Obtaining goods on false pretense,	-	1	All other offenses,	- 2
Adultery,	-	2		—
Lewd conduct,	-	1	Total,	- 31

DISCHARGED.

By bail or recognizance,	- 1	By State's Attorney,	- 15
Payment of fine and costs,	1	Sent to State Reform School,	2
Expiration of sentence,	7	Escaped and not retaken,	- 1
Average number in confinement during the year,	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for board of prisoners,	-	-	\$669.01
Key fees,	-	-	12.50
Total amount received and due,	-	-	<u>\$681.51</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2.50
Bedding,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.70
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.40
Medical attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.00
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$94.60</u>

COLOR, AGE, SEX, NATIVITY, HABITS.

	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	FAIRFIELD.		Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
				Bridgeport.	Danbury.					
White Males, - -	488	614	254	449	62	55	64	134	25	2,145
“ Females, -	125	114	40	112	1	2	2	7	1	404
“ Total, - -	613	728	294	561	63	57	66	141	26	2,549
<hr/>										
Colored Males, - -	57	37	24	22	4	5	12	3	5	169
“ Females, -	17	4	4	1		1				27
“ Total, - -	74	41	28	23	4	6	12	3	5	196
<hr/>										
Minors, Males, - -	101	138	32	80	4	4	11	12	10	392
“ Females, -	17	27	6	1						51
<hr/>										
Adult, Males, - -	452	572	246	391	62	56	65	125	20	1,989
“ Females, -	117	92	38	112	1	3	2	7	1	373
<hr/>										
Natives of this State, -	117	253	81	164	14	17	30	27	16	719
“ of other States,	111	216	63	92	12	11	14	6	7	532
“ of other countries,	459	360	178	328	41	35	34	111	8	1,554
<hr/>										
Strictly Temperate,	13	105	14	1		5	3		6	147
Moderate Drinkers,	183	649	204	69	6	25	8	33	19	1,196
Habitually Intemperate,	491	75	104	514	61	33	67	111	6	1,462

OFFENCES.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New London.	Bridgeport.	Danbury.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.	Total.
Assault, - - - - -	77	69	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	157
Assault and battery, - - - - -	41	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	9	121
Assault with intent to Kill, - - - - -	4	...	4	2	1	...	23	7	...	41
Adultery, - - - - -	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	12
Bastardy, - - - - -	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Bigamy, - - - - -	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Blasphemy, - - - - -	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Burglary, - - - - -	16	10	10	27	2	...	6	7	...	78
Breach of the Peace, - - - - -	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Breaking Windows, - - - - -	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Common Drunkards, - - - - -	20	11	13	2	...	...	...	2	...	48
Contempt of Court, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Prostitutes, - - - - -	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drunkenness, - - - - -	273	405	159	262	35	29	8	69	2	1,242
Defrauding Boarding House, - - - - -	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Forgery, - - - - -	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5
Fornication, - - - - -	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Frequenting House of Ill-Fame, - - - - -	2	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	19
House Breaking, - - - - -	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	9
Horse Stealing, - - - - -	3	...	4	6	...	1	2	1	...	17
Keeping House of Ill-Fame, - - - - -	4	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	16
Larceny, - - - - -	107	164	17	56	8	9	14	10	2	387
Murder, - - - - -	3	3	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	17
Lewd Conduct, - - - - -	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Making or Passing Counterfeit Money, - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manslaughter, - - - - -	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Obtaining Goods on False Pretence, - - - - -	5	7	9	3	...	1	1	1	1	28
Poisoning, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Perjury, - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Robbery, - - - - -	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	18
Resisting Officer, - - - - -	2	13	2	5	...	...	2	7	...	31
Rape, - - - - -	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Attempt at Rape, - - - - -	1	2	4	3	...	1	1	...	...	12
Setting Fires, - - - - -	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	6
Stealing from Person, - - - - -	3	4	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
Violation of Liquor Law, - - - - -	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5
Vagrancy, - - - - -	26	18	14	43	...	1	1	6	1	110
Insane, - - - - -	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	8
All other Offences, - - - - -	15	60	54	70	17	7	14	33	2	272
	687	829	322	584	67	63	78	144	31	2,805

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of HARTFORD,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Wm. Storer, P. R. Potter, and Willis Dewey, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance from last year's account,	-	-	-	\$13,301.10
A. Fenn, Jailor, for board of prisoners,	-	-	-	2,184.86
Taxation,	-	-	-	19,989.99
Deposited under provision of Statute law,	-	-	-	176.00
Total receipts,	-	-	-	<u>\$35,651.95</u>

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Rent of rooms for Clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, and for the Court of Common Pleas,	\$1,118.15
Paid owners of deposits,	7,147.05
Commissioners' fees and expenses,	605.75
Treasurer's Fees,	75.00
Loan to City of Hartford,	6,000.00
Debenture Bill, County meeting,	188.20
Paid for site for new Jail,	15,000.00
Incidentals,	51.25
Balance in Treasury,	5,466.55
Total expenditures,	<u>\$35,651.95</u>

Balance remaining in the Treasury, March 31st, 1872, \$5,466.55

Indebtedness of the County (from deposits), \$4,139.50

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of NEW HAVEN,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Charles Brockett, Archibald E. Rice, and Nathan Andrews, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance from last year,	-	-	-	-	\$6,140.69
Received for board of prisoners in County Jail,	-				12,811.46
Received for labor of prisoners,	-	-	-	-	1,862.68
					<hr/>
Total receipts,	-	-	-	-	\$20,814.83

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Prison expenses for the year,	-	-	-	-	\$9,269.23
Expense of meeting of County members of General					
Assembly, -	-	-	-	-	239.10
County Commissioners' bills for service,	-	-	-	-	603.40
County Treasurer's Salary,	-	-	-	-	200.00
Paid on new Court House account,	-	-	-	-	4,117.40
					<hr/>
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	\$14,429.13
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	\$\$\$6,385.70
Indebtedness of the County, nothing.					

Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of NEW LONDON, for the year ending March 31, 1872.

[Certified by Franklin Potter and Amos F. Royce, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Jail account brought forward, -	-	-	-	-	\$13,126.28
From County tax, -	-	-	-	-	30,386.70
Total Receipts, -					<hr/> \$43,512.98

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

Jail account brought forward, -	-	-	-	-	\$9,757.68
Building new Court House at Norwich, -	-	-	-	-	20,598.00
Insurance on County buildings, -	-	-	-	-	128.50
Rent of Court room, Clerk's office and Record room, -	-	-	-	-	1,447.76
Repairs on Court rooms, -	-	-	-	-	78.69
Outstanding notes, -	-	-	-	-	8,079.56
For lot at New London Jail, -	-	-	-	-	511.39
Treasurer's salary, -	-	-	-	-	150.00
Interest, -	-	-	-	-	844.00
Total expenditures, -					<hr/> \$41,595.58
Balance remaining in the Treasury, -	-	-	-	-	\$1,917.40

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of FAIRFIELD,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Henry Morehouse, E. T. Farnam, and R. Tomlinson, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Balance in Treasury, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$42,365.30
From money loaned, -	-	-	-	-	-	5,000.00
From sale of barn, -	-	-	-	-	-	65.00
From rent of house, -	-	-	-	-	-	69.15
Interest on money on deposit, -	-	-	-	-	-	547.47
From Jailor in Bridgeport, -	-	-	-	-	-	595.00
From County tax, -	-	-	-	-	-	27,535.53
Total receipts, -						\$76,177.45

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

For new Jail at Bridgeport, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,698.23
Clothing for prisoners, -	-	-	-	-	-	156.93
Meetings of representatives, -	-	-	-	-	-	441.00
Bedding, -	-	-	-	-	-	568.53
Expended on Court house, -	-	-	-	-	-	822.23
For fuel, -	-	-	-	-	-	471.87
Water at Bridgeport, -	-	-	-	-	-	24.00
Medicine, -	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
Medical attendance, -	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
Expended on old Jail at Bridgeport, -	-	-	-	-	-	42.01
Interest on bonded notes, -	-	-	-	-	-	5,735.00
For County Clerk, -	-	-	-	-	-	29.88
Advertising and printing specifications, -	-	-	-	-	-	66.85
Money loaned, and interest, -	-	-	-	-	-	6,967.77
Expenses at Danbury above receipts, -	-	-	-	-	-	375.59
Balance due on land, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,484.00
Horse, cart, and harness, -	-	-	-	-	-	301.50
County Commissioners, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,007.99
" Treasurer, -	-	-	-	-	-	67.75
All other expenses, -	-	-	-	-	-	35.57
Total expenditures, -						\$66,333.69
Balance remaining in the Treasury, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,843.76
Indebtedness of the County (bonds), -	-	-	-	-	-	\$80,000.00

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of WINDHAM,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Charles L. Dean, Theron D. Whitford, and Origen Bennett,
County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

Rent of rooms in Court House, -	-	-	-	\$10.27
John S. Searl, Jailor during the year, -	-	-	-	2,004.89
Total receipts, -				<hr/> \$2,015.16

EXPENDITURES.

Paid orders of County Commissioners, viz:

Indebtedness, April 1, 1871, -	-	-	-	-	\$61.50
Repairs on county buildings, -	-	-	-	-	122.90
Real estate, -	-	-	-	-	503.90
Insurance, -	-	-	-	-	45.00
Blank books, -	-	-	-	-	11.25
Salary of Jailor, -	-	-	-	-	750.00
County Commissioners, -	-	-	-	-	361.00
Inspectors, -	-	-	-	-	50.00
Chaplain, -	-	-	-	-	25.00
Treasurer's Salary, -	-	-	-	-	61.52
Total expenditures, -				-	<hr/> \$1,992.07

Balance remaining in the Treasury, -	-	-	-	\$23.09
--------------------------------------	---	---	---	---------

Indebtedness of the County, nothing.

*Abstract of Treasurer's account for the County of LITCHFIELD,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Watts H. Brooks, Rufus Cleveland, and R. E. Canfield, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES, VIZ.

1871.

April 6, Rent of office in Court House, - - -	\$15.00
Rent of Court yard, - - -	18.33
Oct. 3, Fine in a State case, - - -	50.00

1872.

Rent of Court house during year, - -	21.00
May 9, Cash from the towns on voluntary assessments, -	800.00
1871.	
May, Cash received on Tax due April 15, 1871, -	600.00
Dec. " " " " December 5, 1871, -	600.00

Total Receipts, - - -	\$2,104.33
-----------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES, VIZ.

1871.

April 1, Deficit in Treasury, - - -	\$724.00
Paid orders given for repairs on county buildings during the year, - - -	968.56
Oct 3, Order to County Treasurer for fees, - -	40.60

1872.

May, Paid order for insurance, - - -	24.48
" " " office for storage of records, -	62.43
" " " medical attendance, - - -	38.87
" orders for supplies to Jail during the year, -	117.18
9, " " to County Commissioners for fees, -	180.99
" " given for fuel, - - -	325.28
" miscellaneous expenditures during the year, -	6.92

Total expenditures, - - -	\$1,772.55
---------------------------	------------

Balance remaining in the Treasury, - - -	\$331.78
--	----------

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of MIDDLESEX,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by Samuel Silliman, Henry Smith, and John P. Johnson, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, March 31st, 1871,	-	-	-	\$544.18
Loan of National Central Bank,	-	-	-	1,250.00
Received on County tax laid October 21, 1871,	-	-	-	3,145.98
Total receipts,	-	-	-	\$4,940.16

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs at Middletown Jail,	-	-	-	-	\$61.53
Water rent at " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	10.00
Bedding, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	18.12
Medicines and Medical attendance,	-	-	-	-	12.96
Coal, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	69.75
Salary of Jailor at Middletown,	-	-	-	-	500.00
Stove for Court house at Middletown,	-	-	-	-	49.95
Sewerage tax in front of Court House,	-	-	-	-	26.35
Repairs at Court House at Middletown,	-	-	-	-	67.85
County Clerk's fees, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	5.00
County Treasurer's salary,	-	-	-	-	50.00
Copy of deed, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	2.00
Expenses of meeting of Representatives at Middletown, October 21, 1871,	-	-	-	-	161.54
Inspector's salary, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	24.00
Commissioners' services, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	332.30
Loan to Jailor at Haddam, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	50.00
Paid on exchange of cow, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	45.00
Handcuffs for Haddam Jail, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	15.00
Repairs at " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	42.45
Bedding for " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	14.73
Coal for " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	78.50
Clothing, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	8.25
Paid temporary loan of National Central Bank, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	250.00
Interest on same, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	54.77
Jailor's salary at Haddam, - " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	436.44
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	\$3,386.49
 Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	 \$1,553.67

*Abstract of the Treasurer's account for the County of TOLLAND,
for the year ending March 31, 1872.*

[Certified by R. H. Rose, Gardiner Hall, and Amos Pease, County Commissioners.]

RECEIPTS.

Rental of county buildings,	-	-	-	-	\$255.00
Damage recovered from builders on account of imperfect roof on barn,	-	-	-	-	108.00
Total receipts,	-	-	-	-	<u>\$363.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs on county Buildings,	-	-	-	-	\$367.06
Stove for Clerk's office,	-	-	-	-	42.20
Insurance,	-	-	-	-	73.00
Commissioners, for services,	-	-	-	-	263.40
Fuel and bedding for Jail,	-	-	-	-	48.10
Treasurer's salary,	-	-	-	-	16.02
Attorney's bill,	-	-	-	-	8.00
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	-	<u>\$817.79</u>
Balance remaining in the Treasury,	-	-	-	-	\$673.39

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1872.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW HAVEN :
TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS.
1872.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut.



ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1872. }

To His Excellency MARSHALL JEWELL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to herewith transmit the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending March 31st, 1872.

With the highest respect, I remain

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

R E P O R T .



General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, April 1st, 1872. }

To His Excellency MARSHALL JEWELL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending March 31st, 1872, showing the organization, strength and condition of the Connecticut National Guard; also the report of Brig.-General R. B. Craufurd, Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

The Legislature of 1870 appointed a Commission to revise our Militia Laws, and report to the next General Assembly. That Commission, consisting of the Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich, Hon. Minott A. Osborn, of New Haven, and Lieut. Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, reported to the Legislature of 1871, and their report, with slight amendments, was adopted. This change in the law has led to the re-organization of the National Guard, which is now composed of one Brigade, consisting of four Regiments of Infantry, and two Sections of Light Artillery, under the command of a Brigadier-General. The old law provided for two Brigades of Infantry, each consisting of two or more Regiments with Artillery attached, the whole comprising a Division under the command of a Major General.

The new law allows only one Regiment to each Congressional District. This necessitated the disbandment of some com-

panies in the 2d Congressional District, which might otherwise have been retained; other companies throughout the State have been disbanded, because it appeared to be for the best interests of the service. The total number of companies disbanded the past year is thirteen, and the number of new companies organized is eleven.

There are in the Connecticut National Guard at the present time thirty-six (36) companies of Infantry, and two (2) sections of Light Artillery, numbering at this date (April 1st) 2,182 officers and men.

In the First Regiment, located in the First Congressional District, there have been five companies disbanded, three new companies organized, and two companies transferred from other organizations. There are now in the Regiment eight companies.

In the Second Regiment, located in the 2d Congressional District, there have been four companies disbanded, two new companies organized, and two transferred from other organizations. The Regiment is now full, having ten companies.

In the Third Regiment, located in the 3d Congressional District, there has been one company disbanded, one transferred to the 1st Regiment, and three new companies organized. There are remaining in the Regiment eight companies.

In the Fourth Regiment, which is located in the 4th Congressional District, and has heretofore been known as the 8th Regiment, one company has been disbanded, and three new companies organized, two of which are from Litchfield County, a county which has not been represented in the National Guard for a number of years. The Regiment is now full, having ten companies.

The Light Artillery has, in compliance with the law, been reduced to two sections; the 1st section being located in New Britain, and attached to the 1st Regiment, and the 2d section being located in Guilford, and attached to the 2d Regiment.

The two Batteries of Artillery, which have for a number of years been drilling as Infantry, have been changed to Infantry companies, and assigned to the 1st and 2d Regiments.

Two new Regimental Bands have been organized and enlisted for the 1st and 2d Regiments, and the Bands of the 3d and 4th Regiments have been re-organized with new members.

There have been discharged from the National Guard the past year, including the disbanded companies, 106 officers and 2,113 men, making a total of 2,219 officers and men. Of this number 1,234 have been discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. This large reduction of the force has been made good by the enlistment of 1,575 men, including the new companies, and enlistments are now going forward very rapidly.

Besides the number of entirely new companies organized, eight of the old companies have been thoroughly re-organized, and are composed almost entirely of new officers and men, so that a large majority of our National Guard have a term of five years to serve.

I give herewith a list of the companies disbanded the past year; a list of new companies organized, their designation, etc., and a list of companies transferred from one organization to another.

COMPANIES DISBANDED.

Designation.	Headquarters.	Date of Disbandment.
Co. "A," 1st Regiment,	Farmington,	Jan. 22, 1872.
Co. "C," 1st "	Southington,	Aug. 1, 1871.
Co. "E," 1st "	Collinsville,	Mar. 19, 1872.
Co. "G," 1st "	Hartford,	Sept. 27, 1871.
Co. "K," 1st "	Burlington,	Aug. 1, 1871.
Co. "D," 2d "	Waterbury,	Aug. 1, 1871.
Co. "G," 2d "	Derby,	Sept. 20, 1871.
Co. "H," 2d "	Ansonia,	Aug. 1, 1871.
Co. "K," 2d "	Branford,	Aug. 1, 1871.
Co. "E," 3d "	Sprague,	Aug. 24, 1871.
Co. "C," 4th "	Trumbull,	Dec. 11, 1871.
Co. "B," 6th "	West Meriden,	July 10, 1871.
Co. "C," 6th "	New Haven,	Aug. 1, 1871.

COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

Designation.	Headquarters.	Date of Organization.
Co. "A," 1st Regiment,	Hartford,	Jan. 23, 1872.
Co. "E," 1st "	New Britain,	Mar. 20, 1872.
Co. "G," 1st "	Manchester,	Oct. 12, 1871.
Co. "G," 2d "	Waterbury,	Sept. 21, 1871.
Co. "K," 2d "	Wallingford,	Sept. 15, 1871.

Designation.	Headquarters.	Date of Organization.
Co. "E," 3d Regiment,	Willimantic,	Aug. 26, 1871.
Co. "G," 3d "	Putnam,	Dec. 9, 1871.
Co. "H," 3d "	Griswold,	Jan. 18, 1872.
Co. "C," 4th "	Stamford,	Jan. 27, 1872.
Co. "H," 4th "	Litchfield,	Nov. 2, 1871.
Co. "I," 4th "	Winsted,	Feb. 6, 1872.

COMPANIES TRANSFERRED.

Co. "G," 3d Regiment,	Rockville,	to Co. "C," 1st Regiment.
Battery "D,"	Hartford,	to Co. "F," 1st "
Co. "D," 6th "	Middletown,	to Co. "H," 2d "
Battery "F,"	New Haven,	to Co. "D," 2d "

In another part of this report will be found General Order No. 3, under date of August 1, 1871, re-organizing the National Guard, which gives the names of all officers discharged by being made supernumeraries by the new law. It was the intention of the framers of the new Militia Law to limit the Regiments to eight companies of sixty-four men each; but an amendment of the Legislature gave the Regiments ten companies of 101 men, thus largely increasing the force over the number recommended by the Commission. Believing that small companies were preferable, for many reasons, to large ones, by General Orders No. 3, the companies were limited to 83 officers and men, which we trust will be considered wise and judicious, as undoubtedly the force will be large enough for any emergency which may arise, and at the same time will be a means of saving quite a sum to the State in uniforms, etc.

UNIFORMS.

By the change in the law, the officers of each Regiment determine, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, what the prescribed uniforms of their Regiment shall be. This is a decided improvement upon the old method, when the Quartermaster-General was compelled to purchase the cheapest uniforms made, and distribute the same among the companies. Now each company provides itself, and when so provided, the State reimburses it to the extent of twenty-five dollars for each man.

Most of the companies have already supplied themselves with

new uniforms, and the few remaining companies are being uniformed as fast as possible. In referring to this, it gives me great pleasure to state that they have not limited themselves to the amount allowed by law, but have been to an expense of nearly 50 per cent. in addition to the allowance made by the State. This I mention to the credit of our National Guard, and trust it may be brought to the notice of those who are continually complaining about the expense of the militia, that they may know that the burden of the expense is borne by the men who perform the duty, and hold themselves ready at any hour to defend the lives and property of their fellow-citizens. At this point, I wish to suggest to your Excellency the propriety of bringing to the notice of the Legislature, and urging upon it, the justice of aiding some few companies who had supplied themselves with new uniforms previous to the passage of the law of last session. While it was evident the Legislature did not intend to do injustice to any company, it is also evident that they placed such restrictions upon the Adjutant-General that he must act in direct violation of law should he order payment for said uniforms. There are but four or five companies that are thus situated, and I have full confidence to believe that our worthy legislators will see the justice of early action in relieving these companies.

A detailed description of the uniforms of the Regiments will be found in the appendix to this report.

ARMS.

Much attention has of late been given by the General Government and several of the States to the introduction of breech-loading arms. The last Legislature authorized the Governor to dispose of all the old arms, and procure new breech-loaders. By Special Order No. 28, dated June 1, 1871, all the old arms were called in, and immediately disposed of to the General Government; six hundred breech-loaders of the Springfield pattern were drawn from the United States on our quota. A Commission, consisting of Brig.-General L. A. Dickinson, Brig.-General R. B. Craufurd, and myself, were appointed by your Excellency to examine breech-loaders, and recommend for adoption some suitable arm for the National Guard of our State.

After due investigation, it was decided to adopt the Peabody breech-loading rifle, an arm which has the appearance of being well adapted to the use of our militia; 2,000 of these have been purchased, and three Regiments, the 1st, 2d and 4th, are now armed with them, while the 3d Regiment is armed with the Springfield breech-loader. This State is the first to arm its entire militia with the breech-loaders, and the advanced position taken by us is being quickly followed by other States, and New York and Massachusetts are now preparing to re-arm their militia. Should the War Department see fit to recommend some one calibre to be adopted by the States in their re-armaments, it would in case of a war save much trouble.

EQUIPMENTS.

The Quartermaster-General finding the old equipments much worn, and out of repair, has called in the same, and supplied the companies with new equipments of white leather waist and cross belts, and patent leather cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards. These and the breech-loaders have been bought with the money received from the sale of old arms, etc.

COMMUTATION TAX.

The collecting of the Commutation Tax in its present form creates much labor and trouble for this office in securing correct returns; whether from a desire on the part of some Boards of Selectmen to evade the payment, or of different constructions of the law by different Boards, I am unable to say. The suits against the Selectmen of the towns of New Haven and Hartford, commenced at the instigation of my predecessor, have, during the year, been discontinued by payments of sums satisfactory to the Treasurer of the State.

The number returned to pay a Commutation Tax this year is 34,032, which is over 3,000 more than has ever been returned before; this large increase has been secured by examining the returns of the towns with the population or the number of voters, and in this way many large errors have been discovered, which the Selectmen have generally been very willing to rectify. I have no doubt that the returns this year should

have been larger, still they are nearer correct than ever before. Whether the military branch of our government should be supported by a different form of taxation from that of the executive, judiciary, or legislative, is a question that is worthy of profound consideration.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The disbursements by the Paymaster-General have been light, owing to the fact that no encampments were held last fall, the uniforms and equipments of many of the companies being in such condition that it was deemed advisable not to order the different commands into camp. There has been but \$10,269.98 paid during the entire year for military duty, of which \$4,165.43 was paid to the Governor's Guards.

ARMORIES.

The large amount of money that is being expended yearly by the State in the cities of New Haven and Hartford for Armory rent, and the probabilities that no less number of companies will in the future be required in said cities, raises the question whether a suitable and permanent Regimental Armory for the accommodation of all the companies, with one large drill room and company rooms in the same building, would not be advisable. In New Haven there are seven companies of National and Governor's Guard, and in Hartford there are five. These companies are compelled to seek their Armories in the upper stories of the highest buildings, and become isolated from each other, giving no opportunity for battalion drill. Under these circumstances, and considering the amount of money expended yearly, the matter is worthy of attention and consideration by the Legislature.

COLORED COMPANIES.

During the past year a number of applications for the organization of colored companies have been received, all of which have been denied, and in so doing I believe I have acted in the interest of the colored men. By the law of last session we can-

not transfer companies from one Congressional district to another. As these companies, if organized, would have to be attached to white Regiments, I was fully persuaded that their interest could not be promoted thereby. Those colored companies who might claim the right of organization under State laws, for their long and continued support of an independent company, could not have been admitted on account of being located in a district already having more than its requisite number of white companies. And these superfluous companies were disbanded simply because the law was such that no other course could be pursued. That the colored men are entitled to representation in the National Guard, the unprejudiced mind cannot doubt. That they will make good and true soldiers, no one will deny. I recommend an amendment to the present law, giving to the Commander-in-Chief power to transfer companies from one Congressional district to another. In this manner the colored men may be represented by a battalion without increasing the force above the limit now allowed by law, and they would be placed in every respect upon the same footing as white companies.

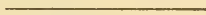
In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to say that Connecticut can justly boast of the best organized, armed and equipped militia force of any State in the Union. If any branch of our Government needs encouragement, if any one more than another needs support by popular sentiment, it is the military arm. Too many are apt to look upon it simply as a social body, banded together for social enjoyment. That nearly all organizations are formed for duty or pleasure is true; and were there no pleasure connected with the service of the National Guard, it is evident the young men who compose it would not take the deep interest in it that they now do. Those who remember our militia of twenty years ago, and have watched its progress, must feel a just pride when they behold a company or Regiment to-day and contrast it with those of former years.

It needs no words of mine to convince the intelligent people of our State of the importance of a small, well organized National Guard. To those who are so blind that the cost of maintaining this branch of our Government seems a waste of public

money, I will only refer them to the scenes that have been enacted in our sister States, New York and Pennsylvania, the past year, when the civil arm of the law became powerless against lawless mobs, and the true militia men came forth and laid down their lives to protect the lives and property of their fellow citizens. The scenes in the city of New York in July last are stronger arguments for us to uphold and encourage our young men in the discharge of military duty than any words of the most able writer.



REPORT OF THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.



I submit herewith the report of Brigadier General R. B. Craufurd, commanding Brigade C. N. G., and ask for the same a careful perusal.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 28, 1872. }

Brig. Genl. S. E. MERWIN, Jr.,

Adjutant-General :

General—There having been no assembly of the Connecticut National Guard, other than by companies, for the past two years, no report based upon official inspection can be given from Brigade Headquarters, and any statement of its numerical strength, arms, equipments, etc., would be only a repetition of what will be found fully set forth in the official Report of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. Yet, notwithstanding the Brigade-Inspector has had no recent opportunity to exercise the duties of his office, it gives me pleasure to say that an unofficial examination of our National Guard shows it

to be in a sound and prosperous condition, its ranks rapidly filling up, the weekly or semi-monthly meetings for drill well attended, and an earnest soldierly spirit pervading very generally the entire brigade. This improved condition of our State soldiery, so strongly in contrast with that which prevailed during the year following the adverse action of the Legislature of 1870, is to be attributed to the more just and enlightened policy adopted by the Assembly of 1871, which gave to the National Guard new uniforms, improved arms and equipments, and at the same time re-established the liberal provisions for its maintenance, which, from 1865 to 1870, had distinguished the Militia Law of Connecticut as one of the best State military codes in the Union.

If the Legislature will now permit the law to remain unaltered in its essential features, our State may soon boast of possessing a body of citizen soldiery, which for efficiency in drill, discipline and equipment, and in military appearance and economy of cost, will compare favorably with any similar State organizations.

The importance of an effectively organized and equipped State Militia is becoming every year more generally recognized, not for purposes of war alone, nor to meet the remote possibility of a call from the General Government, but for the proper and legitimate uses of the State. The executive branch of every government requires a material force which can be promptly called to its aid in case of emergency, and without which it is liable, at any moment, to find itself powerless to enforce its authority or protect its citizens from violence. Such a force is now furnished by our State National Guard, in number sufficiently large to answer any probable requirement, as well as to give assurance to the citizen of the ability of the State at all times to defeat any attempt to oppose the firm and faithful administration of the laws.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. CRAUFURD,

Brig. Genl. Commanding Brigade C. N. G.

ROSTER

OF THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
MARSHALL JEWELL, HARTFORD.

Adjutant-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

SAMUEL E. MERWIN, Jr., New Haven, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Quartermaster-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

LEONARD A. DICKINSON, Hartford, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Surgeon-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

NATHAN MAYER, Hartford, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Paymaster-General—Rank, Colonel.

JAMES D. FRARY, New Britain, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Commissary-General—Rank, Colonel.

AMOS J. BEERS, New Haven, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Aides to the Commander-in-Chief—Rank, Colonel.

JOHN TWEEDY, Danbury, Appointed May 16, 1871.

JAMES F. PRESTON, Vernon, Appointed May 16, 1871.

HENRY C. BECKWITH, Hartford, Appointed May 16, 1871.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD, Colchester, Appointed May 16, 1871.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Lieut.-Colonel.

SIMEON J. FOX, New Haven. Appointed May 10, 1869.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Rank, Major.

BERNARD F. BLAKSLEE, Hartford, Appointed May 16, 1871.

NOTE.—The list of Staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief, for the ensuing year, will be found in the Appendices.

B R I G A D E .

Brigadier-General.

ROBERT B. CRAUFURD, Norwalk, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Major.

WM. RANDALL SMITH, Norwalk, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Brigade Inspector—Rank, Major.

THOMAS S. GILBERT, Derby, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Brigade Quartermaster—Rank, Captain.

ISRAEL M. BULLOCK, Bridgeport, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Brigade Commissary—Rank, Captain.

DAVID M. READ, Bridgeport, Appointed July 28, 1871.

Aides-de-Camp—Rank, Captain.

HENRY N. FANTON, Danbury, Appointed July 28, 1871.

CHARLES E. DOTY, Norwalk, Appointed July 28, 1871.

F I R S T R E G I M E N T .

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

JAMES E. HAMILTON, Unionville, Appointed April 23, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN B. CLAPP, Hartford, Appointed April 23, 1870.

Major.

HEMAN A. TYLER, Hartford, Appointed Feb. 14, 1872.

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

WILLIAM B. MCCRAY, Hartford, Appointed March 27, 1872.

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

RICHARD JOSLYN, South Manchester, Appointed Nov. 8, 1871.

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

GEORGE F. HAWLEY, Hartford, Appointed Nov. 8, 1871.

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

GEORGE L. PARMELEE, Hartford, Appointed Nov. 8, 1871.

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	William Westphal,	Hartford,	Jan. 31, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Henry Spieske,	Hartford,	Jan. 31, 1872
2d Lieutenant,			

COMPANY B.

Captain,	James T. Sherman,	Hartford,	March 14, 1867
1st Lieutenant,	John Dundon,	Hartford,	May 18, 1867
2d Lieutenant,	William W. Warner,	Hartford,	Sept. 26, 1871

COMPANY C.

Captain,	Ernest C. Colby,	Rockville,	April 9, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Amasa P. Dickerson,	Rockville,	April 9, 1872
2d Lieutenant,			

COMPANY D.

Captain,	Julius O. Deming,	New Britain,	March 21, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Arthur F. Slate,	New Britain,	April 16, 1872
2d Lieutenant	Horace S. Andrews,	New Britain,	April 16, 1872

COMPANY E.

Captain,	Charles B. Erichson,	New Britain,	March 25, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Robert Bissell,	New Britain,	March 25, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	Samuel L. Whaples,	New Britain,	March 25, 1872

COMPANY F.

Captain,	John L. White,	Hartford,	Oct. 6, 1868
1st Lieutenant,	Levi Hotchkiss,	Hartford,	Sept. 4, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Daniel S. Camp,	Hartford,	Sept. 4, 1871

COMPANY G.

Captain,	Philip W. Hudson,	S. Manchester,	Oct. 16, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	John S. Cheney,	S. Manchester,	Oct. 16, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Deodat B. Russell,	S. Manchester,	Oct. 16, 1871

COMPANY I.

Captain,	John N. Bunnell,	Unionville,	Nov. 8, 1871
1st Lieutenant			
2d Lieutenant			

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

STEPHEN R. SMITH, New Haven, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN H. BARIO, Meriden, Appointed Aug. 23, 1871

Major.

GEORGE W. TUCKER, Waterbury, Appointed Aug. 16, 1869

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

JOSEPH S. A. BAKER, West Meriden, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

S. ISADORE BRADLEY, New Haven, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

CHARLES KIMBERLY, New Haven, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

EVELYN L. BISSELL, New Haven, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

EDWARD H. RILEY, New Haven, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

CHARLES H. SIEBKE, New Haven, Appointed Aug. 9, 1871

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	Augustus I. Goodrich,	Waterbury,	Sept. 20, 1869
1st Lieutenant,	George H. Cowell,	Waterbury,	Nov. 13, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	William Wilson, Jr.,	Waterbury,	Nov. 13, 1871

COMPANY B.

Captain,	Carl G. Engel,	New Haven,	Feb. 27, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	William Vogel,	New Haven,	Mar. 7, 1871
2d Lieutenant			

COMPANY C.

Captain,	John Cunningham,	New Haven,	Aug. 21, 1869
1st Lieutenant,	James I. Hayes,	New Haven,	Dec. 28, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	John Carberry,	New Haven,	Feb. 6, 1871

COMPANY D.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	Jefferson B. Shaw,	New Haven,	Sept. 26, 1870
1st Lieutenant,	Henry D. Phillips,	New Haven,	Apr. 11, 1870
2d Lieutenant,	Bergelius A. Buel,	New Haven,	Dec. 4, 1871

COMPANY E.

Captain,	Lewis Dinger,	New Haven,	Jan. 4, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Russell Thompson,	New Haven,	April 5, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	Josiah N. Bacon,	New Haven,	Oct. 2, 1871

COMPANY F.

Captain,	Albert C. Hendrick,	New Haven,	Oct. 25, 1869
1st Lieutenant,	Newcomb M. Bassett,	New Haven,	Feb. 6, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	T. Atwater Barnes,	New Haven,	Apr. 14, 1871

COMPANY G.

Captain,	Charles R. Bannon,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	William S. Wilson,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Dennis A. Magraw,	Waterbury,	Sept. 25, 1871

COMPANY H.

Captain,	Henry M. Smith,	Middletown,	Dec. 15, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Charles L. Hennigar,	Middletown,	Dec. 15, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Charles B. Bidwell,	Middletown,	Dec. 15, 1871

COMPANY I.

Captain,	Dexter W. Parker,	Meriden,	Sept. 22, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	George W. Parker,	Meriden,	Jan. 29, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	J. Monroe Bradley,	Meriden,	Feb. 1, 1872

COMPANY K.

Captain,	George H. Yale,	Wallingford,	Sept. 19, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	William N. Mix,	Wallingford,	Sept. 19, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Walt. J. Leavenworth,	Wallingford,	Dec. 14, 1871

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

Nathaniel H. Ames, New London, Appointed Sept. 3, 1870

*Lieutenant-Colonel.**Major.*

George Havens, New London, Appointed Sept. 3, 1870

*Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.**Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.*

Costello Lippit, Norwich, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

Frederick W. Short, New London, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

Francis N. Braman, New London, Appointed Jan. 16, 1868

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

William P. Young, Norwich, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

Augustus W. Mills, Norwich, Appointed Oct. 28, 1871

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	Wm. E. F. Landers,	Mystic Bridge,	Jan. 4, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Nathan P. Noble,	Mystic Bridge,	Jan. 4, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	George W. Avery,	Mystic Bridge,	Jan. 4, 1871

COMPANY B.

Captain,	Albert D. Smith,	Norwich,	Jan. 19, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Isaac N. Pressey,	Norwich,	Feb. 5, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	John M. Brewer,	Norwich,	Feb. 5, 1872

COMPANY C.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	Jos. O. Lathrop,	Norwich,	Dec. 29, 1868
1st Lieutenant,	Chas. H. Tisdale,	Norwich,	April 17, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	Frank E. Henderson,	Norwich,	April 17, 1872

COMPANY D.

Captain,	William H. Tubbs,	New London,	Sept. 23, 1870
1st Lieutenant,	Wm. H. Bentley,	New London,	Oct. 17, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Abner N. Sterry,	New London,	Oct. 17, 1871

COMPANY E.

Captain,	E. Perry Packer,	S. Coventry,	Jan. 4, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	C. Babcock, Jr.,	Willimantic,	Sept. 4, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Bethamy A. Bacon,	Willimantic,	Sept. 4, 1871

COMPANY F.

Captain,	Geo. Warren, Jr.,	Killingly,	Nov. 24, 1868
1st Lieutenant,	William H. Moore,	S. Woodstock,	Sept. 11, 1869
2d Lieutenant,	Henry K. James,	W. Killingly,	Feb. 3, 1872

COMPANY G.

Captain,	Edward P. King,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Henry W. Johnson,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Edgar E. King,	Putnam,	Dec. 14, 1871

COMPANY H.

Captain,	William Soule,	Jewett City,	Jan. 22, 1872
1st Lieutenant,			
2d Lieutenant,	Ira F. Lewis,	Jewett City,	Jan. 22, 1872

FOURTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

Heusted W. R. Hoyt, Greenwich, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Lieutenant-Colonel.

William E. Seeley, Bridgeport, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Major.

Robert B. Fairchild, Bridgeport, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Adjutant—Rank, First Lieutenant.

David T. Hubbell, Bethel, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Quartermaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

Charles Olmstead, Norwalk, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Paymaster—Rank, First Lieutenant.

Joseph C. Randall, Norwalk, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

James E. Barbour, Norwalk, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Assistant Surgeon—Rank, First Lieutenant.

George F. Lewis, Bridgeport, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

Chaplain—Rank, Captain.

Seneca Howland, Greenwich, Appointed Aug. 21, 1871

COMPANY A.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	George S. Crofut,	Bethel,	Feb. 24, 1868
1st Lieutenant,	Charles O. Morgan,	Bethel,	Aug. 24, 1868
2d Lieutenant,	Henry A. Gilbert,	Bethel,	Aug. 24, 1868

COMPANY B.

Captain,	Henry North,	Bridgeport,	June 13, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Lewis E. Cook,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 24, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Chas. A. Blakeman,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 24, 1871

COMPANY C.

Captain,	Theodore Miller,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Edward L. Studwell,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	Wm. W. Studwell,	Stamford,	Feb. 8, 1872

COMPANY D.

Captain,	James C. Crowe,	S. Norwalk,	July 19, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Edward M. Wheeler,	S. Norwalk,	July 19, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	James A. Brown,	S. Norwalk,	July 19, 1871

COMPANY E.

Captain,	Edwd. N. Goodwin,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868
1st Lieutenant,	John Gately,	Bridgeport,	Jan. 31, 1868
2d Lieutenant,	James Sheridan,	Bridgeport,	June 20, 1871

COMPANY F.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Captain,	Edwin Lyon,	Greenwich,	Sept. 24, 1869
1st Lieutenant,	Stephen A. Stoothoff,	Greenwich,	Dec. 4, 1869
2d Lieutenant,	Ephraim Merrill,	Greenwich,	Dec. 4, 1869

COMPANY G.

Captain,	Christian Quien,	Danbury,	Dec. 9, 1868
1st Lieutenant,	Edward S. Davis,	Danbury,	Mar. 14, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	George W. Barnum,	Danbury,	Mar. 4, 1869

COMPANY H.

Captain,	Alex. B. Shumway,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871
1st Lieutenant,	Edwin B. Sanford,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Henry W. Wessells,	Litchfield,	Nov. 8, 1871

COMPANY I.

Captain,	Henry Skinner,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872
1st Lieutenant,	Jos. H. C. Bachelder,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872
2d Lieutenant,	Wilber F. Coe,	Winsted,	Feb. 17, 1872

COMPANY K.

Captain,	Alonzo Gray,	Stratford,	Oct. 18, 1864
1st Lieutenant,	Robert H. Russell,	Stratford,	Sept. 5, 1865
2d Lieutenant,	Lewis Judson,	Stratford,	Nov. 7, 1865

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST SECTION.

1st Lieutenant,	Reuben W. Hadley,	New Britain,	Aug. 1, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	Aug. N. Bennett,	New Britain,	Aug. 1, 1871

SECOND SECTION.

1st Lieutenant,	L. O. Chittenden,	Guilford,	Nov. 13, 1871
2d Lieutenant,	J. B. Hubbard,	Guilford,	Nov. 13, 1871

The following statement shows the Force of the Connecticut National Guard, as per Muster, March 1st, 1872 :

FIRST BRIGADE.

First Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	Hartford Co.,	7	25
Company A,	Hartford,	3	80
“ B,	Hartford,	3	52
“ C,	Rockville,	3	50
“ D,	New Britain,	3	61
“ E,	Collinsville,	3	37
“ F,	Hartford,	3	80
“ G,	So. Manchester,	3	80
“ I,	Unionville,	2	40
Total,		30	505

Second Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	New Haven Co.,	9	26
Company A,	Waterbury,	3	53
“ B,	New Haven,	3	44
“ C,	New Haven,	3	53
“ D,	New Haven,	3	80
“ E,	New Haven,	2	75
“ F,	New Haven,	3	70
“ G,	Waterbury,	3	46
“ H,	Middletown	3	49
“ I,	Meriden,	3	54
“ K,	Wallingford,	3	56
Total,		38	606

Third Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	New London Co.,	9	24
Company A,	Mystic Bridge,	3	52
“ B,	Norwich,	3	31
“ C,	Norwich,	3	51
“ D,	New London,	3	55
“ E,	Willimantic,	3	75
“ F,	Killingly,	3	79
“ G,	Putnam,	3	80
“ H,	Jewett City,	3	60
Total,		33	507

Fourth Regiment.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Field, Staff and Band,	Fairfield Co.,	9	24
Company A,	Bethel,	3	42
“ B,	Bridgeport,	3	60
“ C,	Stamford,	3	78
“ D,	So. Norwalk,	3	62
“ E,	Bridgeport,	3	58
“ F,	Greenwich,	3	36
“ G,	Danbury,	3	54
“ H,	Litchfield,	3	59
“ I,	Winsted,	3	80
“ K,	Stratford,	3	52
Total,		39	605

Light Artillery.

	Locality.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
1st Section,	New Britain,	2	38
2d Section,	Guilford,	2	30
Total,		4	68

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N .

Aggregate in Brigade.

	Location.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Brigade, Field and Staff,	-----	7	
First Regiment,	Hartford Co.,	30	505
Second Regiment,	New Haven Co.,	38	606
Third Regiment,	New London Co.,	33	507
Fourth Regiment,	Fairfield Co.,	39	605
Light Artillery,	-----	4	68
Total,		151	2,291

ENROLLMENT.



The enrollment of the various towns of “the number of In-active Militia,” and “the number liable to pay a Commutation Tax,” is given herewith. As stated in another part of this report, the number liable to pay a Commutation Tax is this year largely in excess of any former year, and we think the expenses of the National Guard—outside of the uniforming—will come within the amount received from Commutation Tax.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.					Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
Hartford,	-	-	-	-	3131	2185
Avon,	-	-	-	-	110	50
Berlin,	-	-	-	-	238	152
Bloomfield,	-	-	-	-	104	92
Bristol,	-	-	-	-	541	268
Burlington,	-	-	-	-	111	49
Canton,	-	-	-	-	198	132
East Hartford,	-	-	-	-	401	275
East Granby,	-	-	-	-	78	57
East Windsor,	-	-	-	-	256	204
Enfield,	-	-	-	-	400	239
Farmington,	-	-	-	-	304	115
Glastonbury,	-	-	-	-	328	219
Granby,	-	-	-	-	165	135
Hartland,	-	-	-	-	122	80
Manchester,	-	-	-	-	356	245
Marlborough,	-	-	-	-	37	25
New Britain,	-	-	-	-	1309	673
Newington,	-	-	-	-	49	29
Plainville,	-	-	-	-	143	87
Rocky Hill,	-	-	-	-	102	68
Simsbury,	-	-	-	-	195	127
Southington,	-	-	-	-	529	344
South Windsor,	-	-	-	-	222	167
Suffield,	-	-	-	-	210	150
West Hartford,	-	-	-	-	124	92
Wethersfield,	-	-	-	-	160	85
Windsor,	-	-	-	-	284	219
Windsor Locks,	-	-	-	-	243	180
Total,	-	-	-	-	10,450	6,743

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.						Inactive Militia	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
Tolland,	-	-	-	-	-	72	42
Andover, -	-	-	-	-	-	50	32
Bolton,	-	-	-	-	-	58	39
Coventry, -	-	-	-	-	-	202	153
Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	56	40
Ellington, -	-	-	-	-	-	168	116
Hebron,	-	-	-	-	-	122	82
Mansfield, -	-	-	-	-	-	185	131
Somers,	-	-	-	-	-	165	113
Stafford, -	-	-	-	-	-	406	183
Union,	-	-	-	-	-	100	75
Willington,	-	-	-	-	-	126	88
Vernon,	-	-	-	-	-	750	384
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	2,460	1,478

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
New Haven, - - - - -	3495	3021
Branford, - - - - -	346	205
Bethany, - - - - -	66	50
Beacon Falls, - - - - -	74	49
Cheshire, - - - - -	195	140
Derby, - - - - -	726	368
East Haven, - - - - -	270	190
Guilford, - - - - -	280	181
Hamden, - - - - -	210	161
Madison, - - - - -	178	115
Meriden, - - - - -	1424	986
Middlebury, - - - - -	76	51
Milford, - - - - -	306	170
Naugatuck, - - - - -	357	243
North Branford, - - - - -	113	81
North Haven, - - - - -	228	140
Orange, - - - - -	287	204
Oxford, - - - - -	141	100
Prospect, - - - - -	51	23
Seymour, - - - - -	180	130
Southbury, - - - - -	136	106
Wallingford, - - - - -	503	308
Waterbury, - - - - -	1280	798
Woodbridge, - - - - -	77	51
Wolcott, - - - - -	64	41
Total, - - - - -	11,063	7,912

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.					Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
Middletown,	-	-	-	-	1227	595
Chatham,	-	-	-	-	186	121
Chester,	-	-	-	-	102	82
Clinton,	-	-	-	-	114	67
Cromwell,	-	-	-	-	145	90
Durham,	-	-	-	-	128	64
East Haddam,	-	-	-	-	317	218
Essex,	-	-	-	-	212	134
Haddam,	-	-	-	-	173	102
Killingworth,	-	-	-	-	80	56
Middlefield,	-	-	-	-	89	77
Old Saybrook,	-	-	-	-	81	62
Portland,	-	-	-	-	216	149
Saybrook,	-	-	-	-	154	105
Westbrook,	-	-	-	-	125	95
Total,	-	-	-	-	3,349	2,017

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.					Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
New London,	-	-	-	-	1140	662
Norwich,	-	-	-	-	1933	923
Bozrah,	-	-	-	-	123	53
Colchester,	-	-	-	-	294	202
East Lyme,	-	-	-	-	179	141
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	80	40
Griswold,	-	-	-	-	267	159
Groton,	-	-	-	-	314	195
Lebanon,	-	-	-	-	224	168
Ledyard,	-	-	-	-	106	84
Lisbon,	-	-	-	-	75	52
Lyme,	-	-	-	-	139	92
Montville,	-	-	-	-	206	144
North Stonington,	-	-	-	-	147	96
Old Lyme,	-	-	-	-	137	106
Preston,	-	-	-	-	186	149
Salem,	-	-	-	-	66	51
Stonington,	-	-	-	-	724	474
Sprague,	-	-	-	-	117	55
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	216	166
Total,	-	-	-	-	6,673	4,012

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.						Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
Windham,	-	-	-	-	-	482	303
Ashford,	-	-	-	-	-	130	76
Brooklyn,	-	-	-	-	-	174	116
Canterbury,	-	-	-	-	-	177	119
Chaplin,	-	-	-	-	-	60	49
Eastford,	-	-	-	-	-	116	80
Hampton,	-	-	-	-	-	97	63
Killingly,	-	-	-	-	-	649	322
Plainfield,	-	-	-	-	-	310	193
Pomfret,	-	-	-	-	-	124	90
Putnam,	-	-	-	-	-	327	216
Sterling,	-	-	-	-	-	94	50
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	67	47
Thompson,	-	-	-	-	-	333	220
Voluntown,	-	-	-	-	-	100	55
Woodstock,	-	-	-	-	-	330	180
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	3,570	2,179

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.					Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
Fairfield,	-	-	-	-	388	324
Bethel,	-	-	-	-	322	170
Bridgeport,	-	-	-	-	2363	1539
Brookfield,	-	-	-	-	88	72
Danbury,	-	-	-	-	1010	662
Darien,	-	-	-	-	213	139
Easton,	-	-	-	-	125	79
Greenwich,	-	-	-	-	536	365
Huntington,	-	-	-	-	141	90
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	129	99
New Canaan,	-	-	-	-	266	187
New Fairfield,	-	-	-	-	107	70
Newtown,	-	-	-	-	320	243
Norwalk,	-	-	-	-	1761	943
Redding,	-	-	-	-	121	82
Ridgefield,	-	-	-	-	244	168
Stamford,	-	-	-	-	914	534
Stratford,	-	-	-	-	283	146
Sherman,	-	-	-	-	85	61
Trumbull,	-	-	-	-	95	40
Weston,	-	-	-	-	148	114
Westport,	-	-	-	-	277	199
Wilton,	-	-	-	-	135	93
Total,	-	-	-	-	10,071	6,419

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.					Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commuta- tion Tax of \$2.00.
Litchfield,	-	-	-	-	279	185
Barkhamsted,	-	-	-	-	146	97
Bethlehem,	-	-	-	-	92	57
Bridgewater,	-	-	-	-	89	72
Canaan,	-	-	-	-	108	76
Colebrook,	-	-	-	-	105	80
Cornwall,	-	-	-	-	153	106
Goshen,	-	-	-	-	114	74
Harwinton,	-	-	-	-	133	80
Kent,	-	-	-	-	130	75
Morris,	-	-	-	-	99	70
New Hartford,	-	-	-	-	238	158
New Milford,	-	-	-	-	279	195
Norfolk,	-	-	-	-	119	88
North Canaan,	-	-	-	-	181	128
Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	456	282
Roxbury,	-	-	-	-	102	74
Salisbury,	-	-	-	-	269	184
Sharon,	-	-	-	-	331	253
Torrington,	-	-	-	-	294	173
Washington,	-	-	-	-	184	138
Warren,	-	-	-	-	86	56
Watertown,	-	-	-	-	176	130
Winchester,	-	-	-	-	506	281
Woodbury,	-	-	-	-	238	160
Total,	-	-	-	-	4,907	3,272

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.					Inactive Militia.	No. of persons as- sessed Commu- tation Tax of \$2.00.
Hartford,	-	-	-	-	10,450	6,743
Tolland,	-	-	-	-	2,460	1,478
New Haven,	-	-	-	-	11,063	7,912
Middlesex,	-	-	-	-	3,349	2,017
New London,	-	-	-	-	6,673	4,012
Windham,	-	-	-	-	3,570	2,179
Fairfield,	-	-	-	-	10,071	6,419
Litchfield,	-	-	-	-	4,907	3,272
Total,	-	-	-	-	52,543	34,032

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In order to give a more definite knowledge in regard to the re-organization of the National Guard, I have thought best to publish General Order No. 3, dated August 1st, 1871. Since this order was issued a few companies have been disbanded and new ones accepted, but the basis of the re-organization will be found herewith.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, August 1, 1871. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

Pursuant to "An Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Forces," approved July 26, 1871, the Connecticut National Guard will be re-organized as follows :

I. There will be four Regiments of Infantry, to be numbered 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, respectively, and two Sections of Artillery, which will constitute one Brigade, under the command of a Brigadier-General.

II. The 1st Regiment will be located in the 1st Congressional District, and will consist of eight companies.

The 2d Regiment will be located in the 2d Congressional District, and will consist of ten companies.

The 3d Regiment will be located in the 3d Congressional District, and will consist of six companies.

The 4th Regiment will be located in the 4th Congressional District, and will consist of eight companies.

III. The following companies, as now organized, will constitute the 1st Regiment, and will be designated by the letter affixed.

				Designation
Company A,	1st Regiment,	Farmington,		Co. A.
" B,	1st "	Hartford,		" B.
" G,	3d "	Rockville,		" C.
" D,	1st "	New Britain,		" D.
" E,	1st "	Collinsville,		" E.
Battery D,		Hartford,		" F.
Company G,	1st "	"		" G.
" I,	1st "	Unionville,		" I.

IV. The following companies, as now organized, will constitute the 2d Regiment, and will be designated by the letter affixed.

				Designation.
Company A,	2d Regiment,	Waterbury,		Co. A.
" B,	2d "	New Haven,		" B.
" C,	2d "	"		" C.
Battery F,		"		" D.
Company E,	2d "	"		" E.
" F,	2d "	"		" F.
" G,	2d "	Birmingham,		" G.
" D,	6th "	Middletown,		" H.
" I,	2d "	Meriden,		" I.

V. The following companies of the 3d Regiment, as now organized, will constitute the 3d Regiment, and will retain the same letter designation.

Company A,	Mystic.
" B,	Norwich.
" C,	"
" D,	New London.
" E,	Sprague.
" F,	Killingly.

VI. The companies of the 8th Regiment, as now organized, will constitute the 4th Regiment, and will retain the same letter designation.

VII. Each company of Infantry will consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and not more than 65 privates.

VIII. Battery E, of the present organization, will be reduced to a Section, and will be known as Battery A, 1st Section, to be located in New Britain, and attached to the 1st Regiment.

IX. Battery C, 1st Section under the present organization, will hereafter be known as Battery A, 2d Section, and will be located at Guilford, and attached to the 2d Regiment.

X. The Sections of Artillery will be organized as follows: 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, and 31 Privates.

XI. For the purpose of re-organizing Battery E, the following named officers of said Battery are hereby honorably discharged from the service of the State :

Capt., Charles B. Erichson.

1st Lieutenant, Alfred S. Judd.

“ “ Reuben W. Hadley,

2d “ Evelyn W. Thompson.

Colonel James E. Hamilton, commanding 1st Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, will cause the members of Battery A, 1st Section (late Battery E), to be warned to assemble at their Armory, at the earliest practicable moment, and when so assembled, lead them to nominate by ballot 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, and make return of said nominations to this office without delay.

XII. The Band of the 3rd Regiment, as now organized, will be retained, and known as the 3d Regiment Band.

The Band of the 8th Regiment, as now organized, will be retained, and will be hereafter known as the 4th Regiment Band.

XIII. The following officers having been rendered supernumerary, are hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the State to date, July 26th, 1871.

Major-General, James J. McCord.

Lieut.-Col., Charles W. Gale, Assistant Adj.-Genl. of Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Albert D. Smith, Division Inspector.

Major, George D. Ellis, Aide-de-Camp.

Major, Nathan D. Bates, Aide-de-Camp.

Major, Frederick W. Short, Division Quartermaster.

Major, Jesse C. Maynard, Division Commissary.

Brigadier-General, John N. Bunnell.

Major, Samuel J. Corey, Brigade Inspector.

Captain, Harry E. Blakeslee, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain, Charles H. Saunders, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain, Charles W. Huntington, Brigade Quartermaster.

Captain, Carlos S. Mason, Brigade Commissary.

Brigadier General, Stephen W. Kellogg.

Major, Thomas S. Gilbert, Brigade Inspector.

Captain, George E. Terry, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain, William W. Hart, Brigade Quartermaster.

Captain, Edward W. Neville, Brigade Commissary.

Captain, H. Lynde Harrison, Aide-de-Camp.

Junior Major, Joseph H. Keefe, 2d Regiment.

Junior Major, Robert B. Fairchild, 8th Regiment.

First Lieutenant, James I. Hayes, Judge Advocate, 2d Regt.

First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Wilson, Judge Advocate, 8th Regt.

XIV. The following companies of the Connecticut National Guard are hereby disbanded, and the officers and men discharged from the service of the State; provided, that any officer who is or has been responsible to the State for property, shall not be considered discharged until he shall satisfy the Quartermaster-General that he has not in his possession any such property, and is not indebted to the State.

Company C, 1st Regiment.

“ K, 1st “

“ D, 2d “

“ H, 2d “

“ K, 2d “

“ C, 6th “

The commanding officers of the above named companies will immediately turn over to the Quartermaster-General all State property in their possession, or in the possession of the company.

XV. Assistant Adjutant-General Simeon J. Fox, of New Haven, will hereafter rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from the 26th day of July, 1871.

Assistant Quartermaster-General Bernard F. Blakeslee, of Hartford, will hereafter rank as Major, to date from the 26th day of July, 1871.

XVI. Officers whose Regimental or Company designations have been changed by this order, will forward their commissions to this office for proper endorsement.

XVII. Commanding officers of companies of Infantry and Sections of Artillery will, on receipt of this order, examine the muster rolls of their commands and forward to this office for discharge a list of all members of their commands who reside beyond the company limits, as defined in Section 58 of the new law; then, if the number in the company is over 83, or in the Section is over 40, officers and men, they will recommend for discharge such members as they may deem to be for the best interests of the service, so that the number in the company or Section shall not exceed the number allowed by this order.

XVIII. Brigadier-General Robert B. Craufurd having been appointed and confirmed as Brigadier-General, commanding the Connecticut National Guard, will take rank from the 28th day of July, 1871, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

EXAMINING BOARD.

By virtue of Section 31 of the Militia Law, a Board for the Examination of Officers of the National Guard in Military Tactics, was convened by General Order No. 1, which is given herewith.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 30, 1872. }

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 1. }

I. Colonel CHARLES L. UPHAM, of West Meriden, Lieut.-Colonel DAVID TORRANCE, of Birmingham, and Major THOMAS McMANUS, of Hartford, are hereby appointed an Examining Board to examine in Military Tactics the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of "An Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Forces," approved July 21st, 1871.

II. The Examining Board will convene at Hartford on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1872, for the examination of the officers of the 1st Regiment; at Norwich, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1872, for the examination of the officers of the 3d Regiment; at New Haven, on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1872, for the examination of the officers of the 2d Regiment; and at Bridgeport, on Friday, the 8th day of March, 1872, for the examination of the officers of the 4th Regiment.

III. When assembled, the Board will proceed to examine each officer who may appear before it, in a thorough course of such tactics as he would require knowledge of for the proper performance of the duties of his position, and make return to the Adjutant-General, giving the name and rank of each officer examined, with the result of such examination, and such other information as the Board may think advisable.

IV. The Colonels of the different Regiments will be allowed to be present at the examination of the officers of their Regiment.

V. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at Hartford on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Armory of Company F, 1st Regiment, on Central Row:—

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel J. E. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Clapp, 1st Lieutenant Heman A. Tyler, Adjutant.

Company B—2d Lieutenant William W. Warner.

Company C—Captain Charles E. Harris, 1st Lieutenant ———, 2d Lieutenant Henry N. Willis.

Company D—Captain William H. Heller, 1st Lieutenant Charles F. Andrews, 2d Lieutenant Horace S. Andrews.

Company E—Captain George A. Case, 1st Lieutenant Rollin D. Lane, 2d Lieutenant Frederick R. Hawley.

Company F—1st Lieutenant Levi Hotchkiss, 2d Lieutenant Daniel S. Camp.

Company G—Captain Philip W. Hudson, 1st Lieutenant John S. Cheeney, 2d Lieutenant Deodat B. Russell.

Company I—1st Lieutenant Ezra A. D. Wilson, 2d Lieutenant John Scantlin.

FIRST SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

1st Lieutenant Reuben W. Hadley, 2d Lieutenant Augustus N. Bennett.

VI. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at Norwich on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Armory of Company B, 3d Regiment:

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel Nathaniel H. Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Fanning, Major George Havens, 1st Lieutenant Frederick L. Allen, Jr., Adjutant.

Company A—Captain Wm. E. F. Landers, 1st Lieutenant Nathan P. Noble, 2d Lieutenant George W. Avery.

Company B—2d Lieutenant Isaac M. Pressey.

Company C—1st Lieutenant Murty J. Kelley, 2d Lieutenant William H. Kenney.

Company D—Captain William H. Tubbs, 1st Lieutenant William H. Bentley, 2d Lieutenant Abner W. Sterry.

Company E—Captain E. Perry Packer, 1st Lieutenant Courtland Babcock, Jr., 2d Lieutenant Bethamy A. Bacon.

Company F—Captain George Warren, Jr., 1st Lieutenant William H. Moore.

Company G—Captain Edwin P. King, 1st Lieutenant Henry W. Johnson, 2d Lieutenant Edgar E. King.

Company H—Captain William Soule, 1st Lieutenant Charles E. Potter, 2d Lieutenant Ira F. Lewis.

VII. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at New Haven on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Adjutant-General in the State House:—

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Stephen R. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Bario.

Company A—1st Lieutenant George H. Cowell, 2d Lieutenant William Wilson, Jr.

Company B—1st Lieutenant William F. Vogel, 2d Lieutenant Isaac Strouse.

Company C—Captain John Cunningham.

Company D—1st Lieutenant Henry D. Philips, 2d Lieutenant Bergelius A. Buel.

Company E—Captain Lewis Dinger, 2d Lieutenant Josiah N. Bacon.

Company F—Captain A. C. Hendrick, 1st Lieutenant Newcomb M. Bassett, 2d Lieutenant T. Attwater Barnes.

Company G—Captain Charles R. Bannon, 1st Lieutenant William S. Wilson, 2d Lieutenant Dennis A. Magraw.

Company H—Captain Henry M. Smith, 1st Lieutenant Charles L. Hennigar, 2d Lieutenant Charles B. Bidwell.

Company I—Captain Dexter W. Parker.

Company K—Captain George K. Yale, 1st Lieutenant William N. Mix, 2d Lieutenant Walter J. Leavenworth.

SECOND SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

1st Lieutenant L. O. Chittenden, 2d Lieutenant J. B. Hubbard.

VIII. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear for examination at Bridgeport on Friday, the 8th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Armory of Company B, 4th Regiment:—

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Seeley, Major Robert B. Fairchild.

Company B—Captain Henry North, 1st Lieutenant Lewis E. Cook, 2d Lieutenant Charles A. Blakeman.

Company D—Captain James C. Crowe, 1st Lieutenant Edward M. Wheeler, 2d Lieutenant James A. Brown.

Company E—2d Lieutenant James Sheridan.

Company F—Captain Edwin Lyon, 1st Lieutenant Stephen A. Stoothoff, 2d Lieutenant Ephraim Merrill.

Company G—1st Lieutenant Edward S. Davis.

Company H—Captain Alexander B. Shumway, 1st Lieutenant Edwin B. Sanford, 2d Lieutenant Henry W. Wessels.

IX. Each member of said Board will be allowed five dollars per day for each day of service rendered, and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duty. Accounts for pay and expenses, together with proper certificates and vouchers, will be presented to the Adjutant-General.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

Official,

SIMEON J. FOX,

Ass't Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the above order the Board assembled at the different places, and examined all officers who appeared before them. Many officers not being able to appear for examination at the time named, an adjourned session of the Board was ordered at this office, April 4th, and the final Report of the Board is expected very soon.

Most of the officers examined passed a satisfactory examination, and but few will have their commissions revoked.

Since writing the above, the final Report of the Board of Examiners has been received, and in compliance with their report I have revoked the appointments and commissions of six officers. A number who failed to appear for examination, having furnished a satisfactory excuse, their examinations have been adjourned until the next session of the Board. Eleven officers who failed to appear and pass a satisfactory examination, resigned, and their resignations were accepted before the final report of the Board was received and acted upon.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE PROPERTY IN STATE ARSENAL.

By virtue of an Act of the Legislature, "authorizing the Commander-in-Chief to convene a Board of Survey to examine the Military and other property in the State Arsenal," an order was issued from this office, appointing Lieut.-Colonel John B. Clapp, Major Russell W. Norton and Francis Gowdy, a Commission to examine property in the State Arsenal, and report such portion as they deem for the best interest of the State to dispose of.

The order appointing the Commission and their Report is given herewith.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10, 1871. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 97. }

(I.) Lieut.-Colonel John B. Clapp, of Hartford, Major Russell W. Norton, of New Haven, and Francis Gowdy, of East Windsor, are hereby appointed a Commission to examine property in State Arsenal, and report to this office such portion as they deem for the best interest of the State to dispose of.

(II.) Lieut.-Colonel John B. Clapp will confer with the Quartermaster-General, and will assemble the Commission at as early a day as practicable.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 28th, 1872.

Brigadier General S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

GENERAL:

The Commission to examine property in State Arsenal, appointed by Special Order No. 97, dated A. G. O., State of Connecticut, Nov. 10th, 1871, have the honor to report, that the Board assembled at the Arsenal in this city on the 6th day of February, and by adjournment on the 8th day of March, 1872; and, after a thorough examination of the property shown them, were of the unanimous opinion that the interest of the State would be best served by the disposition at auction, or private sale, of the articles on the list enclosed herewith; and we recommend that the Quartermaster-General be authorized to so dispose of them.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. CLAPP, }
FRANCIS GOWDY, } *Commission.*
R. W. NORTON, }

The list contained 89 articles ; most of them being the parts of the old Whitney rifles (recently disposed of), and old equipments, uniforms, and cartridges.

The following order has been issued to the Quartermaster-General to dispose of the property.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, March 30th, 1872. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 55. }

The Commission appointed by S. O. No. 97, dated Nov. 10th, 1871, to examine property in State Arsenal, having recommended that certain articles therein be disposed of—

Quartermaster-General L. A. Dickinson is hereby ordered to dispose of all such property, either at public or private sale, or both, as in his judgment will serve the best interest of the State, and make return to this office of the amount received therefrom.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

I understand from the Quartermaster-General that a portion of the property is yet to be disposed of ; the old uniforms and equipments are many of them being purchased by the members of the National Guard, to be used for drill purposes.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Militia Law requiring that every member of the National Guard should pass a medical examination before drawing any pay from the State, an order was issued to the Colonels to have every member of their command examined by the Regimental Surgeon. I give herewith a copy of the order.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 21st, 1872. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 3. }

I. The Colonels of the different Regiments are hereby ordered to cause every man of their command, who has not passed a medical examination, to be examined by the Surgeon of the Regiment during the month of March ensuing.

II. The Colonel of the Regiment will give timely notice of the intention of the Surgeon to examine the members of a company, and the Captain of the company will give due warning to the members thereof; and every member not appearing for examination will be held subject to the same fines as when absent from parade.

III. The Surgeon-General will give instructions to the Surgeons as to examination required.

IV. The Surgeons will report in duplicate to their Colonel the name of every man examined, and whether accepted or rejected, and the Colonel will forward one of such reports to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

The business of this Bureau still continues quite large, and is without doubt a great saving to the soldiers and soldiers' widows of the State.

The amount of money collected this year in new Pensions, Bounties, etc., is \$19,552 $\frac{74}{100}$, of which 17,397 $\frac{74}{100}$ was in Pensions, and \$2,155 in Bounties, etc.

This office has also during the past year executed for all soldiers and widows who applied their pension vouchers, free of expense, and the amounts collected on vouchers executed at this office is \$22,411 $\frac{80}{100}$. This has been a great saving to the pensioners, as they have heretofore been obliged to pay claim agents a fee generally of two dollars, and often as high as five dollars, for executing these vouchers.

The number of new claims filed in Washington this year for Pensions, Bounties, etc., by this office is 178, most of them being pension claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows, and we are happy to say that their claims are generally being granted with little delay. A few of the old soldiers who entered claims have died before they were granted, but many of our veterans of 1812 are being gladdened by this, even tardy, remembrance of our Government.

Mr. Owen O'Brien is still in charge of the Claim Bureau, and is well and favorably known to the Pensioners of the State.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The clerical duties of the office the past year have been very large, owing chiefly to the re-organization of the National Guard.

There have been issued, during the past year, 162 special and 9 general orders, with an average of eight copies each, making a total of 1368 orders, which is greatly in excess of the orders for a number of years previous.

The Soldier's Testimonials are still being called for, but there are thousands yet who have never made application for them: it is very likely that applications will be received for a number of years to come, as we are receiving orders very frequently from those who have just heard of this free testimonial of our State to her soldier citizens.

The calls for Certificates of Service are very frequent, and they are found invaluable in establishing claims for bounty, etc., where discharges have been lost.

To the gentlemen in this office, with whom I have been associated during the past year, Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon J. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mr. O'Brien (who has been principally in charge of the Claim business), Messrs. Whittlesey and Stiles, I desire to return thanks for faithful and efficient services.

I cannot close without expressing my thanks to the Hon. O. F. Winchester for his very kind and generous offer to loan the State, free of charge, as many Arms as might be required, in case of emergency, during the summer of 1871, when the State was without Arms; the old muskets having been called in, and the new breech-loaders not having been received.

Renewing to your Excellency my high respect,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.

Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING A LIST OF THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, AND A DESCRIPTION
OF THE UNIFORMS OF THE DIFFERENT REGIMENTS
AND SECTIONS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FROM MAY 1st, 1872.

General Headquarters, State of Connecticut,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW HAVEN, MAY 1st, 1872. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10, }

The following named officers are hereby announced on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year:

Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., of New Haven, Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; reappointed.

Leonard A. Dickinson, of Hartford, Quartermaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; reappointed.

Franklin J. Whittemore, of New Haven, Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General, from May 1st, 1872.

James D. Frary, of New Britain, Paymaster-General, with rank of Colonel; reappointed.

Amos J. Beers, of New Haven, Commissary-General, with rank of Colonel; reappointed.

William H. Hayward, of Colchester, reappointed, Charles A. Jewell, of Hartford, Julius W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, and Henry E. Valentine, of Hartford, Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel, from May 1st, 1872.

Assistants to Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Simeon J. Fox, of New Haven, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; reappointed.

Bernard F. Blakeslee, of Hartford, Assistant Quartermaster-General, with rank of Major; reappointed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MERWIN, JR.,

Adjutant-General.

Official,

SIMEON J. FOX,

Ass't Adjutant-General.

DESCRIPTION OF UNIFORMS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Coat.

Dress-coat; material, dark indigo blue broadcloth, single-breasted, three rows C. N. G. buttons, trimmings to be of scarlet broadcloth, collar trimmed with Prussian gold braid, top and bottom; a small slash at each end of collar mounted with Prussian braid, and two small buttons: sleeves to have three pointed slashes, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mounted with Prussian braid and three small buttons; skirt to have three pointed slashes, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, mounted with Prussian braid and three large buttons; facings on skirt to commence $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch at top of skirt and gradually increase to three inches at bottom; skirt lined with black farmer's satin; breast with jeans; two pockets in skirt.

Pants.

Fine sky-blue Pomeroy cloth, scarlet side-band, canvass bottoms, two side pockets, one watch pocket and strap behind.

Hats and Pompons.

Black felt "Shako hat" with white pompon, red base, Connecticut State Coat of Arms on front, and figure (1.) in gilt metal.

Epaulettes.

Black, with red fringe and cord.

FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS.

Coat.

Cloth and cut the same as that worn by the privates, with these exceptions: Coat to be double-breasted with two rows of

C. N. G. buttons, and trimmed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold braid ; Prussian braid on collar and slash on skirt.

Pants.

Light-blue cloth. Field officers to wear for side-stripes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch gold braid on scarlet ground ; Line officers, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold braid.

Hats.

Same as privates : Field officers to wear egrette ; Line officers to wear white plume with red base.

Epaulettes.

Bullion, same as required by U. S. A. Regulations. Field officers, in addition to the above uniform, to wear gold belt and baldric.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Coat.

First class Cadet cloth, full indigo West Point, color gray, cut dress-coat style, single-breasted, three rows of C. N. G. buttons ; sleeves to have a three-pointed slash, with three small C. N. G. buttons ; skirt to have a three-pointed slash with three large C. N. G. buttons ; slashes and trimmings on coat to be of black cloth, mounted with Prussian gold-braid ; collar trimmed top and bottom with Prussian gold-braid, one small slash at each end ; skirt lined with farmer's satin ; two pockets in skirt ; breast trimmed with worsted black braid, running from button to button, with a clover-leaf at each end of button.

Pants.

Same material as coat, canvass bottoms, black side-stripes, two side pockets, one watch-pocket, strap behind.

Hats and Pompons.

Shako hat, body of black fur with patent leather tip ; ornament in front similar to that at present worn by the New York Seventh Regiment ; white pompon.

Epaulettes.

Black, with white fringe and cord, and bound with brass.

LINE OFFICERS.

Coat.

Same material and cut and trimmed in same style as the privates, with following exceptions: Slashes mounted with 7-line gold lace and Prussian braid. Loop of 7-line gold lace on both ends of collar. Flat black braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide on breast running to and from outer row of buttons, and all connected. Gilt star on bottoms of skirt.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Same as Line officers, with the addition of flat $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold lace partly covering the black braid.

LINE OFFICERS.

Pants.

Same as privates', with the addition of two rows of 7-line gold lace on black side-stripe.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Same as Line officers.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

Same as privates', with the addition of two rows of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold lace on black side-stripe.

Hat and Pompon.

All officers same as privates.

Feathers and Plumes.

Field officers—Heron plumes.

Staff and Line officers—Cock feathers.

Regimental Band and Drummers—Cock feathers.

Baldrics and Belts.

Field and Staff officers—gold—latest pattern.

Line officers—belts—black leather.

Epaulettes.

Field, Staff and Line officers. Best quality, gold with silver trimming.

Non-Commissioned Staff officers and Regiment band. Same as privates', with outer row of fringe good bullion.

Sashes.

Red silk—best quality.

Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon. Green silk—best quality.

Aiguillettes.

Drummer—white cotton—regulation pattern.

Swords.

Line officers—leather scabbard.

Field and Staff officers—silver and steel scabbards.

Chevrons and Service Stripes.

All of 7-line gold lace.

Regimental Band.

Coat and pants same as Non-Commissioned Staff, with addition of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gold lace on slashes, and Prussian gold braid on breast of coat, put on in Prussian Hussar style.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Coat.

A body-coat of Utica Mills Cadet-gray cloth, double-breasted, swallow-tail; body lined with twilled jean, skirt lined with black farmer's satin, the waist of the coat to descend $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches below the hip-bone, the skirts to begin about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the circumference from the front edge, and descend $\frac{4}{5}$ from the hip-bone toward the knee, with one button behind on each hip; two rows of buttons on each breast, eight in each row, placed six inches apart from eye to eye at top and four inches at bottom; standing collar from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, piped or braided on edge and collar seam with black cloth: skirt trimmed with black cloth on each edge, starting at $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch wide at hip and increasing to one inch in width at a distance of two inches from bottom; back-skirt trimmings commencing $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the hip buttons, and running as on front skirt, joining across the skirt with one large button. Straight black cloth collar slash, with two buttons; black cloth slash on skirt and sleeves, each slash to be trimmed around with Prussian braid $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch wide, and skirt trimming to be edged on inside edge with same Prussian braid. Three large buttons on skirt slash, and three small buttons on sleeve slash, with imitation button-holes running from each button on slashes.

Pants.

Pants of same material as coat, seam pockets and stripe of black cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Hats.

Plain black "Shako hat," with white pompon; State Coat of Arms on front.

Epaulettes.

Black epaulettes, with white fringe.

LINE OFFICERS.

Coat and pants same as privates', slashes trimmed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch bullion around edge; stripe on pants, each edge trimmed with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bullion.

Hats.

Same as privates', with white and black plume.

Epaulettes.

Heavy bullion epaulettes, as prescribed for full dress United States Army.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Coat and pants same as privates'; slashes trimmed solid with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bullion; solid bullion stripe on pants $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Hats.

Same as privates'; egret for Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major.

Epaulettes.

Same as Line officers.

Sword-belts and Sashes.

Same as prescribed by U. S. A. Regulations.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Coat.

Single-breasted dress coat of dark blue cloth (Government Standard), with three rows of buttons on the breast, skirts extending four-fifths ($\frac{4}{5}$) of the distance to the knee, with pointed slash and three buttons on each skirt: standing collar, with two rows of gold braid, one small slash at each end,

mounted with gold braid and two small buttons; one three-pointed slash on each sleeve, mounted with black silk braid and three small buttons; all slashes and facings of light blue Saxony cloth; buttons of Conn. National Guard pattern, and quality as approved by the Quartermaster-General.

Pants.

Light blue cloth (Government Standard), with dark blue side-band $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width; side-pockets, watch-pocket, buckle and strap behind, canvass bottoms.

Hats.

Dark blue felt "Shako hat;" patent leather visor, gilt ornament in front enclosing figure (4). Chin-strap fastened with gilt buttons bearing figure (4). Pompons blue and white.

FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS.

Coat.

Dark blue broadcloth, same cut and pattern as required by U. S. Army Regulations: buttons, pattern and quality of Conn. National Guard, approved by the Quartermaster-General.

Pants.

Dark blue cloth, with light blue welt, according to U. S. Army Regulations.

Hats.

Black felt hat with trimmings, according to U. S. Army Regulations, excepting feathers.

Epaulettes.

Bullion, same size and style as required by U. S. Army Regulations.

Field officers, in addition to the above uniform, to wear baldrics.

FIRST SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Coat.

Jacket made of dark indigo blue broadcloth; trimming of scarlet broadcloth, single-breasted, three rows buttons, with gold Prussian braid on top and bottom of collar, with a small scar-

let slash, mounted with gold Prussian braid on each end of collar, same as the collar of the 1st Regiment dress coat: three pointed scarlet slashes on sleeves, mounted with gold Prussian braid; hip straps for belt; lining, heavy jean; brass scales on shoulder.

Pants.

Pants to be light sky blue, of Pomeroy goods, with scarlet side band, canvass bottoms, and two pockets in hip seams.

Hats.

Felt Army Regulation hat; height of crown $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and width of brim three inches with silk binding, looped up on the right side with brass Conn. State shield or coat of arms: $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch gilt cross cannons on front, and red feather with black rosette and buttons; red worsted cord with tassels.

SECOND SECTION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Coat.

Dark blue dress coat, style of 2d Regiment. Scarlet slashes on coat skirt, sleeves and collar; shape of slashes same as 2d Regiment: slashes and skirt facings trimmed with Prussian gold braid; one row of C. N. G. buttons on breast.

Pants.

Sky-blue kersey, same as 1st and 4th Regiments; scarlet side band.

Hats.

Dark blue cloth hat, with scarlet plume.

REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.



AUDITORS REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of
Connecticut :*

The undersigned, Auditors of the accounts of the Quartermaster-General for the year ending April 1st, 1872,

Respectfully report, that we have examined the books and accounts of the office, and have found them correct, and vouchers for all payments on file : that the Arsenal buildings and the military stores, and other property of the State, appear to have been cared for in the proper manner, and your Auditors are of the opinion that the Quartermaster, General L. A. Dickinson, and his assistant, Major B. F. Blakeslee, have performed the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner.

ROBERT BUELL, }
LUCIUS L. HOLMES, } *Auditors.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
Hartford, May 2d, 1872.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of
Connecticut :*

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of this Department, for the year ending March 31st, 1872, in conformity with the provisions of Section 51 of the "Act for Forming and Conducting the Military Force," passed May Session, 1871.

The State Arsenal and public property therein was turned over to me by my predecessor, Brigadier-General Wm. H. Green, on the 22d of May, 1871, properly inventoried.

The past year has been one of considerable activity in the Department, and the amount of labor performed has been greater than that of any year since 1866. This has been accomplished with a much smaller force than has been employed in the Arsenal since the close of the war.

Settlement of War Claims.

Much attention has been given during the past year by his Excellency, the Governor, to the Settlement of our War Claims against the United States Government, through our State Agent at Washington ; and inasmuch as the expenditures for which reimbursement is claimed were largely contracted for by this Department during the war, and as no regular account appears to have been kept with the United States, much time and labor has been required in searching out the proper vouchers for the expenditures, and in preparing and forwarding the necessary certificates to fully establish the

claims. This work has been persistently followed up, and has resulted in the reimbursement to the State of a large sum, and claims for a considerable amount are now receiving the consideration of the authorities at Washington, with the reasonable expectation that they will be allowed, and payment made to the State this season, by our turning over to the United States the property for which we have claimed payment.

The Veteran Flags.

The flags borne by the Volunteer Regiments during the late war were placed in the custody of the Quartermaster-General by a Resolution passed by the General Assembly, May Session, 1865.

Finding that these flags, from the exposed position in which they were kept in the Arsenal, were rapidly wasting away, I have had them placed securely in glass cases, where they can be easily seen, but not handled. This Department has been the recipient of much censure during the year for adhering to the provisions of the above-mentioned Resolution, and denying the use of these colors to the various regimental reunions throughout the State. In only one instance have they been taken from the Arsenal, that being at the dedication of a Soldier's Monument at Woodbury, where the colors of the Second Regiment Heavy Artillery were displayed, it being deemed to be an "occasion of unusual and great solemnity."

Re-Arming and Equipping the C.N.G.

The last Session of the General Assembly provided for the re-organization of our National Guard, and also authorized the Governor to dispose of the muzzle-loading rifles then in use, and provide new breech-loading arms. Acting under this authority, this Department was instructed to turn over to the United States all ordnance purchased by the State during the late war, for which proper vouchers could be found.

Thirty-three hundred and forty-two (3,342) Whitney rifles, with other ordnance stores, were accordingly turned over to the General Government, and that the State might not be entirely unarmed, in case an emergency should arise, six hundred (600) Springfield Breech Loaders, cal. .50, were drawn from the United States, on the quota due the State "for Arming and Equipping the Militia." His Excellency then appointed a Commission to examine Breech-Loading Rifles, and recommend a suitable and efficient arm for the use of the Connecticut National Guard. After many and repeated trials and experiments made with the breech-loading weapons presented to the Commissioners for inspection by manufacturers and others, the Commission united in recommending the Peabody Breech-Loading Rifle, cal. .433, as a safe, simple, and efficient arm. The recommendation being approved, two thousand (2,000) of these were purchased at a cost of \$17.00 each, and proper ammunition provided. Thus Connecticut takes the advance in arming her troops with breech-loaders; other states have followed, and the muzzle-loading arm will soon be a thing of the past.

The breech-loaders are distributed as follows:—The First, Second, and Fourth Regiments are armed with the Peabody Rifle, and the third Regiment with the Springfield.

Finding that the Equipments hitherto worn by our Militia were in a dilapidated condition, and believing that with the new uniforms and new arms with which our troops were being provided, new equipments should also be issued, and thus infuse a proper degree of pride among the men composing the National Guard, it was decided by the Adjutant-General and myself, acting under the advice and consent of the Commander-in-Chief, to provide new equipments. I have, therefore, purchased twenty-five hundred (2,500) sets of infantry, and eighty (80) sets of artillery equipments.

The cost of the new arms and equipments has been provided for by the money received from the United States, on the eighth installment of our war claims.

I have received from his Excellency Governor Jewell, on account of Arms and Appendages turned over to the United States \$56,848.74

From this there has been paid,

For 2,000 Peabody Rifles, \$34,000.00

For 2,500 sets Inf. Equipments, 12,125.00

For 80 " Artillery do. 148.00

For Regimental outfit, including
colors, Non-Commis. officers

Swords, Drums, &c., 2,323.10 \$48,596.10

Leaving a balance in the Department of \$ 8,252.64

Which will wholly or in part be required during the year for the purchase of more arms and equipments, should the ranks of the National Guard be filled to the number allowed by law.

While the State has been liberal in uniforming, arming, and equipping its troops, it has not been extravagant, and while the citizens of the State may look with honest pride upon the success which has attended the re-organization of the Connecticut National Guard—giving us a State force unequalled by any other State in the Union—it must be a source of great gratification to know that the cost of arming and equipping it has not been taken directly from the Treasury of the State.

Armory Rents.

The condition and location of the Armories throughout the State, as regards safety from fire, is generally good, and the State property much better cared for than formerly.

Armory Rent has been paid as follows :—

For the year ending October 1st, 1871, \$13,464.75

" " " 1st, 1872,

in consequence of change of armories

and disbanding of companies, 137.83

For care of arms, 2,992.43

Total for rent and care of arms, \$16,595.01

Of this amount \$2,798.32 was paid by certificate and order on the Comptroller, and the balance by this Department.

Armories have been approved, and appropriations for rent made for the year ending October 1st, 1872, for \$12,641.33.

This will be increased by the organization of new companies. Cities having several companies should be required to pay part of the expense of Armory Rents, the interests of the City being equal to, if not greater than that of the State, in maintaining an efficient military force for the protection of life and property, in time of riot.

Sales of Public Property.

The re-organization of the Connecticut National Guard has caused quite a large quantity of Military Stores to be returned to the Arsenal, much of which being considered worthless for military purposes, a Commission was appointed by the Adjutant-General, by Special Order No. 97, November 10, 1871, to examine into the condition of the same, and report as to its disposition. This Commission assembled at the Arsenal, inspected the property, and reported to the Adjutant-General, who issued an order for its sale, and in compliance with said order I have sold much of the property condemned, at private sale, believing that the interests of the State would be best subserved by that course. Quite an amount is still on hand, and will be sold as opportunity presents itself. The kind and quantity sold is accounted for in the "Property Return" as sold under S.O. No. 55, A.G.O., and the amount received therefor is included in the statement of receipts and disbursements.

Inspection of Armories, Schools, &c.

In addition to the usual inspection of the Armories of the Military of the State, the Legislature at its last session made it the duty of this Department to inspect "all arms, equipments, and other military property belonging to the State that may be in the possession of any schools, persons, or associations." This duty was satisfactorily performed by Major B. F. Blakeslee, whose very complete inspection reports show quite an improvement in the manner in which the State

troops have cared for the property in their charge. Some of the schools, however, seem to have paid but little (if any) attention to the proper preservation of the State property loaned to them. The inspection report from the School at Cheshire, kept by Rev. S. J. Horton, does not speak very highly of the condition of the arms and equipment used by that institution. On the other hand, the School at New Haven, General William H. Russell principal, and that at Weston, under the management of A. S. Jarvis, Esq., appear to appreciate the favor shown them by the State, by taking proper care of the property entrusted to them. Of the latter school Major Blakeslee says, "The condition in which I found these arms was the best of any stand of arms in the State." The annual inspections of these schools must result in good both to the schools and the State.

The accompanying "Property Returns," in tabular form, show the quantity and kind of Military Property received by me during the year, and its disposal; also the kinds and quantity now in the hands of the Military of the State. All property not required for the Military Force of the State has been excluded from the "Property Return," and will be found accounted for in another form.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

L. A. DICKINSON,
Quartermaster General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
 QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
 HARTFORD, May 22d, 1871.

Brig. Gen. L. A. Dickinson,
Quartermaster General of Connecticut,

GENERAL :

I have the honor to hand you a statement of the account of this office with the State of Connecticut, from the commencement of the fiscal year, April 1st, 1870, to the period when my official transactions closed, May 22d, 1871.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. GREEN,

Late Quartermaster General.

Dr.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN ACCOUNT WITH

1871.

May 22.	To amount expended on account, Conn. N. Guard.	\$54.66
	“ “ for purchase of public property,	428.62
	“ “ Salaries, - - -	252.81
	“ “ repairs and improvements on arsenal grounds and build- ings, - - -	150.90
	Amount paid for office expenses, - -	16.74
	Amount paid to Treasurer of State, - -	36.28
		<hr/> \$940.01

WM. H. GREEN, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CR.

1870.

April 1.	By balance,	-	-	-	-	\$570.75
May 8.	By cash on order from Comptroller,	-	-	-	-	300.00
" 15.	Ditto,	-	-	-	-	100.00
" 22.	By cash received from various sources, viz :					
	From C. N. Guard, for arms, accoutrements, and uniforms, not otherwise accounted for,	-	-	-	-	8.00
	From sale of buttons,	-	-	-	-	3.50
	From other sources,	-	-	-	-	17.76
						<u>\$940.01</u>

Dr.

BRIG. GEN. L. A. DICKINSON, QUARTERMASTER-

1871.				
May	22.	To cash received on order of Comptroller,		\$2,000.00
Aug.	8.	" " "		3,000.00
Sept.	30.	" " "		12,000.00
Nov.	3.	" " "		3,000.00
"	17.	" " "		10,000.00
1872.				
Jan.	8.	" " "		10,000.00
Feb.	2.	" " "		10,000.00
March	30.	" recd. from Gov. Marshall Jewell, on account of arms and ordnance stores turned over to U. S. Government:		
	Oct. 28, 1871.	Cash, -	\$10,000.00	
	Nov. 14,	" "	14,000.00	
	Dec. 5,	" "	10,000.00	
	March 1, 1872.	" "	10,000.00	
	" 30.	" "	12,848.74	
				<hr/> 56,848.74
To cash received from sale of buttons,				- 2,194.47
" " private sales under S. O.,				
No. 55, A. G. O.				- - - 1,038.01
received from officers and others,				575.93
received from Baker and McKenney,				
re-imbursements of freight and				
cartage, - - - -				42.12
received for interest on deposits,				95.26
				<hr/> \$110,794.53
Balance,	-	-	-	- \$13,423.01

GEN. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. CR.

1872.

March 30. By amount paid for salaries,	-	-	1,554.29
“ “ care of public property,			2,842.03
“ “ repairs and improve- ments on arsenal grounds and buildings,	-	-	973.73
“ Expended on account C. N. G.			2,303.13
“ “ for office expenses,			221.57
“ “ “ rent of armories,			11,318.22
“ paid C. N. G. for care of arms,			2,478.97
“ “ for uniforms,	-	-	21,817.79
“ “ “ equipments,			14,717.43
“ “ “ purchase of arms,	-		34,127.20
“ expended on trial of guns,	-		153.76
“ paid expenses on ordnance and stores returned to arsenal,		-	794.41
“ expended for C. N. G. buttons,			3,915.33
“ paid contingent and incidental expenses,	-	-	153.66
Balance,	-	-	13,423.01

\$110,794.53

TROPHIES, SAMPLES, AND OTHER PROPERTY ON
HAND, NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN PROPERTY
RETURN.

- 45 Flint Lock Muskets—Trophies.
- 44 Bayonets for do. “
- 5 12-pdr. Cast Iron Guns, “
- 2 9 “ “ “
- 3 6 “ “ “
- 1 6 “ Wrought “ “
- 2 4 “ Bronze “ “
- 2 12 “ Ship Carriages, “
- 2 4 “ “ “
- 21 Wood Tompions.
- 1 Cannon Lock.
- 8 Rifles, assorted, samples.
- 1 Bayonet and Springfield Rifled Musket, sample.
- 3 Sabre Bayonets with Scabbard, “
- 37 Silk National Flags—Veteran.
- 41 “ Regimental “ “
- 18 Silk Guidons “
- 13 State Militia Flags—Old.
- 5 Rebel Flags—Trophies.
- 8 Knapsacks.
- 1 Haversack.
- 2 Canteens.
- 1 Cook Stove and appendages.
- 4 Drip Pans.
- 10 Mess Pans.
- 3 Company Chests.
- 13 Bitt Stocks.
- 4 Augers,
- 11 Hammers.
- 3 Claw Chisels.
- 6 Crowbars.
- 2 Marking Pots.
- 5 “ Brushes.
- 3 Stencil Plates.
- 1 “ Brush.
- 18 Padlocks, brass.
- 2 “ iron,

PROPERTY RETURN-CLOTHING.

	Coats.	Pants.	Caps.	Cap. Letters and Numbers.	Hats—sample.	N. C. O. Sashes.	Chevrons—assorted.	Buttons—large.	Buttons—small.	Buttons, staff—small.	Eyellet Hooks.
Received from Brig. Gen. Wm. H Green, May 22d, 1871,	258	256	164	3,547	2	34	208	1,881	2,466	6	200
“ “ Conn. National Guards during the year, -	209	172	267	8	....	21	23	....	....	....	....
Total to be accounted for, - - - - -	467	428	431	3,555	2	55	231	1,881	2,466	6	200
Issued to Conn. National Guard during the year, -	35	23	23	....	....	18	4	....	....	....	....
Sold to officers and others, - - - - -	....	1	16	....	....	1	....	288	288	6	....
“ under S. O. No. 55, A. G. O. - - - - -	227	69	181	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total issued and sold, - - - - -	262	93	220	....	....	20	4	288	288	6	....
Remaining on hand, March 31st, 1872, - - - - -	205	335	211	3,555	2	35	227	1,593	2,178	0	200



PROPERTY RETURN.

Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quarter-Master's Stores.

[illegible]



Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—Artillery.

[illegible]

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—Continued.

[illegible]

PROPERTY RETURN.

Ordinance and Ordnance Stores—Continued.

	SMALL ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	RIFLES.					BAYONETS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Whitney Rifled Muskets, Cal. .58.	Rifled Muskets, samples.	Windsor Rifles.	Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets, Cal. .50.	Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets, Cal. 4.33.	Cadet Muskets.	Bayonets for Whitney Rifled Muskets.	Bayonets for Cadet Muskets.	Bayonets for Springfield B. L. Rifled Muskets.	Bayonets for Peabody B. L. Rifled Muskets.	N. C. Staff Officers' Swords.	N. C. O. Swords.	First Sergeants' Swords.	Musicians' Swords.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Belts.	Cartridge Box Plates.	Cross Belts.	Cross Belt Plates.	Waist Belts.	Waist Belt Plates.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Bayonet Scabbard Belts.	Cap Pouches.	Gun Slings.	Cartridge Boxes, Cavalry.	Cartridge Box Plates, Cavalry.	N. C. O. Waist Belts.	N. C. O. Waist Belt Plates.	N. C. O. Cross Belts.	N. C. O. Cross Belt Plates.	Musicians' Cross Belts.	Musicians' Cross Belt Plates.	Waist Belts, Buff.	Waist Belts, Officers' pattern.	Waist Belt Plates, 2 3/4 inch.	Artillery Sabre Belts.	Throgs.	N. C. Staff Cross Belts and Plates.	Color Waist Belts and Plates.	Music Pouches and Band Waist Belts and Plates.	Cases Equipment Packing.	Cases Gun Packing.	Arm Chests.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Received from Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Green, May 22d, 1871,.....	5	8	12	.....	75	5	81	.....	14	.....	82	2224	.....	2240	3862	4561	1162	1280	2173	.....	2212	1680	126	69	67	.....	109	104	50	24	19	24	.....	118	.....	66	164	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
“ “ Ordnance Department,.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	42	.....	51	3233	.....	3071	503	488	3027	3016	3188	.....	3147	2967	.....	37	40	28	29	60	58	15	.....	118	.....	66	164	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
“ “ Conn. National Guards, during the year,.....	3255	.....	.....	480	.....	3240	.....	479	.....	.....	42	.....	51	3233	.....	3071	503	488	3027	3016	3188	.....	3147	2967	.....	37	40	28	29	60	58	15	.....	118	.....	66	164	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
“ “ Purchase,.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	2000	25	50	.....	2500	2500	2500	.....	2500	2530	2580	2500	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	150	30	8	88	37	.....	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
“ “ Military Schools and Independent Companies,.....	99	20	100	19	79	80	80	79	58	59	119	77	20

Batteries, Cities, and Schools.

First Section Light Artillery,	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	1	1	2	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	1	2	5	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	24	40	33	1	1	13	1	6								
Second Section Light Artillery,	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	37	7	1	1	12	6	7									
City of New Haven,	2	2	2			2	4	1	4	5	1	2	6	2	4	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	100																			
City of New London,	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	24	7	40	2												
Military School at New Haven,	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2											6	3								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100	24	7	40	2	2	64	1	19
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								
	6	3	8	1	6	8	6	12	3	14	5	9	6	2	17	15	1	3	19	8	17	3	8	11	13	12	3	9	12	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	100								

Statement of Public Property in the hands of the Governor's Guards,
Independent Companies, Military Schools, and the Conn. State Prison.

[illegible]

FIRST REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel James E. Hamilton, Unionville.

- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate.
- Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.
- 2 Silk Guidons.

Infantry Company B, Hartford, Captain J. T. SHERMAN.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 1 Wiper, (old.)
- 2 Cartridge Boxes, (old.)
- 1 Waist Belt, “
- 2 Cap Pouches, “

Infantry Company C, Rockville, Captain CHARLES E. HARRIS.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.

Infantry Company D, New Britain, Captain WM. H. HELLER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pair.
- 1 Fife.

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 3 Cartridge Boxes, (old.)
- 3 " " Plates, (old.)
- 6 Waist Belts, "
- 6 " " Plates "
- 3 Bayonet Scabbards, "
- 5 Cap Pouches, "
- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.

Infantry Company F, Hartford, Captain JOHN L. WHITE.

- 80 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 80 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 80 Cartridge Boxes.
- 80 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 80 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 80 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 80 Waist Belts.
- 80 Waist Belt Plates.
- 80 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 79 1st Regiment Coats.
- 79 1st Regiment Pants.
- 79 1st Regiment Caps.
- 79 1st Regiment Pompons.
- 79 1st Regiment Epaulettes.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.

Infantry Company G, South Manchester, Captain P. W. HUDSON.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.

60 Cross Belt Plates.

1 Throg.

1 N. C. O. Sword.

1 N. C. O. Sash.

3 Arm Chests.

1 Case Equipments.

Infantry Company I, Unionville, Captain GEO. H. FULLER.

1 N. C. O. Sword.

1 Drum Sling.

1 Drum Stick, Pairs.

1 N. C. O. Sash.

1 Case Equipment Packing.

1 N. C. O. Cross Belt and Plate.

1 Drum Stick Carriage.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Stephen R. Smith, New Haven.

1 Silk Regimental Flag.

4 " " Guidons.

26 Second Regiment Coats.

26 " " Pants.

26 " " Caps.

26 " " Pompons.

26 " " Epaulettes.

6 N. C. Staff Cross Belts and Plates.

6 Waist Belts and Plates.

6 N. C. O. Sashes.

Infantry Company A, Waterbury, Captain AUG. I. GOODRICH.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.

60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.

6 Screw Drivers.

6 Wipers, Bristle.

60 Cartridge Boxes.

60 Cartridge Box Belts.

60 Bayonet Scabbards.

60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.

60 Waist Belts.

- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 44 2d Regiment Coats.
- 44 " " Pants.
- 44 " " Caps.
- 44 " " Pompons.
- 44 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.

Infantry Company B, New Haven, Captain CARL G. ENGEL.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Musicians' Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipments Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridge, cal. .42.
- 1 Cartridge Box Plate, old.
- 4 Waist Belts.

- 8 Waist Belt Plates.
- 1 Bayonet Scabbard.
- 2 Cap Pouches.
- 1 N. C. O. Cross Belt and Plate.
- 1 " Waist Belt Plate.
- 2 Drum Stick Carriages.

Infantry Company C, New Haven, Captain JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 6 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate, (old.)

Infantry Company D, New Haven, Captain J. B. SHAW.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.

- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
- 2 Cartridge Boxes (old style.)
- 5 " " Plates, (old style.)
- 2 Waist Belts, "
- 3 " " Plates, "
- 2 Bayonet Scabbards. "
- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate, (old.)
- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.

Infantry Company E, New Haven, Captain LEWIS DINGER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 Throgs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Fife.
- 2 N. C. O. Sash.
- 38 2d Regiment Coats.
- 38 " " Pants.
- 38 " " Caps.
- 38 " " Pompons.
- 38 " " Epaulettes.

- 3 Arm Chests.
- 5 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.

Infantry Company F, New Haven, Captain A. C. HENDRICK.

- 78 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 78 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 8 Screw Drivers.
- 8 Wipers, Bristle.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.
- 70 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 70 Waist Belt Plates.
- 70 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Sticks, Pair.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, cal. .42.
- 1 Cartridge Box, old.

Infantry Company G, Waterbury, Captain CHARLES R. BANNON

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.

- 3 Throgs.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 2 Drum Stick Carriages.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 40 2d Regiment Coats.
- 40 " " Pants.
- 40 " " Caps.
- 40 " " Pompons.
- 40 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case of Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company H, Middletown, Captain H. M. SMITH.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 5 Wipers, Bristles.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Musician's Sword.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, cal. .42.

Infantry Company I, Meriden, Captain DEXTER W. PARKER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.

- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company K, Wallingford, Captain GEO. H. YALE.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Belt Boxes.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 51 2d Regiment Coats.
- 51 " " Pants.
- 51 " " Caps.
- 51 " " Pompon.
- 51 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

THIRD REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel N. H. Ames, New London.

- 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
- 2 Regimental Guidons.
- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plates.

Infantry Company A, Mystic, Captain WM. E. F. LANDERS.

- 50 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 50 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 10 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 Waist Belt Plates.
- 50 Cross Belt Plates.
- 3 Throgs.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pair.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 27 3d Regiment Coats.
- 27 " " Pants.
- 27 " " Caps.
- 27 " " Pompons.
- 27 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Round Ball Cartridge, cal. .50.

Infantry Company B, Norwich, Captain A. D. SMITH.

- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 60 Screw Drivers.
- 12 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 600 Rounds Ball Cartridge, cal. .50.

Infantry Company C, Norwich, Captain J. O. LATHROP.

- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.

Infantry Company D, New London, Captain WM. H. TUBBS.

- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 60 Screw Drivers.
- 12 Tumbler Punches.
- 6 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 3 Throgs.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 46 3d Regiment Coats.
- 46 " " Pants.
- 46 " " Caps.
- 46 " " Pompons.
- 46 " " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 600 Rounds Ball Cartridges, Cal. .50.

Infantry Company E, Willimantic, Captain E. PERRY PACKER.

- 70 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 70 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.

- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 70 Cartridge Boxes.
- 70 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 70 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 70 Waist Belts.
- 70 Waist Belt Plates.
- 70 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 35 3d Regiment Coats.
- 35 " " Pants.
- 35 " " Caps.
- 35 " " Pompons.
- 35 " " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

Infantry Company F, Dayville, Captain GEORGE WARREN, Jr.

- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pair.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 80 3d Regiment Coats.
- 80 " " Pants.
- 80 " " Caps.
- 80 " " Pompons.
- 80 " " Regiment Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.

- 4 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridge, cal. .50.

Infantry Company G, Putnam, Captain E. P. KING.

- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 78 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 78 Cartridge Boxes.
- 78 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 78 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 78 Waist Belts.
- 78 Waist Belt Plates.
- 78 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 69 3d Regiment Coats.
- 69 " " Pants.
- 69 " " Caps.
- 69 " " Pompons.
- 69 " " Epaulettes.
- 4 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridge, cal. .50.

Infantry Company H, Griswold, Captain WILLIAM SOULE.

- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Springfield B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.

- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 960 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .50.

FOURTH REGIMENT, C. N. G.

Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, Greenwich.

- 22 Music Pouches.
- 22 Band Waist Belts and Plates.
 - 1 Silk Regimental Flag.
 - 2 Silk Guidons.
 - 1 N. C. O. Cross Belt and Plate.
 - 2 " Waist Belts and Plates.

Infantry Company A, Bethel, Captain GEO. S. CROFUT.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
 - 6 Screw Drivers.
 - 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
 - 1 Throg.
 - 1 Fife.
 - 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 33 4th Regiment Coats.
- 33 " " Pants.
- 33 " " Caps.
- 33 " " Pompons.
- 33 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1 Musician's Cross Belt and Plate.

Infantry Company B, Bridgeport, Captain HENRY NORTH.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 2 N. C. O. Sash.
- 38 4th Regiment Coats.
- 38 " " Pants.
- 38 " " Caps.
- 38 " " Pompons.
- 38 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 4 Case Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
- 3 Waist Belts, old.
- 2 Cap Pouches, "

Infantry Company D, South Norwalk, Captain JAMES C. CROWE.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Fife.

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 54 4th Regiment Coats.
- 54 " " Pants.
- 54 " " Caps.
- 54 " " Pompons.
- 54 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
- 1 Cap Pouch.
- 2 Gun Slings.

Infantry Company E, Bridgeport, Captain E. N. GOODWIN.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 3 Throgs.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 35 4th Regiment Coats.
- 35 " " Pants.
- 35 " " Caps.
- 35 " " Pompons.
- 35 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 500 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.

Infantry Company F, Greenwich, Captain EDWIN LYON.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.

- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Musician's Sword.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 32 4th Regiment Coats.
- 32 " " Pants.
- 32 " " Caps.
- 32 " " Pompons.
- 32 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company G, Danbury, Captain CHRISTIAN QUIEN.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 3 Musician's Swords.
- 2 Drums.
- 2 Drum Slings.
- 2 Drum Covers, Linen.
- 2 Drum Sticks, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 50 4th Regiment Coats.
- 50 " " Pants.
- 50 " " Caps.
- 50 " " Pompons.
- 50 " " Epaulettes.

- 3 Arm Chests.
- 3 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1,000 Rounds Ball Cartridges, cal. .42.
- 2 Cap Pouches.
- 1 N. C. O. Waist Belt and Plate.
- 2 Drum Stick Carriages.

Infantry Company H, Litchfield Captain A. B. SHUMWAY.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristle.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company I, Winsted, Captain HENRY SKINNER.

- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 60 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 9 Tumbler Punches.
- 3 Spring Vises.
- 60 Cartridge Boxes.
- 60 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 60 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 60 Waist Belts.
- 60 Waist Belt Plates.
- 60 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 Fife.

- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 1 Case Equipment Packing.

Infantry Company K, Stratford, Captain ALONZO GRAY.

- 50 Peabody B. L. Rifle Muskets.
- 50 Peabody B. L. Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 6 Screw Drivers.
- 6 Wipers, Bristles.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes.
- 50 Cartridge Box Belts.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbard Belts.
- 50 Waist Belts.
- 50 Waist Belt Plates.
- 50 Cross Belt Plates.
- 1 Throg.
- 1 N. C. O. Sword.
- 1 Drum.
- 1 Drum Sling.
- 1 Drum Cover, Linen.
- 1 Drum Stick, Pairs.
- 1 Fife.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 31 4th Regiment Coats.
- 31 " " Pants.
- 31 " " Caps.
- 31 " " Pompons.
- 31 " " Epaulettes.
- 3 Arm Chests.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1 Drum Stick Carriage.

*First Section, Light Artillery, New Britain, Lieut. REUBEN,
W. HADLEY, Commanding.*

- 2 6-pounder Rifle Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 6 " Carriages, complete.
- 2 6 " Caissons.
- 1 6 " Sponge and Rammer.
- 3 12 " Sponges and Rammers.

- 1 6-pounder Worm and Staff.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 4 Watering “
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 4 Fuse Pouches.
- 5 Thumb Stalls.
- 2 Toe Hooks.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 3 Lanyards.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 2 Felling Axes and Helves.
- 2 Tarpaulins.
- 2 6-pounder Tompions, brass.
- 4 Double Sets Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 “ “ head “ “
- 40 Artillery Sabres.
- 38 “ “ Belts and Plates, new.
- 1 “ “ “ “ old.
- 6 Cases Equipment Packing.
- 1 Vent Punch.
- 1 Gunner's Pincers.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle, Cord, and Tassel.
- 8 McClellan Saddles, with Equipments, complete.
- 1 Caisson Shovel.
- 1 Light Dispart.
- 24 6-pounder Solid shot.
- 1 N. C. O. Sash.
- 38 Uniforms, complete.

Second Section, Light Artillery, Guilford, Lieut. L. O. CHITTENDEN,
Commanding.

- 2 6-pounder Rifled Bronze Gun, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 “ Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 “ Gun Caissons.
- 4 Double Set Wheel Artillery Harness.
- 4 Double Set Lead Artillery Harness.
- 2 6-pounder Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.

- 4 6-pounder Sponges and Rammers.
- 4 " Sponge Covers.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 4 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
- 2 Fuze Pouches.
- 1 Fuze Reamer.
- 1 Fuze Gouge.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 Gunnér's Pincers.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 1 Gunner's Shears.
- 2 Vent Punches.
- 2 Toe Hooks.
- 3 Thumbstalls.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Paulins, large.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 1 Set Sights for 6-pounder gun.
- 37 Artillery Sabres.
- 1 Artillery Sabre Belt and Plate.
- 5 McClellan Saddles with Equipments, complete.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle.
- 1 Skirmishing Bugle Cord and Tassel.
- 1 Battery Guidon.
- 7 Cases Packing.
- 26 Uniform Coats.
- 26 " Pants.
- 26 " Caps.

First Company, Governor's Horse Guards, Hartford, Major
CHAUNCEY B. BOARDMAN, Commanding.

- 69 Artillery Sabres.
- 67 Pistols.
- 70 Pistol Holsters.
- 2 Pistol Cases, packing.
- 62 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes, patent leather.
- 62 Cavalry Sabre Belts, " "
- 50 Cavalry Sabre Belt Plates.

Second Company, Governor's Horse Guards, New Haven, Major
R. P. COWLES, Commanding.

- 149 Whitney Navy Pistols.
- 149 Artillery Sabres.
- 147 Sabre Belts.
- 141 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 140 " " " plates.
- 73 Ball Moulds.
- 69 Cone Wrenches.
- 5 Pistol Packing Cases.

First Company Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford, Major H. P.
BARTON, Commanding.

- 112 Springfield Rifle Muskets, cal. .58.
- 112 Springfield Rifle Musket Bayonets.
- 103 Brass Tompions.
- 2 C. N. G. Pants.
- 2 " Coats.

Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven, Captain
JACOB G. PHILE.

- 112 Springfield Rifled Muskets, cal. .58.
- 112 Springfield Rifled Musket Bayonets.
- 2 Tumbler Punches.
- 2 Spring Visers.
- 112 Cartridge Boxes (old style.)
- 104 Cartridge Box Plates (old style.)
- 112 Bayonet Scabbards, "
- 97 Brass Tompions.
- 6 Spare Cones.
- 2 Wipers.
- 2 Cone Wrenches.
- 1 Ball Screw.
- 112 Cap Pouches.
- 106 Gun Slings.
- 111 C. N. G. Coats.
- 1 " O. Sergeant Chevron.
- 4 " Sergeant's "

- 8 C. N. G. Corporal's Chevron.
- 1 Bullet Mould.
- 1 Gauge.

Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Major HENRY KENNEDY, Commanding.

- 100 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 129 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 129 Bayonet Scabbards.

Delaney Guards, New Haven, Captain CHARLES E. BOLLES.

- 1 Whitney Rifled Musket, cal. .58.
- 21 Brass Tompions.
- 1 Spare Cone.
- 15 Wipers.
- 10 Cone Wrenches.
- 2 Ball Screws.
- 1 Tumbler Punch.
- 1 Cartridge Box.
- 1 Cross Belt Plate.
- 2 Waist Belts.
- 1 Waist Belt Plate.
- 1 Bayonet Scabbard.
- 3 Cap Pouches.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, New Haven Military School.

- 107 Cadet Muskets.
- 107 Musket Bayonets.
- 150 Cavalry Cartridge Boxes.
- 150 Cavalry Cartridge Box Plates.
- 150 Cap Pouches and Picks.
- 150 Cross Belt Plates.
- 2 6-pounder Smooth Bronze Guns, cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " Gun Caissons.
- 2 " Brass Tompions, Willmot's Patent.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.
- 2 Worms and Staves.
- 4 Handspikes.
- 2 Sponge Buckets.
- 2 Tar Buckets.

- 4 Watering Buckets, leather.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 4 Fuze Pouches.
- 2 Toe Hooks.
- 4 Thumbstalls.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 2 Lanyards.
- 2 Paulins, small.
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 6 Cases Equipment Packing.

S. J. HORTON, *Cheshire School.*

- 60 Whitney Muskets, model 1857.
- 60 " Bayonets, " "
- 5 Springfield Muskets, " 1852.
- 5 " Bayonets, " "
- 65 Cartridge Boxes, old.
- 65 Cartridge Box Plates, old.
- 65 Cross Belts, "
- 65 " " Plates "
- 65 Waist Belts and Plates, old.
- 65 Bayonet Scabbards, "
- 65 Cap Pouches, "
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.

EMORY F. STRONG, *Bridgeport School.*

- 40 Cadet Muskets.
- 40 " Bayonets.
- 40 Wood Tompions.
- 40 Spare Cones.
- 26 Wipers.
- 40 Cone Wrenches.
- 4 Ball Screws.
- 4 Tumbler Punches.
- 4 Spring Vises.
- 40 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 40 Bayonet Scabbards.

- 40 Cap Pouches.
- 40 Gun Slings.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

A. S. JARVIS, *Weston School.*

- 75 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 75 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 75 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 75 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 75 Cap Pouches.
- 4 Cases Gun Packing.
- 2 " Equipment Packing.

REV P. L. SHEPARD, *Seabury Institute, Old Saybrook.*

- 30 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 30 Wood Tompions.
- 30 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 28 Cross Belts and Plates.
- 30 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 30 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 30 Cap Pouches.
- 2 Cases Gun Packing.

W. C. WILCOX, *Stamford Institute.*

- 50 Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
- 50 Wood Tompions.
- 50 Cartridge Boxes and Plates.
- 50 Cross Belts and Plates.
- 50 Waist Belts and Plates.
- 50 Bayonet Scabbards.
- 50 Cap Pouches.
- 3 Cases Gun Packing.
- 1 " Equipment Packing.

City of New Haven.

- 2 6-pounder Rifled Bronze Guns, Cal. 3.80.
- 2 " Gun Carriages, complete.
- 2 " Tompions, Wood.
- 4 " Sponges and Rammers.

- 4 6-pounder Sponge Covers.
- 1 Worm and Staff.
- 6 Handspikes.
- 2 Prolonges.
- 5 Watering Buckets.
- 4 Gunner's Haversacks.
- 2 Gunner's Gimlets.
- 4 Fuze Pouches.
- 6 Toe Hooks.
- 2 Priming Wires.
- 4 Lanyards.
- 2 Felling Axes.
- 2 Caisson Shovels.
- 1 Pick Axe and Handle.
- 2 Fuze Gouges.
- 2 Paulins.
- 100 Rounds Ammunition.

City of New London.

- 1 6-pounder Smooth Bronze Gun, cal. 3.80.
- 1 " Gun Carriage, without Limber.
- 1 " Sponge and Rammer.
- 1 " Sponge Cover.
- 1 Worm and Staff.
- 1 Handspike.
- 1 Gunner's Haversack.
- 1 Priming Wire.
- 1 Thumbstall.
- 1 Lanyard.
- 1 Fuze Pouch.

Connecticut State Prison, Wethersfield.

- 12 Springfield Breech Loading Rifle Musket, cal. .50.
- 12 Springfield Breech Loading Rifled Musket Bayonets.
- 12 Wood Tompions.
- 12 Cone Wrenches.
- 12 Tumbler Punches.
- 1 Spring Vise.
- 3 Main Springs.
- 3 Sear Springs.
- 3 Tumbler Screws.
- 1 Extractor.
- 3 Ejector Springs.
- 3 Firing Pins.
- 3 Firing Pin Springs.
- 3 Firing Pin Screws.
- 3 Cam Latch Springs.
- 3 B. Block Cap Screws.
- 1,000 Rounds C. P. M. Cartridges, cal. .50.
- 2 Cases Equipment Packing.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
RELATING TO THE
Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths,
AND TO DIVORCES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1871.
MAY SESSION, 1871.

Printed by order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD, PRINTERS.
1872.



REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE
OF CONNECTICUT:

The undersigned has the honor to present the accompanying tables of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Divorces, for the year 1871.

BIRTHS.

During the year ending with December 31, 1871, were 13,114 births, as returned by the registrars, being but fewer by twenty-two than the highest number previously reported in any year; while the counties of Hartford, New Haven, and New London, return more than in any former year. The town of Bridgeport returned 918 births, while Hartford, with a population nearly double, returned but 905.

The gain to the population by the excess of births over deaths, was 4,998.

Of 13,026 births where the sex was distinguished on the record, 6,904 were males and 6,122 females; which is in the proportion of 112.77 males for every hundred females, or 53 of the former and 47 of the latter in every 100, being a proportion of males greater than our tables have heretofore exhibited. In New Haven County there were 116.36 males for every 100 female births, while in Litchfield County there were but 93.87 males born for each 100 females, and in Tolland County, 93.97 males for each 100 females. In the whole state, the excess of male births was most marked in the

months of January, July, and August, while female births predominated only in February. In the first three months of the year were born 3,304; in the second, 3,033; in the third, 3,484; in the fourth, 3,273, and in the latter half of the year, 420 more than in the former.

The number of illegitimate births was quite large, being 143, or one to every 91.7 births. These were distributed among the several counties as follows: Hartford, 36; New Haven, 35; New London, 16; Fairfield, 21; Windham, 11; Litchfield, 17; Middlesex, 5; Tolland, 2.

Of plurality births there were reported 130 cases, of which Hartford County furnished 28; New Haven, 30; New London 17; Fairfield, 22; Windham, 6; Litchfield, 15; Middlesex, 5; and Tolland, 7.

There were returned 244 births of colored children, being 18 more than in 1870.

The following table shows how these births were distributed:

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, .	23	23		46
New Haven, .	34	23		57
New London, .	22	24	10	56
Fairfield, .	17	20	1	38
Windham, .	3	5		8
Litchfield, .	18	12	1	31
Middlesex, .	3	1		4
Tolland, .	1	2	1	4
Total,	121	110	14	244

MARRIAGES.

There were 4,882 marriages solemnized in 1871, being eleven more than in 1870, and 128 more than in 1869. New Haven County never reported so many in any year before; and though that county does not contain one quarter of the population, it returned more than one quarter of all the births, marriages, and deaths, in Connecticut during 1871.

No marriage took place in the towns of Wolcott and Killingworth during the past year, and but a single one each in the towns of Beacon Falls and Lisbon.

The marriages in which both parties were American born were 3,008; where both were of foreign birth, 1,285; and where one party was American and the other foreign, 525.

There were 123 marriages among the colored population, (including one mixed marriage in New Haven County,) which is 24 more than in 1870. Of these Hartford County returned 40; New Haven, 33; New London, 16; Fairfield, 20; Windham, 3; Litchfield, 8; Middlesex, 3; and Tolland, 0.

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1871 numbered 8,116,—not so many by 779 as in 1870; and the proportion of decedents who had passed sixty years of age was greater than in 1870.

Deducting from the whole number of deaths those where the sex was not stated, 131, there remain 7,985, of whom 4,152 were males and 3,833 females; or in the ratio of 108.32 of the former to every 100 of the latter.

The per cent. of deaths from epidemic diseases was lower than for seventeen years past.

The following table shows the number and distribution of the deaths among the colored people during the year:

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford, .	12	18	1	31
New Haven, .	42	37		79
New London, .	13	11		24
Fairfield, .	13	12	2	27
Windham, .	2	4		6
Litchfield, .	8	4	1	13
Middlesex, .	8	2		10
Tolland, .	1	2		3
Total,	99	90	4	193

DIVORCES.

In 1871 there were 409 divorces granted, exceeding the number granted in 1870 but by one. The proportion of divorces to the number of marriages during the year was the same as 1870, namely, as one to eleven and nine-tenths.

The following table shows how many were procured in each county, and how many upon the petition of the husband and wife respectively :

Counties.	Divorces Granted.	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.
Hartford, . . .	77	29	48
New Haven, . . .	109	30	79
New London, . . .	41	10	31
Fairfield, . . .	74	23	51
Windham, . . .	47	14	33
Litchfield, . . .	34	17	17
Middlesex, . . .	17	5	12
Tolland, . . .	10	3	7
Total, . . .	409	131	278

The following is a table of the alleged causes for which the foregoing divorces were granted ; but very little reliance can be placed on its correctness :

CAUSE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.
Absence, not heard of, - - -								
Adultery, - - - - -	25	20	9	18	13	5	3	3
Beastiality, - - - - -								
Cruelty, - - - - -	31	20	8	17	10	11	6	
Desertion, - - - - -	62	29	14	61	43	13	2	2
Fraudulent Contract, - - -		1	1		1	2	1	
Intemperance, - - - - -	23	22	8	22	12	9	2	3
Misconduct, - - - - -	54	63	3	57		8	7	2
Sentenced to life imprisonment, -								

Respectfully submitted by

CHARLES J. HOADLY, *State Librarian.*

STATE LIBRARY, Hartford, May 1st, 1872.

TABLE I.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1871.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not state	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
HARTFORD,	37,743	499	400	6	905	412	33	21		466	254	147	28	37		223	236	2	461
Avon,	987	7	7		14	2				2	2					7	9		16
Berlin,	2,436	17	24	1	42	10	2			12	11	1				9	14		23
Bloomfield,	1,473	10	11		21	9				9	8			1		11	9		20
Bristol,	3,788	39	38		77	33	2			35	31	2		2		36	25	1	62
Burlington,	1,319	16	9	2	27	4				4	2			2		12	7		19
Canton,	2,639	41	35		76	31	2	1		34	16	18				24	23		47
East Granby,	853	7	8		15	4				4	4					5	4		9
East Hartford,	3,007	24	30		54	22	1	1		24	21	3				22	15	12	49
East Windsor,	2,882	54	35	2	91	17	3	1		21	16	3	1	1		20	15	2	37
Enfield,	6,322	89	71	2	162	54			22	76	32	34	3	5	2	49	45	4	98
Farmington,	2,616	14	24		38	13	2	1		16	13	2	1			11	20	1	32
Glastonbury,	3,560	27	35		62	30	2			32	25	2	2	3		25	20	3	48
Granby,	1,517	17	9		26	12	3	1		16	15		1			16	8		24
Hartland,	789	5	3	3	11	6				6	6					12	10	1	23
Manchester,	4,223	62	53		115	38	4			42	21	17	1	3		30	32	2	64
Marlborough,	476	7	1		8	3				3	3						4		4
New Britain,	9,480	182	164		346	126	2			128	48	55	2	18	5	75	74		149
Newington,*	778	4	3		7	2				2	2					1			1
Plainville,	1,433	21	14		35	20	2			22	16	5	1			15	13		28
Rocky Hill,	971	18	5		23	6	2			8	8					5	9		14
Simsbury,	2,051	23	13		36	9	1			10	6	3		1		9	18		27
Southington,	4,314	50	61		111	31	2	1		34	21	12	1			33	27		60
South Windsor,	1,688	31	31		62	5	2		1	8	6		1	1		15	16		31
Suffield,	3,277	35	33	1	69	10	3			13	12			1		31	14		45
West Hartford,	1,533	8	6		14	7	3			10	8	2				8	13	1	22
Wethersfield,	1,915	11	24		35	3	2	1		6	6					10	17		27
Windsor,	2,783	29	36		65	10	3	3		16	12	2	1	1		11	17		28
Windsor Locks,	2,154	47	36		83	32	2	1		35	10	16	3	6		16	11		27
Totals,	109,007	1394	1219	17	2630	959	80	32	23	1094	635	324	46	82	7	741	725	29	1495

* Made a town in 1871. Returns for six months.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.				
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW HAVEN,	50,840	841	710		1551	548	38	14		600	297	234	29	18	22	628	464		1092
Beacon Falls,*		5	6		11	1				1						2	4		6
Bethany,	1,135	3	8		11	7	1			8	7	1				4	8		12
Branford,	2,488	37	34	4	75	18	2			20	13	5				18	20	3	41
Cheshire,	2,344	29	16		45	17	3			20	13	4	1	2		21	21		42
Derby,	8,020	206	154		360	66	7			73	32	38	2	1		54	47	9	110
East Haven,	2,714	26	23		49	15	3			18	18					19	22		41
Guilford,	2,576	31	18		49	13	5			18	18					14	15		29
Hamden,	3,028	31	18		49	13	1			14	11	1	1	1		22	22		44
Madison,	1,814	12	18		30	12	3			15	15					15	14		29
Meriden,	10,495	202	205	2	409	126	8	1		135	64	46	4	1		130	137	4	271
Middlebury,	696	4	12		16	3				3	2	1				5	12		17
Milford,	3,405	32	25	1	58	23	1			24	21	3				25	17	2	44
Naugatuck,	2,830	45	38		83	28				28	8	16	1	3		21	26	9	56
North Branford,	1,035	14	2		16	8				8	8					11	6		17
North Haven,	1,771	9	8		17	2	2			4	4					14	8		22
Orange,	2,634	24	28		52	9	2			11	10			1		19	12		31
Oxford,	1,338	13	12		25	3				3	3					16	9		25
Prospect,	551	4	2		6	5				5	5					5	3		8
Seymour,	2,122	14	20	2	36	23	2			25	16	2	3	4		19	18		37
Southbury,	1,318	4	6		10	6				6	5	1				11	3	2	16
Wallingford,	3,676	61	55		116	38				38	27	10	1			20	26	1	47
Waterbury,	13,106	254	220	3	477	145	1	2		148	73	44	11	20		125	114	6	245
Wolcott,	491	6	4		10					0						6	1		7
Woodbridge,	830	5	2		7	7				7	7					5	5		10
Totals,	121257	1912	1644	12	3568	1136	79	17		1232	677	407	53	71	24	1229	1034	36	2299

* Made a town in 1871, from Bethany, Naugatuck, Oxford, and Seymour. Returns for six months.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	American male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW LONDON,	9,576	93	86	2	181	89	16	4		109	78	16	1	14		99	103	3	205
Norwich,	16,653	253	218		471	186	17	6		209	123	58	20	8		208	179		387
Bozrah,	984	9	4		13	7				7	5	1				5	2		7
Colchester,	3,383	34	34	1	69	29	2			31	17	7	1	6		15	27	2	44
East Lyme,	1,506	27	14		41	11	1			12	11	1				10	11	3	24
Franklin,	731	8	9		17	5				5	5					8	2	2	12
Griswold,	2,575	21	12		33	25	1	1		27	21	6				18	17		35
Groton,	5,124	38	62	10	110	28	5	4		37	34	2	1			32	37	1	70
Lebanon,	2,212	18	20		38	11				11	11					13	11		24
Ledyard,	1,392	12	17		29	5	1			6	6					13	14		27
Lisbon,	502	2	5		7	1				1	1					4	7		11
Lyme,	1,181	17	9		26	6	1			7	7					10	5		15
Montville,	2,495	27	15		42	11				11	10		1			15	10		25
North Stonington,	1,759	5	7		12	12	3	1		16	13		1		2	13	9		22
Old Lyme,	1,362	19	15		34	9	2			11	11					14	12		26
Preston,	2,161	8	11	2	21	9				9	9					3	12		15
Salem,	717	4	10	2	16	3	2			5	5					8	7		15
Sprague,	3,463	42	38		80	44	4			48	4	39	3	2		29	28		57
Stonington,	6,313	98	70		168	35	16	6		57	31	22	2	2		40	38		78
Waterford,	2,482	18	25	2	45	14	1			15	14			1		29	17		46
Totals,	66,570	753	681	19	1453	540	72	22		634	416	152	30	34	2	586	548	11	1145

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	American male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
DANBURY,	8,753	110	97	2	209	55	11	1		67	40	19	2	6		66	60	11	137
Bridgeport,	19,835	514	402	2	918	224	25	4		253	122	81	19	31		152	111		263
Bethel,	2,311	25	24		49	13	3			16	15	1				13	18		31
Brookfield,	1,193	11	8		19	6	2			8	7	1				9	10		19
Darien,	1,808	25	17		42	8				8	5	2	1			18	14		32
Easton,	1,288	10	1		11	4				4					4	10	7		17
Fairfield,	5,645	24	37		61	10		3		13	10	1	1	1		16	11		27
Greenwich,	7,644	45	34	1	80	10	8			18	14		2	2		29	22	2	53
Huntington,	1,527	12	12		24	7	2			9	8			1		15	11		26
Monroe,	1,226	11	4	1	16	4	1			5	5					17	3		20
New Canaan,	2,497	22	27		49	7	7			14	11	2		1		23	23		46
New Fairfield,	870	7	4	5	16	2	1			3	3					2	9		11
Newtown,	3,681	36	50		86	23	1			24	19	5				31	34	3	68
Norwalk,	12,119	186	143		329	97	15	3		115	72	33	2	8		102	91	4	197
Reading,	1,624	14	10		24	11	1			12	12					17	9		26
Ridgefield,	1,919	21	17		38	10	2			12	11	1				15	15		30
Sherman,	846	3	1		4	2				2	2					6	2		8
Stamford,	9,714	116	98	11	225	57	7	5	2	71	32	21	5	6	7	44	40	3	87
Stratford,	3,032	33	18		51	10	6			16	14		2			14	16	1	31
Trumbull,	1,335	9	9		18	6	6	1		13	13					4	3		7
Weston,	1,054	11	9		20	9	1	1		11	9	1	1			2	6		8
Westford,	3,361	31	22		53	18	1			19	14	3		2		19	34	2	55
Wilton,	1,994	18	11		29	12	2			14	13		1			15	22		37
Totals,	95,276	1294	1055	22	2371	605	102	14	6	727	451	171	36	58	11	639	571	26	1236

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	American male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
BROOKLYN,	2,354	27	32		59	6	1			7	7					13	18		31
Ashford,	1,241	14	13		27	12				12	12					8	11		19
Canterbury,	1,543	5	7	1	13	7	2			9	7	1		1		3	6		9
Chaplin,	704	6	9		15	5	1	1		7	7					6	4		10
Eastford,	984	11	5		16	1		5		6	5			1		12	11		23
Hampton,	891	6	9		15	3	4	1		8	7			1		5	5		10
Killingly,	5,712	80	66		146	54	12	2		68	39	21	3	5		46	44		90
Plainfield,	4,521	35	50	1	86	50	3	3		56	27	22	3	3	1	23	16		39
Pomfret,	1,488	21	17		38	8	2			10	10					10	3		13
Putnam,	4,192	89	64		153	47	10	2		59	23	29		6	1	29	29	2	60
Scotland,	643	6	2		8	4	1			5	5					4	1		5
Sterling,	1,022	14	19		33	2		2		4	4					3	11		14
Thompson,	3,804	34	33		67	16	1	8		19	18		1			18	15		33
Voluntown,	1,052	17	15		32	4				4	4					4	5		9
Windham,	5,412	46	43		89	67	6			73	33	24	3	5	8	34	41		75
Woodstock,	2,955	17	12		29	16	6	1		23	23					9	11		20
Totals,	38,518	428	396	2	826	295	50	29	5	370	231	97	10	21	11	227	231	2	460

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	American male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
LITCHFIELD,	3,113	17	25	1	43	17				17	15	1	1			9	11		20
Barkhamsted,	1,439	8	15		23	11				11	11					7	8		15
Bethlehem,	750	5	15		20	6	1			7						5	4		9
Bridgewater,	877	9	8		17	3				3	2		1		7	2	2		4
Canaan,	1,257	3	3		6	5	1			6	6					1	3		4
Colebrook,	1,141	8	11	1	20	8	2			10	9	1				10	7		17
Cornwall,	1,772	10	20		30	13	1			14	13	1				4	8		12
Goshen,	1,223	14	17	1	32	2				2	2					4	9		13
Harwinton,	1,044	11	8		19	6				6	6					9	10		19
Kent,	1,744	10	13		23	9	1			10	10					8	12		20
Morris,	701	6	9		15	3	1			4	3		1			2	4		6
New Hartford,	3,078	52	48		100	25	2			27	15	8	4			22	24	8	54
New Milford,	3,586	35	35		70	28	8	1		37	35	1	1			44	25	2	71
Norfolk,	1,641	10	14		24	15				15	10	4	1			17	8	3	28
North Canaan,	1,695	11	15	1	27	14	3	1		18	15	1	2			8	9		17
Plymouth,	4,149	59	51		110	28	2			30	18	9	1	2		47	36		83
Roxbury,	919	6	9		15	10	1	1		12	11		1			10	9		19
Salisbury,	3,303	34	44	4	82	8	6			14	12	1	1			22	21		43
Sharon,	2,441	32	25		57	9	3	1		13	9	2	1	1		8	13		21
Torrington,	2,893	41	40		81	23	1			24	15	6		2	1	26	26		52
Warren,	673	10	6		16	5				5	5					5	6		11
Washington,	1,563	18	15	2	35	11		1		12	11	1				11	5		16
Watertown,	1,698	12	12		24	14	3			17	17					8	14	1	23
Winchester,	4,096	60	64		124	34	4			38	17	13	2	6		26	14	4	44
Woodbury,	1,931	19	16		35	12	2			14	10	2	1	1		21	18		39
Totals,	48,727	500	538	10	1048	319	42	5		366	277	50	8	23	8	336	306	18	660

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
MIDDLETOWN,	11,126	137	86		223	122	9	1		132	59	45	11	17		101	100		201
Haddam,	2,071	20	19		39	12				12	12					11	14		25
Chatham,	2,771	28	32		60	8				8	7		1			16	13		29
Chester,	1,094	10	18		28	6	1			7	4	3				7	7		14
Clinton,	1,404	12	12		24	7				7	7					10	12		22
Cromwell,	1,856	22	16	1	39	6	1			7	7					3	12		15
Durham,	1,086	10	5		15	8	1			9	8	1				5	3	1	9
East Haddam,	2,951	15	29	2	46	22	3			25	22		2	1		22	28	5	55
Essex,	1,669	13	11		24	9	5			14	13			1		14	11		25
Killingworth,	856	6	5	1	12											8	10		18
Middlefield,	1,053	5	7		12	3				3	3					10	3		13
Old Saybrook,	1,215	16	12		28	8	3			11	8	3				2	6		8
Portland,	4,693	78	71		149	14	3			17	12	2		3		41	38		79
Saybrook,	1,267	11	12		23	13				13	13					8	7		15
Westbrook,	987	6	5		11	4				4	4					8	8		16
Totals,	36,099	389	340	4	733	242	26	1		269	179	54	14	22		266	272	6	544

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWN.	Population in 1870.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-resident- s.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Naivty not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
TOLLAND,	1,216	15	7	1	23	8	1			9	8		1			7	14	1	22
Andover,	461	5	5	1	11	3				3	3					3	3	1	7
Bolton,	576	6	8		14	3	1			4	4					4	6		10
Columbia,	891	7	7		14	10				10	10					10	8	1	19
Coventry,	2,057	20	19		39	17	2			19	14	1	1	2	1	7	12		19
Ellington,	1,452	18	10		28	6	1			7	6			1		5	4		9
Hebron,	1,279	9	9		18	5	1			6	6					8	5		13
Mansfield,	2,401	10	19		29	15	3			18	18					14	23		37
Somers,	1,247	9	9		18	6	3			9	8		1			11	7		18
Stafford,	3,405	29	47		76	30	6	8		44	36	2	4	2		13	18		31
Union,	627	7	6		13	1	2			3	3					6	5		11
Vernon,	5,446	91	91		182	50	2			52	20	27	3	2		34	34		68
Willington,	942	8	12		20	6				6	6					6	7		13
Totals,	22,000	234	249	2	485	160	22	8		190	142	30	10	7	1	128	146	3	277

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.									DEATHS.					
	Population in 1870.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residents of this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	American male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	109,007	1,394	1,219	17	2,630	959	80	32	23	1,094	635	324	46	82	7	741	725	29	1,495
New Haven,	121,257	1,912	1,644	12	3,568	1,136	79	17		1,232	677	407	53	71	24	1,229	1,034	36	2,299
New London,	66,570	753	681	19	1,453	540	72	22		634	416	152	30	34	2	586	548	11	1,145
Fairfield,	95,276	1,294	1,055	22	2,371	605	102	14	6	727	451	171	36	58	11	639	571	26	1,236
Windham,	38,518	428	396	2	826	295	50	20	5	370	231	97	10	21	11	227	231	2	460
Litchfield,	48,727	500	538	10	1,048	319	42	5		366	277	50	8	23	8	336	306	18	660
Middlesex,	36,099	389	340	4	733	242	26	1		269	179	54	14	22		266	272	6	544
Tolland,	22,000	234	249	2	485	160	22	8		190	142	30	10	7	1	128	146	3	277
Totals,	537,454	6,904	6,122	88	13,114	4,256	473	119	34	4,882	3,008	1,285	207	318	64	4,152	3,833	131	8,116

TABLE II.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR
EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1871.

COUNTY.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	94	112	124	131	96	115	139	136	106	120	100	121		1394
	Females,	106	111	120	99	87	101	103	89	98	114	86	104	1	1219
	Not stated,	2			3		1	2	2	4	1			2	17
New Haven,	Males,	187	124	152	144	150	145	174	189	182	163	153	148	1	1912
	Females,	157	128	146	119	132	125	143	150	162	134	130	118		1644
	Not stated,	2		1		2	1	1			2			3	12
New London,	Males,	62	74	64	50	48	60	55	68	61	79	61	71		753
	Females,	59	53	61	53	52	49	58	52	66	67	62	49		681
	Not stated,			1		1	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	19
Fairfield,	Males,	128	92	106	98	96	86	112	99	132	108	125	110	2	1294
	Females,	77	100	87	79	80	98	86	88	96	93	86	85		1055
	Not stated,	5		1		2	1	1	4	1		2		5	22
Windham,	Males,	36	34	37	47	31	28	38	36	29	34	39	39		428
	Females,	31	39	35	32	38	24	30	35	40	26	30	36		396
	Not stated,								1	1					2
Litchfield,	Males,	51	38	37	48	36	37	38	53	47	41	40	34		500
	Females,	39	51	49	49	39	39	48	47	37	53	50	35	2	538
	Not stated,			1	1	1		1	1		3	1		1	10
Middlesex,	Males,	23	29	42	36	30	33	33	33	41	28	40	21		389
	Females,	23	25	37	21	26	21	20	35	32	36	30	34		340
	Not stated,		1			1						1		1	4
Tolland,	Males,	24	16	17	27	14	17	20	35	13	21	16	14		234
	Females,	12	16	24	18	17	16	27	21	26	19	27	26		249
	Not stated,	1							1						2
Total,	Males,	605	519	579	581	501	521	609	649	611	594	574	558	3	6904
	Females,	504	523	559	470	471	473	515	517	557	542	501	487	3	6122
	Not stated,	10	1	4	4	7	5	6	11	9	8	6	3	14	88
Grand total,		1119	1043	1142	1055	979	999	1130	1177	1177	1144	1081	1048	20	13114

TABLE III.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE PROXIMATE AGE OF EITHER SEX.

COUNTY.	SEX.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	100 and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	149	90	33	40	62	57	65	63	84	55	35	6		2	741
	Females,	118	64	29	39	74	68	53	52	79	75	54	10	2	8	725
	Not stated,	19	3	1											6	29
New Haven,	Males,	286	174	53	83	112	100	85	87	107	81	57	4			1229
	Females,	245	140	31	57	79	86	80	69	79	95	58	14		1	1034
	Not stated,	21	3	1											11	36
New London,	Males,	119	60	26	36	49	51	40	43	50	60	38	6		8	586
	Females,	88	52	13	31	55	37	42	41	54	62	49	14	2	8	548
	Not stated,	6	1	1		1									2	11
Fairfield,	Males,	150	70	29	43	38	46	53	47	56	64	34	3		6	639
	Females,	92	62	29	38	67	47	42	25	56	55	41	9		8	571
	Not stated,	20			1										5	26
Windham,	Males,	45	19	12	14	19	16	13	17	22	32	12	4		2	227
	Females,	39	22	7	29	21	13	11	12	26	32	17	1	1		231
	Not stated,														2	2
Litchfield,	Males,	44	33	10	12	32	12	28	27	40	57	30	4		7	336
	Females,	36	19	15	23	43	23	19	19	29	39	30	5	2	4	306
	Not stated,	3	2												13	18
Middlesex,	Males,	58	16	4	13	20	20	16	22	29	35	28	3		2	266
	Females,	50	21	9	22	19	15	20	21	24	34	31	4	1	1	272
	Not stated,	4													2	6
Tolland,	Males,	33	14	3	5	6	7	9	6	17	14	10	3	1		128
	Females,	23	7	1	7	13	12	13	4	19	19	22	6			146
	Not stated,	3														3
Total,	Males,	884	476	170	246	338	309	309	312	405	398	244	33	1	27	4152
	Females,	691	387	134	246	371	301	280	243	366	411	302	63	8	30	3833
	Not stated,	76	9	3	1	1									41	131
Grand Total,		1651	872	307	493	710	610	589	555	771	809	546	96	9	98	8116

TABLE IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH DECEMBER 31st, 1871, AND
THE PERCENTAGE OF KNOWN CAUSES.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND CONTAGIOUS.										
Cholera, - - - - -	1	9	3	5	2	2			22	.31
Cholera Infantum, - - - - -	86	137	41	55	11	16	15	17	378	5.29
Croup, - - - - -	26	29	10	13	8	11	7	6	110	1.54
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	10	22	5	6	4	6	11	2	66	.92
Diphtheria, - - - - -	15	20	20	10	3	3	6	1	78	1.09
Dysentery, - - - - -	20	32	11	24	5	16	3	2	113	1.58
Erysipelas, - - - - -	10	17	6	4	6	4	4	2	53	.74
Fever, - - - - -	14	14	55	3	4	4	7	1	62	.87
“ Intermittent, - - - - -		6				1	1		8	.11
“ Remittent, - - - - -	1	4		2	2	2			11	.16
“ Typhus, - - - - -	64	111	25	53	31	34	29	5	352	4.93
Hooping Cough, - - - - -	7	8	7		3	4	1	3	33	.46
Influenza, - - - - -		3							3	.04
Measles, - - - - -	1	14	1	1	1	4			22	.31
Scarlatina, - - - - -	10	149	34	40	8	16	4	2	263	3.68
Small Pox, - - - - -	7	7		18	6	1			39	.55
Syphilis, - - - - -	4	5	1		1			2	13	.18
Thrush, - - - - -	1			1			1		3	.04
Total, - - - - -	277	587	179	235	95	124	89	43	1,629	22.80

DISEASES.						Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
II. OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.															
Abscess, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	4	3		7			27	.38
Atrophy, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	7	15	6	3	5	1	97	1.36
Cancer, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	24	36	18	24	11	17	8	9	147	2.05
Debility, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13	49	21	51	6	6	13	4	163	2.28
Dropsy, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	23	31	8	17	16	5	160	2.24
Gout, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4		1	1					6	.09
Hemorrhage, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	1	9	2	4	2		41	.57
Infantile, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	19	49	2	2	5	1		2	80	1.12
Inflammation, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	2	1	2		2	15	.21
Malformation, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	2		1		13	.18
Mortification, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	6	5	5	4	3	1	40	.56
Scrofula, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	9	4	2	3	4	2	37	.52
Suddenly, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	8		11	2		28	.39
Tumor, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	3	1	4	3	1	22	.31
Total, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	144	259	101	160	49	79	57	27	876	12.26
III. NERVOUS ORGANS.															
Apoplexy, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	42	39	21	35	13	23	15	7	195	2.73
Cephalitis, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15	72	8	5	8	3	11	2	124	1.73
Chorea, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		1		1		1			3	.04
Convulsions, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	41	72	26	23	10	11	8	5	196	2.74
Delerium Tremens, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	2		2			14	.20
Epilepsy, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	4	2	4	7	1	28	.39
Hydrocephalus, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	16	37	8	16	2	5	3	1	88	1.23
Insanity, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	27	.38
Paralysis, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	34	52	25	36	9	18	14	12	200	2.80
Tetanus, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	4		4	1		19	.27
Brain, diseases of, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	44	28	22	35	13	11	15	3	171	2.39
Total, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	211	324	117	162	58	85	76	32	1065	14.90

DISEASES.					Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.														
Asthma,	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	1			9	.13
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	-	3	17	2	1	2	12	2	1	40	.56
Consumption,	-	-	-	-	171	261	190	129	70	97	77	52	1047	14.65
Hydrothorax,	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	8	2	1			19	.27
Laryngitis,	-	-	-	-	1	4	1					1	7	.10
Pleurisy,	-	-	-	-	1	2		3	1	2		1	10	.14
Pneumonia,	-	-	-	-	91	142	59	65	34	30	20	19	460	6.43
Quinsy,	-	-	-	-			3						3	.04
Disease of Organs,	-	-	-	-	21	14	9	22	8	7	4	1	86	1.20
Total,	-	-	-	-	292	446	267	229	119	150	103	75	1681	23.52
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS.														
Aneurism,	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2		6	1	2	16	.22
Pericarditis,	-	-	-	-	6	8	9	15	3	7		2	50	.70
Disease of Organs,	-	-	-	-	53	53	33	28	18	19	20	7	234	3.28
Total,	-	-	-	-	60	65	45	45	21	32	21	11	300	4.20

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.										
Ascites, - - - - -	3	1	1	1		2	1		9	.13
Cholic, - - - - -	3	1	2	1	1				8	.11
Dentition, - - - - -	2	13	8	4	4	4	3	2	40	.56
Dyspepsia, - - - - -	1			1					2	.03
Enteritis, - - - - -	5	11	1	5	7		5		34	.48
Gastritis, - - - - -	12	11	4	5	3	7	3		45	.63
Hepatitis, - - - - -	2	4	6	3	1		3	2	21	.29
Hernia, - - - - -	1	6	3	4	3	1			18	.25
Intussusception, - - - - -		1	2			1	2		6	.08
Jaundice, - - - - -	3	2	2			3		1	11	.15
Peritonitis, - - - - -	10	37	7	10	1	11	2	2	80	1.12
Ulceration, - - - - -	2	5	1	2		1		2	13	.18
Worms, - - - - -				1			1		2	.03
Disease of Liver, - - - - -	6	16	6	2	3	1	2	3	39	.55
“ Spleen, - - - - -										
“ Organs, - - - - -	4	13	5	10	2			1	35	.49
Total, - - - - -	54	121	48	49	25	31	22	13	363	5.08
VII. URINARY ORGANS,										
Bright's Disease, - - - - -	14	10	4	9	3	5	2	2	49	.68
Cystitis, - - - - -	2		10	1	1	6	1		21	.29
Diabetes, - - - - -	1	13	2	7	3	3	1	2	32	.45
Gravel, - - - - -		1		1					2	.03
Disease of Organs, - - - - -	2	6	2	6	3	3	2		24	.34
Total, - - - - -	19	30	18	24	10	17	6	4	128	1.79

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.										
Child birth, - - -	11	6	8	6	1	2	4	4	42	.59
Paramenia, - - -	1	1		2				2	6	.08
Puerperal Fever, - - -	12	12	11	11	4	2	2		54	.76
Disease of Organs, - - -	7	11	2	1	4		1	1	27	.38
Total, - - -	31	30	21	20	9	4	7	7	129	1.81
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.										
Rheumatism, - - -	3	6	3	7	1	7	5	1	33	.46
Disease of Hip, - - -	3	2		3				1	9	.13
“ Spine, - - -	4	6	4	1	1	1	3	2	23	.32
“ Joints, &c., - - -				1					1	.01
Total, - - -	10	14	7	12	2	9	8	4	66	.92
X. INTEGUMENTIVE ORGANS,										
Anthrax, - - -		1		1					2	.03
Fistula, - - -										
Purpura, - - -	1	3		1	3				8	.11
Ulcers, - - -	3		1				1		5	.07
Disease of Skin, - - -	3				2				5	.07
Total, - - -	7	4	1	2	5		1		20	.28
XI. OLD AGE, - - -	80	121	87	81	17	47	51	28	512	7.16

DISEASES.

	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
XII. VIOLENCE.										
Accidents, - - - -	32	30	22	15	6	8	11	3	127	1.78
Burns and Scalds, - - -	11	12	3	2	2	1		2	33	.46
Drowning, - - - -	9	21	29	4		3	10	1	77	1.08
Execution, - - - -										
Exposure, - - - -		5	1	2					8	.11
Freezing, - - - -			2	1					3	.04
Heat, - - - -	1	1		2					4	.06
Homicide, - - - -		4	2	1		1			8	.11
Hydrophobia, - - - -										
Intemperance, - - - -	10	3		6	1	1	2		23	.32
Lightning, - - - -				2					2	.03
Malpractice, - - - -	1		1						2	.03
Poison, - - - -	4	8	1	2	1		1	1	18	.25
Starvation, - - - -										
Suffocation, - - - -	6	2	2			1	2		13	.18
Suicide, - - - -	8	11	5	6	2	5	5	1	43	.60
Wounds, - - - -	4	4	2	5	1				16	.23
Total, - - - -	86	101	70	48	13	20	31	8	377	5.28
XIII. UNKNOWN, - - -	164	95	126	113	14	46	51	14	623	
XIV. STILLBORN, - - -	60	102	58	56	23	16	21	11	347	
Grand Total, - - - -	1495	2299	1145	1236	460	660	544	277	8,116	

RECAPITULATION.

DISEASES.				Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.	
I.	Zymotic,	-	-	-	277	587	179	235	95	124	89	43	1,629	22.80
II.	Of Uncertain Seat,	-	-	-	144	259	101	160	49	79	57	27	876	12.26
III.	Of the Nervous Organs,	-	-	-	211	324	117	162	58	85	76	32	1,065	14.90
IV.	Of the Respirative Organs,	-	-	-	292	446	267	229	119	150	103	75	1,681	23.52
V.	Of the Circulative Organs,	-	-	-	60	65	45	45	21	32	21	11	300	4.20
VI.	Of the Digestive Organs,	-	-	-	54	121	48	49	25	31	22	13	363	5.08
VII.	Of the Urinary Organs,	-	-	-	19	30	18	24	10	17	6	4	128	1.79
VIII.	Of the Generative Organs,	-	-	-	31	30	21	20	9	4	7	7	129	1.81
IX.	Of the Locomotive Organs,	-	-	-	10	14	7	12	2	9	8	4	66	.92
X.	Of the Integumentive Organs,	-	-	-	7	4	1	2	5		1		20	.28
XI.	Old Age,	-	-	-	80	121	87	81	17	47	51	28	512	7.16
XII.	Violence,	-	-	-	86	101	70	48	13	20	31	8	377	5.28
				1271	2102	961	1067	423	598	472	252	7,146	100.00	
XIII.	Unknown,	-	-	-	164	95	126	113	14	46	51	14	623	
XIV.	Stillborn,	-	-	-	60	102	58	56	23	16	21	11	347	
Total, - - -				1495	2299	1145	1236	460	660	544	277	8,116		

TABLE V.

WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

BIRTHS.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hartford, -	2,409	2,247	2,383	2,476	2,274	2,156	2,035	2,084	2,241	2,501	2,535	2,518	2,626	2,630
New Haven, -	2,504	2,455	2,872	2,869	2,495	2,234	2,285	2,648	3,076	3,200	3,266	3,289	3,498	3,568
New London, -	1,583	1,574	1,497	1,487	1,516	1,422	1,348	1,363	1,411	1,427	1,388	1,447	1,440	1,453
Fairfield, -	1,748	1,993	2,052	1,021	1,717	1,496	1,498	1,566	1,832	2,008	2,091	2,235	2,400	2,371
Windham, -	770	768	795	856	700	656	646	684	849	778	954	891	876	826
Litchfield, -	1,066	1,024	1,012	1,007	957	803	849	812	1,001	944	1,032	955	968	1,048
Middlesex, -	776	773	785	747	697	643	617	599	712	668	675	685	771	733
Tolland, -	443	520	477	521	447	475	456	446	501	503	528	461	557	485
Total, -	11,299	11,259	11,873	11,934	10,803	9,885	9,734	10,202	11,623	12,029	12,469	12,481	13,136	13,114

MARRIAGES.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hartford, -	806	821	818	771	809	737	876	956	1,050	975	926	1,071	1,120	1,094
New Haven, -	785	764	888	829	773	728	978	1,047	1,112	1,093	1,156	1,218	1,177	1,232
New London, -	547	556	566	556	569	561	616	634	676	643	708	602	628	634
Fairfield, -	543	566	592	518	494	488	581	621	740	742	727	733	699	727
Windham, -	304	290	299	336	274	275	302	308	460	422	415	341	406	370
Litchfield, -	353	355	359	324	327	305	336	383	434	418	347	337	380	366
Middlesex, -	225	249	307	228	251	190	212	286	282	281	282	224	281	269
Tolland, -	174	177	207	195	204	183	206	225	224	205	173	228	180	190
Total, -	3,737	3,778	4,036	3,757	3,701	3,467	4,107	4,460	4,978	4,779	4,734	4,754	4,871	4,882

DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hartford, -	1,396	1,331	1,530	1,452	1,732	1,810	1,672	1,458	1,653	1,493	1,444	1,500	1,552	1,495
New Haven, -	1,505	1,418	1,718	1,961	2,207	1,928	2,208	1,988	1,757	1,782	1,947	2,300	2,605	2,299
New London, -	840	841	1,037	951	1,031	1,277	1,424	1,143	1,001	952	910	1,125	1,156	1,145
Fairfield, -	968	1,007	1,129	1,191	1,299	1,046	1,351	1,167	1,119	1,131	1,235	1,328	1,261	1,236
Windham, -	450	467	542	497	507	542	623	581	556	520	565	606	595	460
Litchfield, -	632	626	735	744	785	761	847	715	568	593	614	663	704	660
Middlesex, -	505	523	601	578	595	679	557	553	541	506	475	564	658	544
Tolland, -	322	320	310	361	385	399	417	345	325	366	359	331	364	277
Total, -	6,618	6,533	7,602	7,735	8,541	8,442	9,109	7,950	7,520	7,343	7,549	8,417	8,895	8,166

DIVORCES FOR TWELVE YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hartford, -	52	57	66	69	89	64	82	74	78	65	66	77
New Haven, -	67	63	50	59	126	95	105	131	180	138	104	109
New London, -	66	30	33	59	52	73	74	78	59	62	54	41
Fairfield, -	36	35	35	36	44	56	81	56	54	97	68	74
Windham, -	29	39	19	19	34	38	53	39	43	28	42	47
Litchfield, -	32	25	30	24	46	39	32	41	22	47	37	34
Middlesex, -	8	10	7	8	15	18	31	13	15	29	19	17
Tolland, -	20	16	17	17	20	21	30	27	27	25	18	10
Total, -	310	275	257	291	426	404	488	459	478	491	408	409

[From the General Statutes of 1866.]

LAWS RELATING TO REGISTRATION.

TITLE VII. CHAPTER II.

REGISTRARS.

SECTION 71. Every registrar shall make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and he shall hold his office for the period of one year from the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 72. If the registrar of any town shall die or resign, the selectmen of the town shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint another person registrar in his place, who shall hold his office until the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 73. The registrar shall ascertain, as accurately as he can, by actual inquiry, and in the manner prescribed by law, all the births, marriages and deaths occurring in his town, and shall make record of the same in a book or books kept by him for that purpose, in such form and with such particulars relating to such births, marriages and deaths, as shall be prescribed by law. He shall also give licenses to marry, according to the provisions of the first section of the act concerning domestic relations.

SEC. 74. His record of births shall state, in separate columns, the date of each birth, the child's name, (if it have any,) its sex, the names, ages, color, and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 75. His record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date of each marriage solemnized in his town, the name, age, color, occupation, and birth place of each of the parties; the residence of each prior to, and at the time of marriage; the condition of each (whether single or widowed,) immediately prior to the marriage; and the name and residence of the minister or magistrate by whom the parties were joined in marriage.

SEC. 76. His record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of each death, the disease or other cause producing such

death; the name, age, color, sex, birth-place, last occupation, residence, and condition (whether single, married, or widowed,) of the deceased.

SEC. 77. Every registrar shall amend his records, from time to time, as he may discover omissions or mistakes therein; and annually, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, after having made his records as perfect as by diligent inquiry he can do, he shall send the state librarian an abstract of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January; which abstract shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed by said librarian, and shall be duly attested by said registrar; and he shall deposit with the town clerk a true copy of the abstract, by him sent to the state librarian.

SEC. 78. The registrars of each town shall receive from its treasury, for ascertaining and recording in manner aforesaid, each birth, ten cents; each marriage, ten cents; each death, ten cents; and for making and sending to the state librarian the annual abstract, two dollars; and when said abstract is of a record that, in the aggregate, contains more than two hundred names, the registrar shall receive two cents for each name over said two hundred, in addition to the sum hereinbefore given.

SEC. 79. Every physician or midwife, who shall have professional charge of the mother, at the birth of any child, and every nurse, or other attendant, who may act as midwife at such a time, in a case where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such birth, furnish the registrar of the town wherein such birth may have taken place, a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, nurse or other attendant, stating, from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, the child's name, (if any it have,) its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 80. Every sexton, or person having charge of any public or private burial place, shall, during the first week of each calendar month deliver to the registrar of the town in which such burial place is situated, a list of the names and dates of burial of the persons buried in such burial place, during the month next preceding.

SEC. 81. The physician who shall attend any deceased person, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such decease, leave with the registrar a certificate signed by him, and containing all the particulars relating to said deceased required by the seventy-sixth section of this act, and in case no physician attended such deceased person, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other physician, or substantial inhabitant of the town, and shall leave it with the registrar within fifteen days thereafter.

SEC. 82. Each physician, midwife, sexton, or other person, who shall perform the duties required by the three preceding sections, shall receive as compensation for each certificate so given the sum of twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the town in which such birth or death may occur.

SEC. 83. Every certificate given under the provisions of the eightieth and eighty-first sections of this act, shall be in the following form :

I certify, from the best information which I can obtain, that
 died at _____, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18____, aged
 years, _____ months, and _____ days. Condition, _____; born in
 _____; residence at the time of death, _____; disease, or cause
 of death, _____; occupation, _____; color, _____.
 Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.
 _____ Attending physician, or inhabitant of said town,
 as the case may be.

SEC. 84. The registrar of each town shall distribute in such town, to all persons who in his judgment are likely to need the same, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by this act.

SEC. 85. No person shall take the body of any deceased person out of the town wherein such deceased person died, without having first left with the registrar of that town a certificate, similar in all particulars to the one prescribed in the eighty-first section; and the registrar shall give a permit for the removal of such body, when said certificate shall have been so left with him.

SEC. 86. Every person who shall violate any of the foregoing provisions relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, shall pay for every such offence a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offence is committed.

SEC. 87. The state librarian shall annually prepare, and furnish to the registrars of the several towns, a sufficient number of blank forms for all the certificates and returns of births, marriages, and deaths required by the provisions of this act, *also blank books for the records of all registrars*; he shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as he may think necessary; shall receive said returns, and prepare, or cause to be prepared therefrom, such tabular statements as will render them of practical utility, and exhibit their results in convenient form, and shall make report thereof annually to the general assembly, and do whatever may be necessary to carry said provisions into effect.

SEC. 88. Any town or city may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects contemplated by the foregoing provisions, relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, if the same do not conflict with the main and specific objects of said provisions, to wit: to procure the most perfect registration of the facts therein required; and the registrars of towns where such municipal laws may be enacted, shall comply with and execute them under the same oath and penalties, as are required by the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 89. Whenever, in any town, any birth or death may happen, concerning which no certificate shall be returned to the registrar of said town, according to the previous provisions of this act, the registrar shall obtain the information required by law respecting such

birth or death, for which service he shall be entitled to the compensation herein given to physicians, midwives, and other persons, for similar services.

SEC. 90. The registrar of each town, on or before the first day of March of each year, shall record the name of every boy and girl made orphan, or half-orphan, before the first day of the preceding January, by the death of a parent enlisted from his precincts in the military or naval service of the United States, since the outbreak of the rebellion, tabulated in a book, with such items of patriotic devotion of the deceased, as the said registrar may deem of public interest; and on the first Tuesday in March of each year, he shall place the same with the town clerk, to be by him deposited among the public archives of the town.

SEC. 91. The registrar shall receive for the recording of the name of each child, twenty-five cents, to be paid from the treasury of the state, on the certificate of such registrar.

[In Addition, July 24, 1868.]

SEC. 1. That said registrars of marriages, births, and deaths, in the several towns in this state be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to make and perfect all records of the births of any child or children which have been or shall hereafter be born in their respective towns, upon the affidavit of the father or mother of such child or children, sworn to before any proper officer authorized by law to administer oaths; *provided*, that such affidavit shall state the date of birth, the name and sex of such child or children, also, the names, ages, color, and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER I.

OF MARRIAGE.

[SECTION 1. Supplied by an act approved July 24th, 1868.]

SEC. 1. That no persons shall be joined in marriage until the parties, or one of them, shall make application to the registrar of the town in which such marriage is to be solemnized, or in case of his absence or inability, to the town clerk of said town, and shall give such registrar or town clerk information respecting the name, age, color, occupation, birth-place, residence, condition of each of them, (whether single or widowed). Such registrar or town clerk on receiving such information, and a fee of fifty cents, shall issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be a license for any person authorized

by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage within said town, and that only, the parties therein named; but no such certificate shall be issued in case the persons applying, or either of them, are minors, and under the control of parents or guardians, until such parent or guardian shall give to the registrar or town clerk a written certificate of his consent to such marriage, and any registrar or town clerk who shall knowingly issue any such certificate without such consent first obtained, shall forfeit to the treasury of this state the sum of sixty-seven dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 24th, 1868.

SEC. 2. Any person authorized by the laws of this state to join persons in marriage, who shall unite any persons in marriage, without having first received the certificate provided in the next preceding section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person, who shall unite any person in marriage, shall indorse the fact upon the license certificate, stating the time and place of such marriage, with his signature thereto, and shall return the same to the registrar of the town in which it was issued, before or during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such marriage, and upon failure thereof shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. The certificates required by the preceding sections of this act, shall be deemed, and taken, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5. All the penalties, which shall accrue for any violations of the second and third sections of this act, shall be for the use of the town within which the offence is committed, and the registrar shall sue for and prosecute the same before any proper tribunal.

SEC. 6. The judges of the supreme court of errors, judges of the superior court, justices of the peace, ordained ministers belonging to this state or any other state, so long as they continue in the work of the ministry, and any clergyman, regularly licensed according to the forms and usages of the denomination to which he belongs, and located in any society in this state, upon an engagement to continue as minister of such society for a term of time not less than six months, and having charge thereof, may join persons in marriage, and all marriages attempted to be celebrated by any other persons shall be void; but all marriages, which shall be solemnized according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in this state, shall be valid.

SEC. 9. Whoever undertakes to join persons in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized so to do, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a common jail not exceeding one year, or shall pay such fine and suffer such imprisonment both.

TITLE XIII. CHAPTER III.

DIVORCE.

SECTION 42. The clerks of the superior court in the several counties shall, at the close of each term of said court in their respective counties, make return to the state librarian of the number of divorces granted at said term, and the cause for which they were severally granted, which information shall be tabulated by the librarian, and published in the report on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

REPORT
OF THE
BANK COMMISSIONERS
OF
CONNECTICUT,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1872.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD.
1872.



REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Connecticut :

YOUR Bank Commissioners submit the following report of the condition of the several Banks of Discount, the Savings Banks, and the Trust Companies, chartered and doing business under the laws of this State.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT.

There are four institutions doing business under the laws of the State as Banks of Discount. The quarterly returns of these banks to your Commissioners, and a condensed statement of their resources and liabilities on the first of April, 1872, will be found appended to this report.

These four institutions are doing business in the cities of Hartford and New Haven, the money centers of the State, where large deposits may be readily obtained and advantageously used. They are prevented by the laws of the United States from issuing notes for circulation, and are dependent for their profits upon the loaning of their capital and deposits. Notwithstanding the sharp competition of the National Banks and the Trust Companies in obtaining deposits, the State Banks, by wise and prudent management, have been able to pay to their stockholders remunerative dividends, and have afforded to their customers and the public as extensive accommodations as their competitors. There has been nothing to censure in the management of any of these institutions with the exception of the Connecticut River Banking Co. On making an examination of that institution, your Commissioners found that its President, John A. Butler, without the knowledge of its Directors, had become indebted to the bank in a much larger sum than allowed by law, and without security.

This indebtedness consisted of his own unsecured notes charged to Bills Discounted, of unsecured over-drafts, and of unsecured memorandum checks counted as a part of the cash assets of the bank. The illegal practices of the President were immediately brought to the notice of the directors, and the President required to furnish security, which he did to such an extent that we are able to state, that as far as at present appears, the loss to the bank will be less than five per cent. of its capital stock. A new President has been elected, a capable and prudent man, who enjoys the confidence of the community, and under whose direction the bank will be honestly managed. Your Commissioners take this opportunity of calling the attention of all boards of directors and trustees to the fact, that having accepted the positions which they occupy, they are bound by every consideration of public duty and honor to see that their executive officers honestly and faithfully discharge their duties.

In the case of the Connecticut River Banking Company, your Commissioners are confident that due vigilance was not exercised by its board of directors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There were on the first of January, 1872, seventy-three (73) Savings Banks, organized and doing business under the laws of this State; an increase of nine since the last annual report.

The Savings Banks chartered by the Legislature of 1871, and reporting this year, are as follows, viz: The Chester Savings Bank, the Cromwell Savings Bank, the Dime Savings Bank of Thompson, the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford, the Eastford Savings Bank, the Ridgefield Savings Bank, the Windsor Locks Savings Bank. Those chartered by the Legislature of 1870, and reporting for the first time this year, are, viz: The Savings Bank of New Hartford, the Dime Savings Bank in Middletown. The Savings Bank of Bethel is about to close up its affairs, and has not reported to your Commissioners this year.

Copies of the statements showing in detail the resources and liabilities of the several Savings Banks, and a condensed statement showing the total of resources and liabilities of all the Savings Banks, will be found appended to this report, and a table

exhibiting their growth by a comparison of the statement of last year with that of the present year, will be found below :

ASSETS.

	1871.	1872.	INCREASE.
Loans on real estate,	\$32,144,662.59	\$38,625,514.50	\$6,480,851.91
“ stocks and bonds,	3,820,937.67	4,461,499.54	640,561.87
“ personal security,	3,511,289.10	4,014,913.56	503,624.46
Invested in Bank stock,	3,190,123.21	3,100,634.82	
“ R. R. stocks & bonds,	1,128,993.66	1,294,205.75	165,212.09
“ U. States bonds,	7,133,436.16	5,336,154.88	
“ Real Estate,	412,139.02	429,154.86	17,015.84
“ Town, City and State bonds,	5,578,590.16	6,206,402.72	627,812.56
Cash on hand,	1,435,361.07	1,521,529.45	86,168.38
Other assets,	264,246.98	317,459.82	53,212.84
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$58,619,779.62	\$65,307,469.90	\$8,574,459.95
Less decrease Bank Stock and U. S. Bonds,			\$1,886,769.67
			<hr/>
			\$6,687,690.28

LIABILITIES.

Deposits,	\$55,297,705.40	\$62,717,814.77	\$7,420,109.37
All other liabilities,	69,585.99	81,705.72	12,119.73
Surplus,	3,252,488.23	2,507,949.41	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$58,619,779.62	\$65,307,469.90	\$7,432,229.10
Less decrease surplus,			\$744,538.82
			<hr/>
			\$6,687,690.28

As appears from the above, these institutions have increased their deposits during the year by the amount of \$7,420,109.37. A most extraordinary increase in view of the facts that money has been in unusual demand, and that high rates of interest have been attainable from other sources, and a very gratifying result of the business of the year, as it shows thrift and economy on the part of the people, that the savings banks of our State still retain the confidence of the public, and that the mismanagement and failure of similar institutions in a neighboring State have not aroused a feeling of distrust of the soundness of our own institutions. But your Commissioners think this increase is in a measure due to the ungratifying fact that many of our savings banks have not complied with the law limiting the amount to be received from one person in one year, and that persons of wealth have taken the opportunity offered to them by such institutions to place some portion of their property where it would escape taxation. The savings banks get no real advantage from such violation of law;

money obtained from depositors of the class above mentioned can not be a source of profit, as it is liable to be withdrawn at any moment, and necessitates the keeping on hand of a large reserve, while the portion invested is liable to be called for in times of depression when the bank may be obliged to realize on its securities at a sacrifice. Savings banks are not established to take care of the funds of the rich, a class able to care for their own, but for the funds of the poor, a class of persons who have little, but to whom that little is so important that it should not be put to any risk; a class to which small savings are of such consequence that they are not willing to trust their own management of them, but entrust them to our savings banks, believing these institutions to be so carefully managed under the laws and supervision of the State, that their deposits are entirely secured.

Your Commissioners regret the necessity of saying, that on the part of the Treasurers and Trustees a tendency to practically ignore the laws and to depend upon their own discretion in the investment of their funds and the management of their trusts, is evidently increasing. There exists an unwholesome competition between our banks, shown by the attempts to divert deposits from one institution to another by the promise of larger dividends, and a feeling of rivalry sometimes leads them to continue the payment of larger dividends than their earnings will warrant. Some of our institutions have by partial legislation obtained special privileges, such as the privilege of investing a certain portion of their deposits in railroad bonds, loaning a proportion of their funds on mortgage security out of this State, and receiving more than four hundred dollars from one person in one year; partial legislation of this kind has the effect to break down all existing laws, and your Commissioners would advise that no more special privileges be granted. Some of the banks of the State employ a large proportion of the sum which they are allowed by law to loan on personal security, in the purchase of single-name paper, or paper for the payment of which but one person or firm is liable; it is a practice much to be deprecated, and which we are sorry to see is increasing. Tempted by the high rates for their money the banks go into the "street" and purchase this paper, subjecting the money of their depositors who left it with them for perfect security, to the same risk that banks of discount take with the funds of their stockholders who have

invested their funds with the full knowledge that it would be subject to such risk, and there are instances where savings banks are carrying as large lines of one-firm's paper, as the richest bank of discount in the State would carry. If this practice is continued, loss will inevitably follow from it; your Commissioners therefore recommend that savings banks be prohibited from loaning their funds on the security of one person or firm. The practice of taking more than the legal rate of interest for loans is an increasing evil among our banks; some take regularly $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., others 8 per cent. upon their mortgage loans, without regard to the consideration that borrowers can plead usury against them should the mortgages be foreclosed. The practice of taking illegal interest in an indirect manner, is also common. A certain bank, not named by your Commissioners as its managers have given their pledge that the practice shall be discontinued, has been in the habit of taking it in the following way: when applied to by a borrower for a loan, they have agreed to grant the application if the borrower would take in payment bonds at a specified price, the price being in every instance that has come within the knowledge of your Commissioners, from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent. above the market value; that is, the borrower has been required to pay a bonus of \$45 to \$60 per \$1,000, in addition to the legal interest. These are plain violations of law, for which our statutes should provide an efficient remedy.

Your Commissioners would call the attention of the General Assembly to the opening at Waterbury, Conn., of what professes to be an agency of the Lawrence Savings Bank of the city of Lawrence, Kansas. This agency advertises to receive deposits in the same manner as our savings banks, and to pay interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. It is quite possible that this institution may be honestly conducted, and that it may perform all its promises to its depositors, but your Commissioners are confident that as a rule the establishment of similar agencies would be perilous to the interests of depositors, and opposed to a wise State policy, and therefore recommend the enactment of a law which will prevent the establishment of such agencies.

By existing laws the savings banks are permitted to take on their loans 6 per cent. and taxes. The law is differently interpreted by different banks, and the rate per cent. charged varies with the various interpretations of the law. The many violations

of law detailed in this report for which there is no practical remedy, the irregular practices of some savings banks, which, though not perhaps illegal are yet certainly imprudent, and the uncertainty which prevails with reference to the proper interpretations of some portions of existing laws, lead your Commissioners to recommend a repeal of all existing laws regulating savings banks, and the enactment of a law which shall strike at all irregular practices, keep the investments of savings banks within the limits of sound prudence, secure uniformity in practice, and provide such penalties for violation of its provisions, that your Commissioners may be able to enforce obedience to its requirements.

TRUST COMPANIES.

The number of chartered Trust Companies doing business in this State was, on the first day of January, 1872, five.

A statement of their condition will be found below :

ASSETS.							
Bills discounted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,127,460.37
Call loans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000.00
Stocks and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,074.08
Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000.00
Due from Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,080.85
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,024.94
All other assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,732.57
							<hr/>
							\$1,726,372.81
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$536,750.00
Surplus and earnings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,856.16
Due to Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,621.18
Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,119,145.47
							<hr/>
							\$1,726,372.81

These companies have, without exception, as your Commissioners believe, complied with the provisions of their charters in their organization and in the transaction of their business. These companies are required to make annual returns only, to the Bank Commissioners. It is recommended that the provisions of the law having reference to banks, requiring quarterly returns and the publication of the same in a newspaper, and other provisions of the law with regard to the loaning of their funds, be made applicable to the Trust Companies. The Legislature of

1869 granted a charter for a Trust Company to be established at Danbury. Recent attempts have been made to organize a company and to commence business under that charter ; some of the transactions in connection with and forming a part of these attempts, have been of so questionable a character that your Commissioners think that the public interest would be promoted by a repeal of the charter.

Your Commissioners believe that it was not contemplated that companies for the transaction of the business of banking should be organized under the general joint stock laws of the State. Several so called Trust Companies have, however, been organized under the provisions of these laws. They neither make returns to the Bank Commissioners nor publish statements of their condition, and are not subject to any supervision. It is recommended that these laws be so amended as to prevent the organizations of banking companies under their provisions, and that the companies at present doing business under the joint stock laws, be brought under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners.

THOMAS COWLES,
LUCIUS L. HOLMES,
Bank Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.



STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION,

January 1st, 1872.

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK.

CHARLES P. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,630,470.65
State and Government Taxes, about	-	-	-	-	-	11,000.00
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	109,823.95
Reserved for a 3 per cent. Dividend,	-	-	-	-	-	75,534.00
Total liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,826,828.60

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,783,978.00	1,783,978.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	74,925.00	74,925.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate and locality:—			
Land in Madison, Wisconsin, - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Banking House, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Bank Stock:—			
20 shares Park Bank, N. Y., - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
20 shares Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
20 shares Hanover Bank, N. Y., - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
40 shares National Bank, N. Y., - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
40 shares Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y. - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	
100 shares Commerce Bank, N. Y., - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	
20 shares State of New York Bank, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
140 shares Chatham Bank, N. Y., - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	
93 shares Phoenix Bank, N. Y., - - -	1,860.00	1,860.00	
52 shares Man. and Merchants' Bank, N. Y.,	5,200.00	5,200.00	
30 shares Imp. and Traders' Bank, N. Y., -	3,000.00	3,000.00	
13 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, N. Y.,	1,300.00	1,300.00	
30 shares Aetna, Hartford, Ct., - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	
70 shares Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport, -	7,000.00	7,000.00	
10 shares City Bank, Bridgeport, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
45 shares First National Bank, Bridgeport,	4,500.00	4,500.00	
20 shares Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, Ct.,	2,000.00	2,000.00	
20 shares Continental Bank, N. Y., - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
100 Merchants' Bank, N. Y., - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, Coupon, - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	
“ 5-20 Bonds, Registered, - - - -	540,000.00	540,000.00	
“ 10-40 Bonds, Registered, - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	
County, City, or Town Bonds:—			
Bridgeport Town Bonds, - - - -	38,000.00	38,000.00	
Hartford Town Bonds, - - - -	60,000.00	55,250.00	
Middletown Town Bonds, - - - -	50,000.00	47,500.00	
New Haven City Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Hartford City Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Danbury Water Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
New York City Stock, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
Railroad Bonds which pay interest :—			
Housatonic R. R. Bonds, - - -	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Mil. and Prairie du Chien R. R. Bonds, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
New York and Harlem R. R. Bonds, -	2,280.00	2,280.00	
School Districts' Notes, - - - -	41,862.00	41,862.00	
Coupons and Interest due, - - - -	20,531.58	20,531.58	
Cash on hand, - - - -	30,642.02	30,642.02	
Total Assets, - - - -	\$ 2,834,078.60	2,826,828.60	

Present number of Depositors, 7,050.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,886.54.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$698,388.06.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$505,312.22.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$193,075.84.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable. January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$5,632.65.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$181,614.42.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Only to meet taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$17,534.78.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$5,084.76.

BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK.

MILO T. PECK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$118,093.83
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,099.68
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$122,193.51

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	91,457.00		91,457.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	1,000.00		1,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	20,298.78		20,298.78
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank Stock :			
25 shares Yale National Bank, New Haven,	2,500.00		2,875.00
Personal Estate, - - - - -	325.00		325.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	6,612.73		6,612.73
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	122,193.51		122,568.51

Present number of Depositors, 695.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,426.62.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$124,504.70.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$31,275.34.

Increase of Deposits during the last year, \$94,967.99.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January 1st, July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$485.35.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$6,498.57.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, directly or indirectly? Yes, occasionally.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$275.48.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH.

CHARLES M. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,287,042.32
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,426.21
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,450.16
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,715.72
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,355,634.41

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	1,045,869.42	1,045,869.42	1,045,869.42
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	506,725.47	506,725.47	506,725.47
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	208,778.00	208,778.00	208,778.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate, - - - - -	20,500.00	20,500.00	30,000.00
Bank Stocks:			
Fourth National Bank, New York, -	13,000.00	13,000.00	14,560.00
Ninth " " " - - -	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,400.00
Central " " " - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,800.00
Am. Ex. " " " - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,250.00
Importers and Traders' National Bank, N. Y.,	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,800.00
Nassau National Bank, New York, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Com. Ex. " " " - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Mer. Ex. " " " - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Phoenix " " " - - -	4,220.00	4,220.00	4,390.00
Hanover " " " - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,015.00
Dry Goods " " " - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Second " " Norwich, - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,250.00
Thames " " " - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
Uncas " " " - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Shetucket " " " - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,640.00
U. S. Securities:—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - - -	12,000.00	12,000.00	14,160.00
5-20s of 1867, - - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	57,545.00
City Bonds:—			
City of Norwich 7 per cent., - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Water Bonds, - - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—			
Peoria & Oquaka 8 per cent., - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,240.00
Joliet & Chicago 8 per cent., - - -	23,000.00	23,000.00	24,840.00
Cin. Ham. & Dayton 7 per cent., - -	5,000.00	4,500.00	4,750.00
St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago 7 per cent.,	150,000.00	135,000.00	142,500.00
St. Louis & Missouri, - - - - -	100,000.00	90,000.00	92,500.00
Personal Estate:—			
Heat Account, - - - - -	241.60	241.60	241.60
Expense Account, - - - - -	1,474.05	1,474.05	1,474.05
Tax Account, - - - - -	105.60	105.60	105.60
Cash on Hand, - - - - -	77,220.27	77,220.27	77,220.27
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	2,381,134.41	2,355,634.41	2,397,589.41

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH, *Continued.*

Present number of Depositors, 4,726.

Largest amount to one person, \$13,212.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$763,105.25.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$428,243.77.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$334,861.48.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, six per cent.

When they are payable, March and September.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,581.11.

Total amount received for interest during the last year, \$149,597.88.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$14,680.33.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$6,670.71.

CHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,150.80
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.70
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,224.50

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Deposited in Middletown Savings Bank, - \$	3,224.50		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	3,224.50		

Present number of Depositors, 67.

Largest amount to one person, \$522.94.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$3,150.80.

Total amount received for interest during the last year, \$73.70.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF STAMFORD.

W. C. HOYT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1869.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$253,585.54
Balance of interest and tax account, - - - - -	10,280.33
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$263,865.87

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	221,577.00	221,577.00	221,577.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	18,400.00	18,400.00	18,400.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Stamford Town Hall Bonds, - - -	24,000.00	22,500.00	24,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,388.87	1,388.87	1,388.87
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	265,365.87	265,865.87	265,365.87

Present number of Depositors, 987.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,311.81.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$193,814.40.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$97,418.28.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$96,396.12.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 0.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,380.92.

Total amount received for interest and taxes during the last year, \$17,039.80.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,251.05.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$452.02.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,539,732.48
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	43,577.61
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,583,310.09

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	899,360.00		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, }	71,500.00		
Loans on Personal Security, }			
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stocks:—</i>			
Central National Bank, New York, - - -	10,000.00		
Phoenix “ “ “ - - -	10,000.00		
Bank of North America, “ - - -	10,000.00		
Bank of State of New York, N. Y., - - -	10,000.00		
St. Nicholas Bank, New York, - - -	10,000.00		
Bridgeport City National Bank, - - -	5,000.00		
<i>United States Securities:—</i>			
Bonds of 1881, - - - - -	75,000.00		
New York State and County Bonds, - - -	40,000.00		
Bridgeport City 7 per cent. Bonds, - - -	175,000.00		
Chicago Park 7 per cent. Bonds, - - -	150,000.00		
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds, - - -	100,000.00		
Methodist Church Bonds, 7 per cent., - - -	4,000.00		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	13,450.09		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	1,583,310.09		

Present number of Depositors, 5,400.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,000.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$597,932.17.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$410,065 75.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$187,866.42.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$10,000.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,763.47.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$105,041.14.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? And taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$10,510.20.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,495.10.

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS BANK, COLLINSVILLE.

SAMUEL N. CODDING, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$97,163.74
Balance of interest account and surplus fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,196.50
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$104,360.24

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	46,492.58		
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, and Personal Security,	37,816.32		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
U. S. Securities—Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00		
Railroad Bonds, - - - -	1,800.00		
Cash on hand and on call, - - - -	15,118.08		
Other assets:—			
Interest on Notes due the Savings Society, -	1,133.26		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	104,360.24		

Present number of Depositors, 516.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,000.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$51,663.27.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$47,281.23.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$4,382.04.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$595.49.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$7,259.50.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$709.88.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$4.30.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JOHN W. MANSFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1857.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,006,290.70
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,748.98
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,847.14
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,072,886.82

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,255,275.00	1,255,275.00	1,255,275.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	12,700.00	12,700.00	12,700.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	171,842.18	171,842.18	171,842.18
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking building, No. 83 Church St., -	25,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00
Bank Stocks:—			
224 shares 2d National Bank, New Haven,	24,000.00	24,000.00	36,000.00
150 “ Yale National Bank, New Haven,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,400.00
37 “ Tradesmen’s Nat’l B’k, New Haven,	3,700.00	3,700.00	5,500.00
150 “ Nat’l Bank of Commerce, N. York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,100.00
150 “ Continental Nat’l Bank, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,550.00
150 “ National Bank of Republic, New York, - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,250.00
100 “ Am. Exchange Nat’l B’k, N. York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,200.00
U. S. Securities:—			
230,000 U. S. 5-20s, - - - -	230,000.00	230,000.00	264,500.00
20,000 U. S. Bonds of 1881, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,400.00
50,000 U. S. 10-40s, - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00
Town Bonds:—			
53,000 Town of New Haven, - - - -	53,000.00	53,000.00	51,775.00
41,000 Town of Middletown, - - - -	41,000.00	41,000.00	39,000.00
10,000 Town of New Britain, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
9,200 Town of Ridgefield, - - - -	9,200.00	9,200.00	9,000.00
New Haven Water Company, - - - -	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	31,740.53	31,740.53	31,740.53
Expense account, - - - -	5,429.11	5,429.11	5,429.11
Total assets, - - - -	2,072,886.82	2,072,886.82	2,148,661.82

Present number of Depositors, 4,500.

Largest amount to one person, \$10,246.64.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$820,565.88.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$612,680.19.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$207,885.69.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July 16th.

Total expenses of last year, \$7,402.79.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$142,076.38.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$13,724.03.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,904.37.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, CROMWELL.

S. P. POLLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,634.86
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.03
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537.66
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,247.55

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	-	-	1,400.00
Loans on Personal Security,	-	-	1,530.11
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Personal Estate:—			
Iron Safe and Office Fixtures,	-	-	628.05
Cash on hand,	-	-	689.39
Total Assets,	-	-	4,247.55

Present number of Depositors, 100.

Largest amount to one person, \$670.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$4,169.13.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$534.27.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$3,634.86.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$628.05.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$61.21.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, 0.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, 0.

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

SEDLEY SNOW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$268,988.31
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,195.77
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,631.68
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	853.37
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$278,669.13

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	155,487.00	155,487.00	155,487.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	13,270.00	13,270.00	13,270.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
20 shares Nat'l Bank Commerce, - -	2,000.00	1,970.00	2,300.00
87 " " " Deep River, - -	8,700.00	8,700.00	10,875.00
12 " " " Saybrook, - -	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,560.00
50 " " " Continental, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,850.00
25 " " " Mechanics' Assoc'n, - -	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,437.50
40 " " " Fourth, - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,520.00
20 " " " Shoe and Leather, - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,040.00
100 " " " Ocean, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,100.00
40 " " " Central, - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,320.00
30 " " " Ninth, - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,450.00
30 " " " St. Nicholas, - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,600.00
20 " " " Am. Exchange, - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,240.00
140 " " " Mechanics', - -	3,500.00	4,694.62	4,694.62
U. S. Securities:—5-20s, - - -	25,500.00	25,500.00	29,070.00
" " " 1881s, - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,510.00
State of Connecticut Bonds, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Town Bonds:—			
Hartford Town Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Saybrook Town Bonds, - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Chester Town Bonds, - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Wisconsin Beloit Bonds, - - -	1,500.00	1,414.25	1,500.00
Town Orders, - - -	279.00	279.00	279.00
Cash on hand, - - -	3,904.26	3,904.26	3,904.26
Total Assets, - - - \$	277,590.26	278,669.13	285,017.38

Present number of Depositors, 1,046.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,471.59.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$66,300.61.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$41,832.28.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$24,468.33.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$5,000.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, May and November.

Total expenses of last year, \$874.30.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$17,938.47.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? And taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,668.95.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$571.98.

DERBY SAVINGS BANK, DERBY.

THADDEUS G. BIRDSEYE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1846.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$747,350.90
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	38,124.50
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$785,475.40

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	510,647.53		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	3,200.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	16,500.00	530,347.53	530,347.53
<i>Investments as follows.</i>			
Citizens National Bank, Waterbury, -	4,000.00	3,560.00	4,400.00
Yale National Bank, New Haven, -	10,500.00	10,500.00	11,550.00
Birmingham National Bank, Birmingham, -	13,500.00	13,901.00	16,700.00
Metropolitan National Bank, New York, -	5,000.00	5,300.00	6,750.00
Union National Bank, New York, - -	3,000.00	3,510.00	3,960.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, -	10,000.00	10,900.00	10,900.00
U. S. Securities :—			
Sixes 1881, coupons, - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	14,917.50
5-20s, 1867-8, coupons, - - - -	65,000.00	70,612.50 }	151,875.00
“ “ coupons, registered, - - -	70,000.00	69,300.00 }	
State Securities :—			
Connecticut State Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	3,840.00	4,000.00
Derby Town Orders, - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Derby 6th School District Bonds, - - -	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	20,127.87	20,127.87	20,127.87
Total Assets, - - - - \$	785,475.40	791,898.90	812,527.90

Present number of Depositors, 2,400

Largest amount to one person, \$6,016.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$269,135.84.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$145,188.47.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$123,947.37.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, July 1st and January 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,741.04.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$50,023.59.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,629.24.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,249.59.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

N. B. STEVENS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$250,467.25
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	5,140.71
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	2,124.81
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$257,732.77

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	183,508.52	183,508.52	183,508.52
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	51,740.23	51,740.23	51,740.23
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	7,850.00	7,850.00	7,850.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stocks:</i>			
7 shares Hartford Bank, - - - -	700.00	1,057.00	1,057.00
25 shares Phoenix Bank, - - - -	2,500.00	3,750.00	3,750.00
50 shares Mercantile Bank, - - - -	5,000.00	5,750.00	6,000.00
Office Furniture, - - - -	487.15	487.15	487.15
Expenses from Oct. 1st, - - - -	461.17	461.17	461.17
Cash on Hand, - - - -	3,128.70	3,128.70	3,128.70
Total Assets, - - - - \$	255,375.77	257,732.77	257,982.77

Present number of Depositors, 4,881.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,258.78.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$324,213.18.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$105,010.80.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$219,202.38.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, 1st of April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,426.22.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$12,036.42.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$475.06.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$65.92.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH.

GEORGE D. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1869.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$280,276.36
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,440.70
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$290,717.06

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	105,235.00	105,235.00	105,235.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	74,675.00	74,675.00	74,675.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	19,200.00	19,200.00	19,200.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
40 shares Second Nat'l Bank, of Norwich, -	4,000.00	4,375.25	4,600.00
50 shares Hanover Nat'l Bank, New York, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
50 shares Atlantic " " -	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00
20 Bonds St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co., 7 per cents., - - -	20,000.00	18,300.00	19,000.00
20 Bonds Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Co., 7 per cents., - - -	20,000.00	18,100.00	18,500.00
Red River Iron Mfg. Co. Bonds, with individual guarantee, - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Personal Estate:—</i>			
Office furniture, - - - -	670.45	670.45	670.45
Tax account, - - - -	184.24	184.24	184.24
Expense, - - - -	715.05	715.05	715.05
Cash on hand, - - - - \$64.71			
Cash in Thames National Bank, 20,447.36			
	20,512.07	20,512.07	20,512.07
Total Assets, - - - - \$	293,941.81	290,717.06	292,191.81

Present number of Depositors, 2,911.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,158.59.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$223,787.52.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$53,932.25.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$169,855.27.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, seven (7).

When they are payable. January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,728.92.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$16,356.82.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$918.18.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$178.68.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF THOMPSON.

AUGUSTINE E. PARKER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,988.70
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240.18
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,228.88

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$			5,900.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -			1,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks, - - - - -	3,000.00	3,092.38	3,092.38
Cash on hand, - - - - -			236.50
Total Assets, - - - - - \$			10,228.88

Present number of Depositors, 73.

Largest amount to one person, \$400.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$9,988.70.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$300.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$236.50.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$240.18.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WALLINGFORD.

JOHN MUNSON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,580.22
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.31
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.05
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,617.58

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,100.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	2,080.20		
Cash on hand, - - - -	437.38		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	3,617.58		

Present number of Depositors, 100.

Largest amount to one person, \$360.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$3,785.32.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$205.10.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$3,580.22.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, January 1st, 1872.

Total expenses of last year, \$40.60.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$77.96.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WATERBURY.

GUERNSEY S. PARSONS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$90,607.18
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,931.54
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$93,538.72

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		65,420.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		18,459.91	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Citizens National Bank, Waterbury, -		2,480.00	
Cash on hand, - - - -		7,036.01	
Expense account, - - - -		142.80	
Total Assets, - - - - \$		93,538.72	.

Present number of Depositors, 1,334.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,218.23.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$100,754.93.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$25,827.62.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$74,927.31.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$678.79.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$3,302.30.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$188.96.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3.92.

EASTFORD SAVINGS BANK.

H. B. BURNHAM, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,030.07
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.27
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,100.34

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	1,979.38	1,979.38	1,979.38
Loans on Personal Security, - -	300.00	300.00	300.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Town orders, - - - - -	594.00	594.00	594.00
Personal Estate, - - - - -	122.75	122.75	122.75
Cash on hand, - - - - -	104.21	104.21	104.21
Total Assets, - - - - \$	3,100.34	3,100.34	3,100.34

Present number of Depositors, 62.

Largest amount to one person, \$400.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$4,148.09.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$1,118.02.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends. Just commenced, and no dividend has been declared.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$70.27.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, ESSEX.

EDWARD W. REDFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$337,085.33
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,500.34
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.24
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$348,585.91

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	161,737.00	161,737.00	161,737.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	13,070.00	13,070.00	13,070.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	27,778.10	27,778.10	27,778.10
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
56 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,440.00
20 “ Marine Bank, New York, -	600.00	1,000.00	960.00
30 “ American Exchange, New York,	3,000.00	3,257.50	3,540.00
15 “ Continental Bank, New York, -	1,500.00	1,586.25	1,425.00
10 “ Bank of America, New York,	1,000.00	992.50	1,400.00
20 “ Park Bank, New York, -	2,000.00	2,062.50	3,200.00
18 “ Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., N.Y.,	1,800.00	1,792.50	3,160.00
70 “ Ocean Bank, New York, -	3,500.00	3,590.00	770.00
30 “ Chatham Bank, New York, -	750.00	635.62	1,200.00
15 “ Bank of New York, New York,	1,500.00	1,507.50	1,950.00
30 “ Union Bank, New York, -	1,500.00	1,471.87	2,100.00
20 “ Phoenix Bank, Hartford, -	2,000.00	1,979.00	3,000.00
16 “ Second National Bank, New Haven,	1,600.00	1,600.00	2,320.00
37 “ Ninth National Bank, New York,	3,700.00	3,800.00	3,959.00
16 “ Shoe and Leather Bank, New York,	1,600.00	1,900.00	2,400.00
U. S. Securities:—			
1881 6 per cent. Bonds, - - - -	6,000.00	5,918.75	6,877.50
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds, - - - -	57,300.00	57,550.00	63,870.37
10-40 5 per cent. Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	4,993.75	5,500.00
Town Bonds:—			
Town of Essex, - - - -	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Railroad Bonds:—			
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific R. R., -	6,000.00	5,760.00	6,180.00
Galena and Chicago R. R., - - -	3,000.00	2,970.00	3,210.00
Deposit in Saybrook Bank, - - -	8,507.58	8,507.58	8,507.58
Cash on hand, - - - -	2,066.27	2,066.27	2,066.27
Office Furniture and Safe, - - -	445.85	445.85	445.85
Sundry accounts, - - - -	13.37	13.37	13.37
Total Assets, - - - - \$	347,568.17	348,585.91	362,080.04

Present number of Depositors, 1,429.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,306.42.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$82,065.71.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$55,367.59.

ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, ESSEX, (*Continued.*)

Increase of Deposits last year, \$26,698.12.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$3,590.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, \$1,750.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,808.68.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$23,885.31.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,241.28.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$529.83.

FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, FALLS VILLAGE.

MARVIN A. DEAN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$384,251.99
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	12,169.10
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	14,600.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$411,021.09

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	177,259.75	177,259.75	177,259.75
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, } - -	98,860.47	98,860.47	98,860.47
Loans on Personal Security, } - -			
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House and Lot, - - -	11,648.97	11,648.97	11,648.97
Central National Bank, New York, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,350.00
Continental National Bank, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,250.00
Nassau National Bank, New York, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Ocean National Bank, New York, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00
National Iron Bank, Canaan, - - -	10,125.00	10,125.00	12,656.25
Housatonic R. R. Bonds, Preferred, - -	26,000.00	26,000.00	28,600.00
New York State Bounty Loan, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Hartford Town Bonds, 6 per cent., - -	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 7 per cent., - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,600.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	11,126.90	11,126.90	11,126.90
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	411,021.09	411,021.09	412,402.34

Present number of Depositors, 1,040.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,715.25.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$147,638.17.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$84,876.17.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$62,762.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$5,000.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none but the loss on the Ocean Bank Stock.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, six per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,349.30.

Total amount received for interest during the last year, \$28,772.74.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Occasionally.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,603.99.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

SAMUEL S. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,213,099.84
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,050.42
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00
All other Liabilities, none.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,287,150.26

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	712,270.00	712,270.00	712,270.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	10,800.00	10,800.00	10,800.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	376,975.00	376,975.00	376,975.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
60 shares Charter Oak, Hartford, -	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,500.00
45 " Farmers and Mechanics, Hartford,	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,850.00
130 " Exchange, Hartford, - - -	6,500.00	6,500.00	8,125.00
10 " Hartford, Hartford, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,550.00
50 " City, Hartford, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
40 " State, Hartford, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,480.00
31 " Phoenix, Hartford, - - -	3,100.00	3,100.00	4,650.00
10 " Mercantile, Hartford, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
20 " Aetna, Hartford, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,400.00
10 " First National, Hartford, - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,480.00
100 " New Haven, New Haven, - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	14,000.00
30 " Merchants, New Haven, - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,875.00
30 " Meriden, Meriden, - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,600.00
80 " Home, Meriden, - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,600.00
50 " New Britain, New Britain, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
160 " Merchants, New York, - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,280.00
100 " Bank of Commerce, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
100 " American Exchange, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,250.00
10 " N. Haven and Northampton Co.,	1,000.00	550.00	750.00
U. S. Securities:—			
Sixes of 1881, - - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	46,000.00
Five-twenties of 1867, - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,750.00
County Bonds:—			
Rock Island Co. R.R. Bonds which pay interest,	1,000.00	862.89	1,000.00
Galena and Chicago, - - - -	5,000.00	4,506.49	5,000.00
Personal Estate:—			
Two Iron Safes and Furniture, - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	17,495.86	17,495.86	17,459.86
White property, - - - -	90.02	90.02	90.02
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,288,230.88	1,287,150.26	1,320,570.88

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Present number of Depositors, 2,709.

Largest amount to one person, \$10,430.94.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$320,778.75.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$212,226.30.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$108,552.45.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$5,074.57.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$104,047.40.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$8,371.27.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,730.47-

FREESTONE SAVINGS BANK OF PORTLAND.

WM. W. COE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1865.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$385,548.33
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,100.90
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$396,649.23

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	-	-	-
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	-	-	-
Loans on Personal Security,	-	-	-
<i>Investments as follows :</i>			
Bank Stock :—			
15 shares First Nat'l Bank, Middletown,		1,500.00	1,500.00
33 " " " Portland,		3,525.00	3,960.00
60 " Continental Nat'l Bank, N. Y.,		6,000.00	6,000.00
60 " Ocean " " "		2,000.00	1,000.00
40 " Bank of N. America, " "		4,280.00	4,100.00
71 " Nassau Bank, N. Y.,		7,454.00	7,597.00
30 " Ninth National Bank, N. Y.,		3,070.00	3,270.00
50 " Fourth " " " "		5,100.00	5,760.00
119 " Central " " " "		11,200.00	11,220.00
66 " Shoe and Leather Nat'l B'k, N. Y.,		8,495.96	10,000.00
County, City, or Town Bonds :—			
Town of New Haven Bonds,—exempt,	-	10,000.00	10,000.00
Town of Middlefield " " "	-	13,500.00	13,500.00
Town of Portland " " "	-	15,000.00	15,000.00
Railroad Bonds which pay interest :—			
Buffalo and Erie R. R. Bonds,	-	4,000.00	4,000.00
Union Pacific " " "	-	9,436.67	9,436.67
Furniture and Safe,	-	500.00	500.00
Cash on hand,	-	18,620.60	18,620.60
Total Assets,	-	396,649.23	

Present number of Depositors, 1,126.

Largest amount to one person, \$8,597.55.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$149,789.71.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$105,251.02.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$44,538.67.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$2,000.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, February and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$701.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$28,105.43.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum ? Yes, 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly ? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,326.42.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$944.22.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, GREENWICH.

MARK BANKS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$51,119.48
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,839.95
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173.37
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$54,132.80

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	37,005.00	37,005.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	200.00	200.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	1,300.00	1,300.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
City Bonds:—			
Brooklyn City, - - - - -	5,000.00	4,712.50	
New York City, - - - - -		5,000.00	
Iron Safe and Fixtures, - - - - -		1,623.85	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		4,291.45	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		54 132.80	

Present number of Depositors, 348.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,468.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$86,189.29.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$50,609.37.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$35,579.92.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year,

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$2,484.37.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$126.60.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$49.12.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON.

HENRY B. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$507,520.14
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,900.39
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,228.38
Total Liabilities,								\$517,648.91

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	\$ 300,071.00		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate and Locality,	20,788.89		
Bank Stocks:—			
40 shares Union, New York,	2,000.00		
20 shares Corn Ex., New York,	2,000.00		
50 shares Importers and Traders, N. York,	5,000.00		
100 shares Ocean, New York,	5,000.00		
50 shares Nassau, “	5,000.00		
50 shares Hanover, “	5,000.00		
50 shares Fourth, “	5,000.00		
50 shares Continental, New York,	5,000.00		
90 shares Marine, New York,	15,000.00		
50 shares Pacific, “	2,500.00		
14 shares Mechanics, St. Louis,	1,300.00		
8 shares Exchange, “	800.00		
5 shares Commerce, New London,	500.00		
40 shares Union, “	4,000.00		
116 shares Mystic River,	6,225.60		
50 shares Central, New York,	5,000.00		
100 shares Merchants Exchange, N. York,	5,000.00		
State Securities:—			
Connecticut non-taxable,	70,000.00		
City and Town Bonds:—			
3,000 Town of Groton,	37,000.00		
5,000 “ Cromwell,			
15,000 “ Hartford,			
10,000 “ Essex,			
4,000 “ New Haven,			
Fifth School District, Groton,	4,977.07		
Cash on hand,	10,112.85		
Expense account,	373.50		
Total Assets,	\$ 517,648.91		

Present number of Depositors, 1,467.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,496.25.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$110,925.69.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$73,617.03.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$37,308.66.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON, *Continued.*

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,
\$16,725.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, \$6,000.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,516.50.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$50,079.19.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per
annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,511.53.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,151.51.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY.

HENRY R. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$482,051.10
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,407.98
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$511,459.08

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		148,317.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		37,300.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		1,050.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks :—			
Waterbury National Bank, - - - -	5,500.00	5,850.00	
Birmingham National Bank, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Citizens National Bank, Waterbury, - -	12,000.00	12,070.00	
Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, - -	12,500.00	12,500.00	
Phoenix " " " - - -	10,000.00	10,672.50	
Hartford " " " - - -	5,000.00	7,200.00	
National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., - -	2,000.00	2,022.50	
Continental National Bank, N. Y., - - -	3,000.00	3,047.50	
National Park Bank, N. Y., - - - -	3,000.00	3,222.50	
National Bank Commonwealth, N. Y., - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
American Ex. National Bank, N. Y., - -	2,000.00	2,132.50	
St. Nicholas National Bank, N. Y., - - -	2,000.00	1,957.50	
Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y., - -	2,500.00	2,741.25	
Importers and Traders National Bank, N. Y.,	2,000.00	2,127.50	
Mechanics National Bank, N. Y., - - -	1,500.00	1,591.23	
National Bank of the Republic, N. Y., - -	3,000.00	2,977.50	
National Union Bank, N. Y., - - - -	2,500.00	2,526.25	
Fourth National Bank, N. Y., - - - -	2,000.00	2,085.25	
U. S. Securities :—			
Bonds of 1881, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	
State Securities :—			
Watertown Town Orders, - - - -	31,000.00	31,000.00	
County, City, or Town Bonds :—			
Litchfield Town Bonds, \$100,000	176,100.00	176,100.00	
Washington Town Bonds, 22,000			
Morris Town Bonds, 20,600			
Roxbury Town Bonds, 13,500			
Hartford Town Bonds, 20,000			
Railroad Bonds which pay interest :—			
New York and Harlem First Mortgage, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		27,968.10	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		511,459.08	

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY, (*Continued.*)

Present number of Depositors, 1,795.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,448.66.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$92,995.63.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$58,266.22.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$66,568.96.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.; also two extra dividends of 1 per cent. each.

When they are payable, 1st of January, 1st July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,544.75.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$42,840.02.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,547.11.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$509.54.

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK, NEW LONDON.

JOHN E. DARROW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1867.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$362,209.98
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,093.97
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,663.25
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$371,967.20

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	176,725.00	176,725.00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	79,800.00	79,800.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	22,500.00	22,500.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
National Bank of Commerce, New London,	11,100.00	12,234.50	
National Union Bank, New London, -	6,600.00	6,900.25	
Norwich National Bank, Norwich, -	5,000.00	5,600.00	
Merchants National Bank, Norwich, -	2,000.00	2,250.00	
Central National Bank, New York, -	2,000.00	2,144.00	
National Bank of the State of New York, -	5,000.00	5,550.00	
American Ex. National Bank, New York,	4,000.00	4,605.00	
U. S. Securities:—6s of 1881, - -	5,000.00	5,786.25	
Toledo and Wabash 1st Mortgage, - -	4,000.00	3,650.68	
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, -	1,500.00	1,425.00	
New London Northern Convertible, - -	9,000.00	9,108.89	
Lake Shore and Michigan So. R. R. Consoli-			
dated Sinking Fund, - - -	25,000.00	24,500.00	
Cash on hand, - - -	9,035.88	9,035.88	
Expense account, - - -	151.75	151.75	
Total Assets, - - - \$	368,412.63	371,967.20	

Present number of Depositors, 882.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,000.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$175,128.06.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$54,106.40.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$121,021.66.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 and 6.

When they are payable. March and September.

Total expenses of last year, \$640.81.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$22,038.71.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,887.87.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$661.36.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

HAYNES L. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1861.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$842,871.78
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	27,770.49
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$870,642.27

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	644,498.00	644,498.00	644,498.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	46,103.78	46,103.78	46,103.78
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stock:—</i>			
146 shares Aetna National Bank, Hartford,	14,600.00	14,600.00	17,520.00
350 shares American National Bank, Hartford,	17,500.00	17,500.00	21,000.00
44 shares Charter Oak Nat. Bank, Hartford,	4,400.00	4,400.00	5,500.00
10 shares Farm. and Mech's Nat. B'k, Hartf'd,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,280.00
300 shares First National Bank, Hartford,	30,000.00	30,000.00	44,700.00
100 shares Mercantile Nat. Bank, Hartford,	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,300.00
100 shares National (Revere), Boston, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,200.00
50 shares Nassau National Bank, N. York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
<i>City Bonds:—</i>			
Chicago City 7s, - - - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	13,720.00
Toledo City 7 3-10s, - - - - -	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Call Loans, - - - - -	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	30,540.49	30,540.49	30,540.49
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	870,642.27	870,642.27	897,512.27

Present number of Depositors, 2,143.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,203.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$385,988.03.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$212,862.98.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$173,125.05.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, July 1st, 1871, and January 1st, 1872.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,338.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$56,541.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Small amount only.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,934 82.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,059.16.

MERIDEN SAVINGS BANK.

A. H. CURTIS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$975,556.97
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	24,111.60
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	14,060.37
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,013,728.94

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	693,844.00		693,844.00
Loans on Personal Security and Stocks,	149,227.51		149,227.51
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate and Locality, Meriden, - -	23,328.39		23,328.39
Bank Stocks:—			
Meriden National Bank, - - - -	14,000.00		15,400.00
Home National Bank, - - - -	14,800.00		15,984.00
First National Bank, West Meriden, -	23,000.00		24,380.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, - -	3,000.00		3,300.00
New Britain National Bank, - - - -	9,000.00		9,540.00
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, - - - -	27,500.00		30,250.00
Town Bonds:—			
Town of Meriden and Town of Wal'gf'd (cost),	31,520.00		31,600.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	24,279.69		24,279.69
Balance of Tax Account, - - - -	229.35		229.35
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,013,728.94		1,021,362.94

Present number of Depositors, 3,299.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,166.65.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$385,091.24.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$209,164.18.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$175,927.06.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July 15th.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,095.70.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$61,847.37.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$5,420.15.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,165.77.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK.

DANIEL W. CAMP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1825.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$5,001,769.37
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	36,149.72
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	95,661.00
All other Liabilities, - - - - -	27,141.05
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$5,160,721.14

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	3,411,511.21	3,411,511.21	3,411,511.21
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	256,502.22	256,502.22	256,502.22
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	223,971.00	223,971.00	223,971.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
New Banking House, \$35,000, } - -	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Old Banking House, 10,000, }			
<i>Bank Stocks:</i>			
100 shares National Bank State of New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,800.00
155 shares Continental Bank, New York, -	15,500.00	15,500.00	15,500.00
160 shares American Ex. Bank, New York,	16,000.00	16,000.00	17,920.00
150 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,950.00
200 shares Park Bank, New York, - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	31,000.00
79 shares Bank of North America, N. York,	7,900.00	7,900.00	8,216.00
120 shares Merchants Ex Bank, New York,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
100 shares Metropolitan Bank, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,500.00
100 shares Nassau Bank, New York, - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,500.00
200 shares Ocean Bank, New York, - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00
35 shares Peoples Bank, New York, - -	875.00	875.00	950.00
51 shares Yale National Bank, New York,	5,100.00	5,100.00	6,120.00
250 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	25,000.00	25,000.00	27,500.00
167 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, N. York,	16,700.00	16,700.00	25,885.00
122 shares Middlesex Co. National Bank, -	12,200.00	12,973.00	14,030.00
538 shares Middletown National Bank, -	40,350.00	40,350.00	53,800.00
88 shares Central National Bank, - -	6,600.00	6,600.00	8,800.00
221 shares First National Bank, - - -	22,100.00	32,100.00	24,100.00
8 shares Thames National Bank, - - -	800.00	800.00	920.00
100 shares City of Hartford Nat. Bank, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
<i>Other Stocks:—</i>			
Hartford Carpet Stock, - - - - -	33,500.00	32,673.05	39,731.00
33 shares Hartford & New Haven R. R.,			
30 shares Fractional " " - -			
79 shares Cleveland, Columbus & Cin. R. R.,			
30 shares Housatonic R. R., - - -			
12 shares Indianapolis & Belfontaine R. R.,			
221 shares Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R.R.,			
<i>United States Securities:—</i>			
U. S. 5-20s 1881, - - - - -	84,000.00	84,000.00	96,000.00
" " " " - - - - -	8,500.00	8,500.00	9,775.00
" " 1865, - - - - -	91,950.00	91,950.00	102,984.00
" " 1867, - - - - -	119,400.00	121,504.00	133,728.00

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, *Continued.*

ASSETS.		Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows.</i>				
City and Town Bonds:—				
10	City of Dubuque, - - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000 00
11	" Middletown, - - - - -	11,000 00	11,000.00	11,000.00
3	" " - - - - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
5	" Hartford, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
156	" Brooklyn, - - - - -	156,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00
29	" New York, - - - - -	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
30	Town of Meriden, - - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
30	" Wallingford, - - - - -	25,300.00	24,831.78	25,300.00
5	" Middlefield, - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
20	" New Britain, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
200	" Hartford, - - - - -	200,000.00	186,000.00	200,000.00
R. R. Bonds:—				
15	Bonds Harlem R. R., - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
15	" New York Central R. R., - - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
5	" Housatonic R. R., - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
5	" Naugatuck R. R., - - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
6	" Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R., - - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
1	" " " " " " - - - - -	500.00	500.00	500.00
7	" Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R.R., - - - - -	7,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
10	" Great Western R. R., - - - - -	10,000.00	8,000.00	8,600.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -		83,687.44	83,687.44	83,687.44
Other Assets, - - - - -		1,687.44	1,687.44	1,687.44
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		5,176,134.31	5,160,721.14	5,261,468.31

Present number of Depositors, 8,837.

Largest amount to one person, \$25,714.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$1,675,659.17.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$976,001.85.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$699,657.32.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, May and November.

Total expenses of last year, \$8,133.13.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$391,419.35.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$30,804.14.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$13,874.19.

MIDDLETOWN DIME SAVINGS BANK.

W. S. CAMP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,937.54
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	673.93
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,611.47

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
30 shares Central Nat. Bank, Middletown,	2,250.00	2,720.00	2,850.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	167.04	167.04	167.04
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - -	224.43	224.43	224.43
Total Assets, - - - - \$	19,141.47	19,611.47	19,741.47

Present number of Depositors, 693.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,543.75.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$19,813.74.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$876.20.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$18,937.54.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, July 15th and January 15th.

Total expenses of last year, \$8.80.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$1,066.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$49.17.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$14.00.

MOODUS SAVINGS BANK.

E. W. CHAFFEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,134.92
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	728.03
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$24,862.95

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	12,880.00	12,880 00	12,880.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
10 shares Nat'l B'k of N. England, E. Haddam,	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
10 " First National Bank of Portland, Ct.,	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
10 " Ninth National Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
10 " Continental National Bank, N. York,	1,000.00	960.00	960.00
15 " Central National Bank, New York,	1,500 00	1,590 00	1,590.00
Expense account, - - -	81.79	81.79	81.79
Cash on hand and in Bank, - - -	2,501.16	2,501.16	2,501.16
Total Assets, - - - \$	24,312.95	24,862.95	24,862.95

Present number of Depositors, 243.

Largest amount to one person, \$960.50.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$22,759.90.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$3,607.67.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$19,152.23.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 and 6.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$58.34.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$1,057.79.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? One per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$60.93.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, 0.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

HOADLEY B. IVES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$523,986.52
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,618.08
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,696.87
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$551,301.47

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	492,766.33	492,766.33	492,766.33
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	8,160.00	8,160.00	8,160.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	17,100.00	17,100.00	17,100.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
12 shares Mechanics Bank, - - -	780.00	1,066.25	1,105.00
New Haven City Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	4,550.00	5,000.00
New Haven Guaranteed Bonds, - - -	4,000.00	3,900.00	4,000.00
Cash on hand, - - -	23,758.89	23,758.89	23,758.89
Total Assets, - - - \$	551,565.22	551,301.47	551,890.22

Present number of Depositors, 1,392.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,572.55.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$291,610.39.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$188,588.43.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$103,021.96.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, 4,015.59.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$37,368.27.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,094.18.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,067.57.

NAUGATUCK SAVINGS BANK.

A. J. PICKETT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,215.82
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203.02
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,418.84

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	7,650.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	814.94		
Cash on hand, - - - - *	953.90		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	9,418.84		

Present number of Depositors, 57.

Largest amount to one person, \$528.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$8,885.72.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$5,102.21.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$3,783.51.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$24.23.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$463.42.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$16.30.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

NEW CANAAN SAVINGS BANK.

S. Y. St. JOHN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$227,698.03
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,166.39
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,087.94
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$236,952.36

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	106,258.55	106,258.55	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	87,423.10	87,423.10	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate, - - - - -	20,000.00	20,475.00	21,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	21,288.72		
Expense account, - - - - -	1,194.17		
Cash items, - - - - -	787.82		
Total Assets, - - - - \$	236,952.36		

Present number of Depositors, 809.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,337.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$97,702.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$41,224.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$56,000.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7.

When they are payable, July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,251.86.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$14,079.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,401.61.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$302.25.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

STEPHEN D. PARDEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1838.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$3,504,543.00
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	115,983.86
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	165,000.00
All other Liabilities, Profit and Loss, - - - - -	23,028.08
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$3,808,554.94

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	2,605,179.99	2,605,179.99	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	161,600.00	161,600.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	287,283.00	287,283.00	
Loans to Towns, Cities, and School Districts,	111,100.00	111,100.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, New Haven, - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Bank Stock:—			
350 shares Merchants Bank, New Haven, -	17,500.00	17,500.00	
40 shares Tradesmen's Bank, New Haven,	4,000.00	4,000.00	
137 shares New Haven County B'k, N. Haven,	1,370.00	1,370.00	
400 shares Bank of Commerce, New York,	40,000.00	40,000.00	
20 shares Waterbury Bank, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds of 1865, -	200,000.00	200,000.00	
U. S. Oregon War Loan Bonds, - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	
County, City, and Town Bonds:—			
New Haven Town Bonds, - - - -	125,000.00	125,000.00	
Portland Town Bonds, - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Middletown Town Bonds, - - - -	75,000.00	75,000.00	
Hartford Town Bonds, - - - -	21,000.00	19,950.00	
Hartford City Bonds, - - - -	1,000.00	920.00	
Alton City Bonds, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Wallingford School District Bonds, -	6,000.00	6,000.00	
New Haven Water Co. Bonds, - - -	15,000.00	12,800.00	
Expense account, - - - -	4,309.41	4,309.41	
Balance against tax account, - - -	111.85	111.85	
Cash on hand, - - - -	73,930.69	73,930.69	
Total Assets, - - - - \$	3,811,884.94	3,808,554.94	

Present number of Depositors, about 10,500.

Largest amount to one person, \$12,871.26.

Amount deposited during the last year, including Dividends credited Depositors, \$1,167,-058.35.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$763,447.61.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$403,610.74.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$18,800.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent. and 6 per cent.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN, *Continued.*

When they are payable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. January 1st, 3 per cent. July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$8,671.64.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$223,518.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$21,472.59.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$8,273.90,

NEW HARTFORD SAVINGS BANK

E. M. CHAPIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,613.27
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.05
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.22
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,775.54

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$			2,500.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -			1,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -			495.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Cash on hand, - - - - -			780.54
Total Assets, - - - - - \$			4,775.54

Present number of Depositors, 51.

Largest amount to one person, \$650.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$7,783.78.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$3,170.51.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

Total expenses of last year, \$108.32.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$288.75.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.

JOHN S. TURRILL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$309,734.78
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,676.85
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,815.86
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$320,227.49

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	186,654.10	186,654.10	186,654.10
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	14,696.00	14,696.00	14,696.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	53,616.02	53,616.02	53,616.02
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
57 shares First National Bank of N. Milford,	5,700.00	5,700.00	6,500.00
60 “ Pequonnock National Bank, -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,500.00
50 “ City National Bank, Bridgeport,	5,600.00	5,000.00	6,250.00
U. S. Securities;—			
Bonds of 1881, - - - -	10,500.00	10,500.00	12,000.00
“ 1867, - - - -	8,500.00	8,500.00	9,300.00
“ 1868, - - - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	17,700.00
Hartford Town Bonds, - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,970.00
New Haven Town Bonds, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,920.00
New Milford Town Bonds, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
Danbury Borough Town Bonds, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	561.37	561.37	561.37
Total Assets, - - - - \$	320,227.49	320,227.49	326,377.49

Present number of Depositors, 1,268.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,106.33.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$106,122.92.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$66,085.25.

Increase of Deposits last year, including dividends, \$55,565.05.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$306.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, including premium Oct. 1st, 1870, to Oct. 1st, '72, \$1,435.40.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$19,771.40.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Seldom.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,923.99.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$483.56.

NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK, NEWTOWN.

HENRY T. NICHOLS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$176,094.86
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,545.78
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,597.55
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$185,238.19

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	-	83,511.00	
Loans on Personal Security,	-	19,044.24	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock,	-	11,500.00	
U. S. Bonds :—6s 1881,	-	54,000.00	
Housatonic R. R. Bonds,	2,000.00	} 2,290.59	
Milwaukie and St. Pauls,	1,000.00		
Montclair R. R., New Jersey,	-	1,852.68	
Cash on hand,	-	13,039.18	
Total Assets,	-	185,238.19	

Present number of Depositors, 661.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,665.91.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$71,399.20.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$67,566.93.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 3 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,910.51.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$10,183.15.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,191.41.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$172.82.

NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK.

JOSEPH N. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$95,669.72
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,313.58
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$102,983.30

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	55,187.00	55,187.00	55,187.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	11,188.72	11,188.72	11,188.72
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - -	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Bank Stock:—			
Merchants Bank, New York, - - -	500.00	500.00	525.00
Norfolk Bank, - - -	500.00	500.00	200.00
U. S. Securities:—			
1881 Bonds, - - -	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,175.00
County, City, or Town Bonds:—			
Hartford Town Bonds, - - -	3,000.00	3,045.00	3,045.00
Cromwell Town Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,000.00
Canaan Town Bonds, - - -	7,000.00	7,285.00	7,285.00
Norfolk Town Bonds, - - -	3,500.00	3,649.88	3,649.88
Brooklyn City Bonds, - - -	7,000.00	6,448.75	6,600.00
Cash on hand, - - -	1,748.23	1,748.23	1,748.23
Expense account, - - -	291.19	291.19	291.19
Taxes paid, - - -	389.53	389.53	389.53
Total Assets, - - - \$		102,983.30	103,784.55

Present number of Depositors, 650.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,021.50.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$31,727.37.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$30,373.00.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$1,354.37.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$500.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, small.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 3 and 3½ per cent.

When they are payable, January 1st and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$539.69.

Total amount received for interest during the last year, \$7,587.36.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$539.82.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$411.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY.

EDWARD E. MILLER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,505,029.64
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	47,515.79
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	40,333.01
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,592,878.44

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	904,206.09	904,206.09	904,206.09
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	245,517.67	245,517.67	245,517.67
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	90,015.00	90,015.00	90,015.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House in Norwalk, - - -	22,469.80	22,469.80	20,469.80
Bank Stocks:—			
60 shares Fairfield County National, - -	6,000.00	6,522.00	6,900.00
55 shares Danbury National, - - -	5,500.00	5,830.00	6,875.00
45 shares Market National, - - -	4,500.00	4,670.00	5,625.00
20 shares Shoe and Leather National, - -	2,000.00	2,080.00	3,200.00
60 shares Merchants Exchange National, -	3,000.00	3,167.25	3,000.00
40 shares Metropolitan National, - - -	4,000.00	4,150.00	5,400.00
40 shares Continental National, - - -	4,000.00	4,140.75	3,980.00
35 shares National Bank of Norwalk, - -	3,500.00	3,530.00	3,640.00
30 shares Pahquioque National, - - -	3,000.00	3,120.00	3,900.00
U. S. Securities:—			
Registered 1881 Bonds, - - - -	147,000.00	147,000.00	170,000.00
Town Bonds:—			
Borough of Norwalk Water Bonds, - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	51,000.00
Town of Norwalk War Bonds, - - -	9,000.00	9,900.00	9,000.00
R. R. Bonds:—			
Junction Railroad 1st Mortgage, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Borough of Norwalk Orders, - - -	27,554.85	27,554.85	27,554.85
Town of Norwalk Orders, - - -	21,177.50	21,177.50	21,177.50
Town of Wilton Orders, - - -	1,807.00	1,807.00	1,807.00
Town of New Canaan Orders, - - -	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures, - - -	4,161.83	4,161.83	4,161.83
Cash on hand and in Bank, - - -	21,508.70	21,508.70	21,508.70
Other assets, U. S. Revenue Stamps, -	350.00	350.00	350.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,590,268.44	1,592,878.44	1,621,288.44

Present number of Depositors, 4,054.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,106.46.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$525,025.71.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$176,260.09.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$348,765.62.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, two Real Estate Loans, amounting to about \$2,500.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY, *Continued.*

When they are payable, first days of January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,803.27.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$108,815.82.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 1 per cent. added for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Occasionally.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$8,831.97.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$3,300.55.

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1824.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,999,029.26
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,487.89
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,193,517.15

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	- - - \$ 2,999,077.25	2,999,077.25	2,999,077.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	- - - 890,570.00	890,570.00	890,570.00
Loans on Personal Security,	- - - 146,500.00	146,500.00	146,500.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House,	- - - 24,969.04	24,969.04	24,969.04
Laurel Hill,	- - - 205.73	205.73	205.73
Bank Stocks:—			
500 shares Thames Nat'l Bank, Norwich,	50,000.00	50,000.00	58,500.00
180 " First " "	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
172 " Norwich " "	17,200.00	17,200.00	19,264.00
450 " Merchants " "	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,250.00
65 " Bank of Commerce, New York,	6,500.00	6,500.00	7,410.00
50 " State of New York, " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
400 " Merchants Nat'l Bank, " "	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,000.00
200 " Peoples " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
50 " Hanover " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
200 " Broadway " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
100 " Metropolitan " "	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,800.00
50 " Seventh Ward " "	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. 6s 1881, Registered Stock,	- - - 732,000.00	715,200.00	863,760.00
" " Coupon Stock,	- - - 368,000.00	363,725.00	434,240.00
" " 5-20s, Registered 1862,	- - - 150,000.00	150,000.00	164,250.00
" " Coupon, 1867,	- - - 50,000.00	50,000.00	57,937.50
Connecticut State Stock,	- - - 400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Ohio State Stock,	- - - 55,382.00	55,382.00	55,382.00
Washington Co. (Ohio,) Bonds,	- - - 25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Wheeling, West Virginia, Bonds,	- - - 12,000.00	10,000.00	6,000.00
Vergennes, Vermont, Bonds,	- - - 15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
New London, (Conn.), { 6 per cent., \$25.000 } { 7 per cent., 30.000 }	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Hartford City Bonds,	- - - 25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Middletown Water Loan Bonds,	- - - 11,000.00	10,540.00	11,000.00
Norwich Water Loan Bonds, 6 per cent.,	- - - 100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
" " " " 7 per cent.,	- - - 125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Groton War Debt,	- - - 10,300.00	10,300.00	10,300.00
Norwich War Debt,	- - - 40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Norwich Town Debt,	- - - 60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Hartford 10-30 Bonds,	- - - 50,000.00	43,750.00	50,000.00
" " " "	- - - 50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Portland (Conn.) Bonds,	- - - 30,000.00	28,050.00	28,050.00

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, *Continued.*

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
Chatham, Conn., Bonds, - - - \$	25,000.00	23,312.50	23,312.50
New Britain Water Fund,	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Center School District, Danbury, - - -	21,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00
Norwich Town Orders, - - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30 000.00
Cook Co. (Illinois) Orders, - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Bonds, - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Little Miami, - - - -	3,000.00	2,484.00	3,000.00
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago, -	150,000.00	137,175.00	137,175.00
Southern Minnesota 8 per cent. Construction,	150,000.00	135,250.00	135,250.00
Insurance, - - - -	1,536.44	1,536.44	1,536.44
Expense, - - - -	4,406.88	4,406.88	4,406.88
Cash on hand, - - - -	129,320.31	129,320.31	129,320.31
Other assets and what they consist of—Jas. L. and N. E. Day, (Mortgage,) - - -	363.00	363.00	363.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$	7,254,830.65	7,193,517.15	7,464,129.65

Present number of Depositors, 13,466.

Largest amount to one person, \$18,100.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$873,726.57.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$729,633.62.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$144,092.95.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$9,295.70.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$497,545.95.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. for interest, 1 per cent. for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$46,932.92.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$18,604.19.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

EGBERT MARSH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$822,894.23
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,888.40
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,672.78
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$871,455.41

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		486,064.67	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		47,147.75	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, Bridgeport, corner of Main and Bank Streets, - - -		45,622.36	
Bank Stock:—			
City National, Bridgeport, - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Central National, New York, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Dry Goods, New York, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Seventh Ward National, New York, - - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Merch. Exchange National, New York, - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Ninth National, New York, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	
U. S. Bonds of 1881, Registered, - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	
“ “ 5-20s, Registered, - - -	65,000.00	65,000.00	
Danbury Town Water Bonds, 7s, - - -	19,000.00	19,000.00	
Bridgeport City Bonds, 7s, - - -	80,000.00	80,000.00	
Hartford Town Bonds, 6s, - - -	31,000.00	28,850.00	
Norwalk Water Bonds, 7s, - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Brooklyn Water Bonds, 6s, - - -	11,000.00	10,233.75	
D. F. Hollister's account against Loan, - - -		175.43	
Cash on hand, - - -		21,861.45	
Total Assets, - - - \$		871,455.41	

Present number of Depositors, 1,999.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,304.36.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$357,765 97.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$200,095.87.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$157,670.10.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$4,200.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, 1st Monday January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,802.08.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$51,762.20.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,612.98.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,526.41.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK, OF ROCKVILLE.

E. S. HENRY, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1870.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,013.89
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232.40
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,246.29

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	28,850.00	28,850.00	28,850.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	6,345.73	6,345.73	6,345.73
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
10 shares First National Bank, Rockville, -	1,000.00	1,050.00	1,070.00
38 shares Rockville National Bank, -	3,800.00	4,370.00	4,408.00
15 shares Stafford National Bank, - -	1,500.00	1,560.00	1,560.00
Town of Vernon Note, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	4,070.56	4,070.56	4,070.56
Total Assets, - - - - \$	49,566.29	50,246.29	50,304.29

Present number of Depositors, 254.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,012.95.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$41,321.47.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$14,362.88.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$26,958.59.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$411.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$2,701.50.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$112.50.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$16.26.

PUTNAM SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN A. CARPENTER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$837,171.24
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	17,547.42
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$854,718.66

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	437,964.08	437,964.08	437,964.08
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	56,706.00	56,706.00	56,706.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	147,949.25	147,949.25	147,949.25
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stocks:—</i>			
First National Bank, Putnam, - -	13,800.00	14,362.00	15,456.00
Hanover National Bank, New York, -	10,000.00	10,640.00	10,640.00
Thames National Bank, Norwich, -	10,000.00	11,450.00	12,000.00
Continental National Bank, New York, -	10,900.00	11,185.00	10,355.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, -	10,000.00	10,268.00	11,000.00
Ninth National Bank, New York, -	4,500.00	4,628.00	4,950.00
Central National Bank, New York, -	10,000.00	10,450.00	10,500.00
Thompson National Bank, - - -	1,610.00	1,560.00	1,610.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich, - -	12,500.00	12,375.00	12,500.00
American Exchange, New York, - -	10,000.00	11,400.00	11,400.00
Stafford National Bank, - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
City National Bank, Hartford, - -	500.00	525.00	525.00
<i>United States Securities:—</i>			
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s 1867, - - -	25,000.00	26,250.00	28,000.00
“ “ 6s of 1881, - - -	5,000.00	5,450.00	5,900.00
“ “ 5-20s of 1864, - - -	5,000.00	5,400.00	5,600.00
“ “ 10-40s, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,320.00
Town of Portland, Conn., Bonds, -	30,000.00	28,200.00	30,000.00
Joliett & Chicago R. R. Bonds, 8 per cent.,	5,000.00	5,110.00	5,250.00
Peoria & Oquaka “ “ “	10,000.00	10,400.00	10,500.00
Cash on hand, - - -	23,446.33	23,446.33	23,446.33
Total Assets, - - - - \$	848,875.66	854,718.66	861,771.66

Present number of Depositors, 3,520.

Largest amount to one person, \$8,440.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$327,118.46.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$176,142.53.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$150,975.93.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, \$100.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6½ per cent.

When they are payable, 3½ April 15th, 3 October 15th.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,410.44.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$56,793.79.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Not any.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$5,089.36.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,882.93.

RIDGEFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

L. H. BAILEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,716.16
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.61
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,822.77

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	-	-	-
Loans on Personal Security,-	-	-	-
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Current Expenses,	-	-	-
Cash on hand,	-	-	-
Total Assets,	-	-	-

Present number of Depositors, 73.

Largest amount to one person, \$775.00.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$5,117.16.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$401.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, new Bank.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$87.85.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$106.61.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, none.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, none.

SAVINGS BANK OF ANSONIA.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$193,200.74
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,949.78
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,150.52

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	161,792.00	161,792.00	161,792.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	21,990.00	21,990.00	21,990.00
<i>Investments as follows.</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
Ansonia National Bank, - - - - -	6,000.00	6,639.00	7,500.00
Birmingham National Bank, - - - - -	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Hurlbut National Bank, - - - - -	600.00	780.00	800.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	6,568.52	6,568.52	6,568.52
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	198,150.52	199,269.52	200,150.52

Present number of Depositors, 855.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,751.05.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$88,334.19.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$70,912.13.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$17,422.06.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,013.96.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$14,360.37.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Taxes added.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Very rarely.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,306.98.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$219.64.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.

WILLIAM JABINE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,316,539.21
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,172.63
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,631.20
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,411,343.04

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	733,943.25	733,943.25	733,943.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	36,200.00	36,200.00	36,200.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	342,298.33	342,298.33	342,298.33
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate, Banking House, - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Bank Stocks:—			
Fourth National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,200.00
Merchants National Bank, - - -	5,000.00	5,400.00	5,750.00
Manufacturers and Merchants Nat'l Bank,	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
National Bank of North America, - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,800.00
Metropolitan National Bank, - - -	2,300.00	2,300.00	3,174.00
Phoenix National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,567.21	10,800.00
Central National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,700.00
National Bank of Norwalk, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Danbur. National Bank, - - - -	13,100.00	13,892.25	16,375.00
Merchants Exchange National, - - -	5,000.00	5,147.37	5,000.00
Ninth National Bank, - - - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,950.00
Hanover National Bank, - - - -	10,000.00	10,241.66	10,300.00
Continental National Bank, - - -	10,000.00	9,707.16	9,000.00
National Bank of Commonwealth, - -	9,000.00	9,486.85	8,847.00
Nassau National Bank, - - - -	1,100.00	1,179.16	1,122.00
Danbury War Bonds, - - - -	3,000.00	2,993.92	3,000.00
Danbury Water Bonds, - - - -	30,400.00	30,079.91	30,400.00
Washington Town Bonds, - - - -	29,000.00	27,840.00	27,840.00
Portland Town Bonds, - - - -	25,000.00	23,344.00	23,344.00
Borough, Norwalk, Bonds, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati R. R.,	1,000.00	650.00	900.00
Personal Estate:			
Expenses, - - - -	106.43	106.43	106.43
Taxes, - - - -	16.66	16.66	16.66
Cash on hand, - - - -	52,948.88	52,948.88	52,948.88
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,412,413.55	1,411,343.04	1,418,015.55

Present number of Depositors, 3,837.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,924.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$500,238.27.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$368,730.75.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$131,507.52.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY, *Continued.*

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, October and April.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,391.13.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$97,935.08.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$9,124.40.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$4,046.09.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN.

S. ROCKWELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1862.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$496,813.59
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,441.43
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,520.87
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$510,845.89

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	318,084.50	318,084.50	318,084.50
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	11,150.00	11,150.00	11,150.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	9,925.00	9,925.00	9,925.00
Borough, Society, and School District Loans,	29,200.00	29,200.00	29,200.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
225 shares New Britain National Bank, -	22,500.00	25,596.00	28,125.00
50 “ Hanover National Bank, N. York,	5,000.00	5,675.00	5,250.00
50 “ American Ex. National Bank, N.Y.,	5,000.00	5,887.50	5,750.00
100 “ Hartford National Bank, -	10,000.00	14,871.50	15,400.00
76 “ Mercantile National Bank, -	7,600.00	8,694.00	9,120.00
100 “ Phoenix National Bank,	10,000.00	15,375.00	15,400.00
U. S. Securities:—			
U. States Revenue Stamps, - - -	200.00	200.00	200.00
City and Town Bonds:—			
New Britain Park Bonds, - - -	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
“ “ Water Bonds, - - -	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Hartford City Water Bonds, - - -	5,000.00	4,600.00	4,900.00
Suspense account, - - -	7 00	7.00	7.00
Deposit with Importers and Traders National Bank, New York, - - -	3,386.60	3,386.60	3,386.60
Office Furniture and Safe, - - -			700.00
Cash on hand, - - -	7,193.79	7,193.79	7,193.79
Total Assets, - - - \$	495,246.89	510,845.89	514,791.89

Present number of Depositors, 2,500.

Largest amount to one person, \$10,163.25.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$292,660.56.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$196,594.09.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$96,066.47.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,925.15.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$35,221.96.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No, 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,236.96.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, 1,288.14.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.

JOSHUA C. LEARNED, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1827.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$2,585,226.69
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	88,652.18
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$2,673,878.87

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	937,966.10		937,966.10
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	24,800.00		24,800.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	13,000.00		13,000.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - - -	7,518.46		7,518.46
Bishop property, - - - - -	4,750.00		4,750.00
Bank Stock:—			
Bank of North America, New York, -	14,500.00		15,515.00
Metropolitan Bank, New York, - -	22,000.00		28,600.00
Fulton Bank, New York, - - - -	5,190.00		7,266.00
Seventh Ward Bank, New York, - -	5,000.00		5,500.00
Phoenix Bank, New York, - - - -	10,800.00		11,340.00
Mechanics Bank, New York, - - -	13,900.00		18,070.00
Leather Manufacturer's Bank, New York, -	1,500.00		2,700.00
State of New York Bank, New York, -	10,000.00		11,200.00
Merchants Exchange Bank, New York, -	4,500.00		4,500.00
Union Bank, New York, - - - -	9,500.00		13,300.00
Commerce Bank, New York, - - -	28,000.00		32,200.00
America Bank, New York, - - - -	15,000.00		22,500.00
Merchants Bank, New York, - - -	10,000.00		12,000.00
Corn Exchange Bank, New York, - -	4,000.00		4,800.00
Continental Bank, New York, - - -	23,300.00		23,300.00
City Bank, New York, - - - -	5,000.00		11,100.00
American Exchange Bank, New York, -	20,100.00		22,350.00
North River Bank, New York, - -	2,000.00		2,000.00
Bank of Commonwealth, New York, -	5,000.00		4,300.00
Nassau Bank, New York, - - - -	10,000.00		10,500.00
Fourth National Bank, New York, - -	10,000.00		11,200.00
U. S. Trust Company, - - - - -	7,300.00		14,600.00
Middletown National Bank, - - -	1,350.00		1,687.00
New London City National Bank, - -	10,125.00		12,125.00
Bank of Commerce, New London, - -	8,500.00		9,250.00
Whaling Bank, New London, - - -	2,700.00		2,270.00
Albany City Bank, - - - - -	7,000.00		7,700.00
Union Bank, Albany, - - - - -	5,000.00		5,500.00
Uncas Bank, Norwich, - - - - -	5,000.00		5,500.00
Thames Bank, Norwich, - - - - -	40,000.00		50,000.00
Union Bank, New London, - - - -	33,000.00		35,640.00
R. R. Stocks:—			
N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Stock, - - -	10,500.00		15,225.00
New York Central R. R. Stock, - - -	7,000.00		6,650.00
New York Central Scrip, - - - -	7,490.00		6,741.00

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON, *Continued.*

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Boston & Lowell R. R., - - - \$	3,500.00		4,500.00
Boston & Albany R. R., - - -	5,000.00		7,000.00
Michigan Central R. R., - - -	7,000.00		8,400.00
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. Sixes 1881, - - -	50,000.00		59,000.00
U. S. Sixes 1881, registered, - - -	70,000.00		82,600.00
U. S. Sixes 1874, registered, - - -	10,000.00		11,000.00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, registered, - - -	10,000.00		11,000.00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, registered, - - -	40,000.00		46,000.00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, consols, - - -	85,000.00		97,750.00
Currency Sixes, - - -	120,000.00		138,000.00
State Securities:—			
State of Connecticut Bonds, - - -	43,000.00		44,290.00
State of Vermont Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
State of Rhode Island Bonds, - - -	25,000.00		25,750.00
State of Ohio Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
State of Maine Bonds, - - -	15,000.00		15,450.00
State of New York Bounty Loan, - - -	15,000.00		16,000.00
State of Michigan, - - -	10,000.00		10,300.00
City and Town Bonds:—			
City of Cincinnati, - - -	10,000.00		10,000.00
City of New London, - - -	90,000.00		94,300.00
City of Brooklyn Water Loan Bonds, - - -	14,000.00		13,300.00
City of Brooklyn So. Seventh St. Loan Bonds, - - -	25,000.00		26,250.00
City of Brooklyn Third St. Improvement " - - -	9,000.00		9,450.00
Town of New London Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,700.00
Town of Stamford Bonds, - - -	20,000.00		20,000.00
Town of Wallingford Bonds, - - -	20,000.00		20,000.00
Town of New Haven Bonds, - - -	50,000.00		50,000.00
Town of Middletown Bonds, - - -	25,000.00		25,000.00
Town of Cromwell Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,000.00
City of New Haven Bonds, - - -	20,000.00		20,000.00
R. R. Bonds:—			
New York & Erie R. R. Bonds, - - -	7,000.00		6,370.00
Hudson River R. R. Bonds, - - -	10,000.00		10,350.00
Morris & Essex R. R. Bonds, - - -	15,000.00		15,450.00
Chicago, R. Island & Pacific R. R. Bonds, - - -	20,000.00		20,600.00
New York Central Sixes, - - -	25,000.00		23,500.00
Hartford & New Haven R. R. Bonds, - - -	19,000.00		19,000.00
New London Northern R. R. Bonds, - - -	19,000.00		18,600.00
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds, - - -	20,000.00		20,600.00
Cash on hand, - - -	93,089.31		93,089.31
Total Assets, - - - \$	2,673,878.56		2,834,962.87

Present number of Depositors, 5,900.

Largest amount to one person, \$16,591.25.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$351,103.00.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$249,220.83.

Increase of Deposits the last year, including dividends, \$260,378.34.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON, *Continued.*

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent.

When they are payable, July and January.

Total expenses of last year, \$5,630.73.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$174,334.82.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$17,494.47.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year.

SAVINGS BANK OF ROCKVILLE.

LEBBEUS BISSELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$347,313. ⁸⁶
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	14,617. ⁰²
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$361,930.88

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	175,462.50	175,462.50	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	10,500.00	10,500.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	62,170.67	62,170.67	
Town of Vernon Notes, - - - - -	26,000.00	26,000.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stocks:—</i>			
234 shares First National Bank, Rockville,	38,400.00	35,086.00	
50 shares Nat. Bank of Commerce, N. York,	5,000.00	5,900.00	
200 shares Merchants Nat. Bank, New York,	10,000.00	12,000.00	
25 shares Merchants Nat. Bank, Hartford,	2,500.00	3,125.00	
50 shares City National Bank, Hartford, -	5,000.00	5,275.00	
15 shares Ætna National Bank, Hartford,	1,500.00	1,850.00	
<i>Town Bonds:—</i>			
Springfield, Illinois, Bonds, - - - - -	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Cash on hand, - - - - -	23,061.71	23,061.71	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	356,094.88	361,930.88	

Present number of Depositors, 1,520.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,565.42.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$111,519.49.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$85,351.49.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$26,168.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 3 and 3½ per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,353.49.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$28,111.57.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,352.52.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$655.97.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD.

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD, *Continued.*

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$1,054,651.14.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$5,248.72.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, June 1, December 1.

Total expenses of last year, \$17,897.39.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$463,057.37.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and $\frac{3}{4}$ tax.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$47,460.80.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, 19,172.69.

SAVINGS BANK OF STAFFORD SPRINGS.

S. NEWTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$323,492.38
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,496.80
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$345,989.18

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate,	-	-	-
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	-	-	-
Loans on Personal Security,	-	-	-
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stocks:—</i>			
Stafford National Bank,	-	-	-
City National Bank, Hartford,	-	-	-
<i>County, City, or Town Bonds:—</i>			
Illinois Township Bonds,	-	-	-
City of Middletown Bonds,	-	-	-
<i>R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—</i>			
Southern Minn. 8 per cent. Construction Bonds,	-	-	-
Louisiana and Missouri River Bonds, secured by Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.,	-	-	-
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds,	-	-	-
Cash on hand,	-	-	-
Revenue Stamps,	-	-	-
Total Assets,	-	-	-

Present number of Depositors, 1,171.

Largest amount to one person, \$4,253.36.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$110,661.87.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$71,582.90.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$39,078.97.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,638.20.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$24,318.16.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Seldom.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,102.69.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$466.32.

SAVINGS BANK OF TOLLAND.

CHARLES A. HAWKINS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1841.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$299,981.90
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,619.95
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,203.07
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$317,804.92

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	255,881.50		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	22,450.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	3,450.00		281,731.50
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
103 shares Tolland Co. National Bank, -	10,300.00		
76 “ Rockville National Bank, -	7,000.00		
10 “ Stafford National Bank, -	1,000.00		18,300.00
Current Expenses, - - - -			808.25
Dividend, - - - -			8,730.09
Taxes, - - - -			1,644.98
Cash on hand, - - - -			190.10
Cash in Bank, - - - -			6,400.00
Total Assets, - - - - \$			317,804.92

Present number of Depositors, 833.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,607.70.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$61,285.89.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$63,858.01.

Decrease of Deposits last year, \$2,572.12.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,220.51.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$22,977.19.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,238.49.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, \$1,060.54.

SALISBURY SAVINGS BANK, LAKEVILLE.

THOMAS S. NORTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated, 1848.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$516,630.51
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,384.50
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$528,015.01

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	154,281.05	154,281.05	154,281.05
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	35,950.00	35,950.00	35,950.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	126,018.95	126,018.95	126,018.95
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Bank Stocks:—			
65 shares Metropolitan National, New York,	6,500.00	6,500.00	8,505.00
40 “ Fourth National, New York, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,360.00
14 “ National Iron, Falls Village,	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,697.00
6 “ Phoenix National, Hartford, -	600.00	600.00	900.00
U. S. Securities:—			
Registered Five-Twenties of 1867, -	75,000.00	75,000.00	83,250.00
Coupon “ 1865, (new,) -	8,500.00	8,500.00	9,435.00
“ “ 1867, -	12,300.00	12,300.00	13,776.00
State Securities:—Connecticut Sixes, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Town Bonds:—			
Salisbury Town, Sevens, - - -	49,800.00	49,800.00	51,294.00
Norfolk “ Sevens, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,060.00
Concord, (Vermont,) Sixes, - - -	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
St. Johnsbury, (Vermont,) Sixes, - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—			
Central Pacific 1st Mortgage Sixes, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fixtures, - - - - -	1,120.75	1,120.75	1,120.75
Cash on hand, - - - - -	17,056.79	17,056.79	17,056.79
Deposit with Fisk & Hatch, - - - -	8,313.12	8,313.12	8,313.12
Revenue Stamps, - - - - -	174.35	174.35	174.35
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	528,015.01	528,015.01	543,192.01

Present number of Depositors, 1,181.

Largest amount to one person, \$15,738.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$217,746.75.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$164,162.01.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$53,584.74.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, six.

When they are payable, April 1st and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,737.99.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$35,865.91.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$2,983.36.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$332.15.

SOUTHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

FRANCIS D. WHITTLESEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$134,597.40
Balance of Profit and Loss, - - - - -	11,925.49
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$146,522.89

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$		118,786.03	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -		5,550.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -		11,725.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
23 shares First National Bank, West Meriden,	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,484.00
21 shares Charter Oak Bank, Hartford, -	2,100.00	2,036.00	2,625.00
20 shares Nat. Exchange Bank, Hartford,	1,000.00	960.00	1,200.00
19 shares First National Bank, Hartford, -	1,900.00	1,390.25	2,755.00
5 shares Ætna National Bank, Hartford,	500.00	510.00	600.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -		3,265.61	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		146,522.89	

Present number of Depositors, 552.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,744.40.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$47,433.32.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$31,609.56.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$15,823.76.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$3,000.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, exclusive of taxes, \$528.21.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$10,129.29.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$973.06.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$349.95.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK.

O. H. PERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$466,686.47
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,551.92
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$483,238.39

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	174,130.35	174,130.35	174,130.35
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank and Lot, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
10 shares Hanover National Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
50 shares Phoenix National Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,050.00
30 shares Continental Nat. Bank, New York,	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,850.00
50 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
20 shares Central National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
50 shares Nat. Bank of North America, N. Y.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
40 shares Ocean National Bank, New York,	2,000.00	2,000.00	300.00
20 shares National Bank of Norwalk, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,300.00
10 shares St. Nicholas Nat. Bank, New York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
10 shares Am. Exchange Nat. Bank, N. York,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
50 shares State of New York Bank, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
30 shares National Bank of Commerce,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,390.00
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. Registered Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., -	50,000.00	50,000.00	57,000.00
U. S. Registered Bonds 1867, 6 per cent.,	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,800.00
U. S. Registered Bonds 1868, 6 per cent., -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,200.00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New York City Floating Debt, 6 per cent., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Central Park 7 per cent., - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
New York City Accumulated Debt, 7 per cent.,	90,000.00	90,000.00	92,700.00
N. Y. City 9th Dist. Court House, 7 per cent.,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
N. Y. County Accumulated Debt, 7 per cent.,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,300.00
Brooklyn City Park, 7 per cent., - - -	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,300.00
Brooklyn City Sewerage, 7 per cent., -	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Town of Fairfield, 6 per cent., - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific R.R. Bonds, 7 per cent.,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
New Jersey Midland R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent.,	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,700.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	13,108.04	13,108.04	13,108.04
Total Assets, - - - - \$	483,238.39	483,238.39	496,908.39

Present number of Depositors, 1,297.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,788.14.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$95,587.84.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$87,217.13.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$8,370.71.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$5,750.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, \$1,000.

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, *Continued.*

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January 1st and July 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,257.51.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$32,470.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. tax.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,409.45.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,136.29.

SOUTH NORWALK SAVINGS BANK.

WINFIELD S. HANFORD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$113,705.48
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	4,274.04
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	1,132.67
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$119,112.19

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	67,122.00	67,122.00	67,122.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	7,800.00	7,800.00	10,800.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	13,902.50	13,902.50	13,902.50
Demand Loans to Town of Norwalk, -	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stocks:—			
10 shares National Bank of Norwalk, -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
5 shares First National Bank of New Canaan, -	500.00	500.00	500.00
U. S. Securities:—			
5-20 Coupons of 1865, - - - -	5,600.00	5,600.00	6,834.00
County Bonds:—			
Fairfield Co. Com. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—			
Danbury & Norwalk 7 per cent. Coupon, -	1,000.00	950.00	1,000.00
Expense account, - - - -	1,253.74	1,253.74	1,253.74
Cash on hand and on deposit in First National Bank, South Norwalk, - - - -	10,483.95	10,483.95	10,483.95
Total Assets, - - - - \$	119,162.19	119,112.19	122,946.19

Present number of Depositors, 655.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,780.96.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$57,318.80.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$38,354.45.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$18,964.35.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,253.74.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$7,055.86.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 7 per cent. including taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$727.54.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$155.90.

STAMFORD SAVINGS BANK.

ALFRED A. HOLLY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,059,887.96
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	11,826.32
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	33,125.77
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,104,840.05

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$		565,999.50	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -		73,550.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		83,500.00	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Stamford National Bank, - - - -		6,937.00	
U. S. Bonds, 1881, - - - - -		48,000.00	
5-20s, - - - - -		30,000.00	
“ Registered, - - - - -		170,000.00	
10-40s, - - - - -		22,000.00	
Middletown City Bonds, - - - -		50,000.00	
Cash on hand, - - - - -		54,853.55	
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		1,104,840.05	

Present number of Depositors, about 4,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$8,528.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$299,744.76.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$181,562.35.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$118,182.41.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, \$400.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$4,080.86.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$68,996.34.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$6,657.14.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,100.64.

STAFFORDVILLE SAVINGS BANK, STAFFORDVILLE.

JAMES H. CHAFFEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$146,247.39
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,499.26
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,812.12
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$157,558.77

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	63,365.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	49,963.43		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
101 shares Stafford National Bank, -	10,100.00		
R. R. Bonds:—			
S. Minnesota R. R. Construction Bonds,	30,000.00	27,750.00	
Expenses, - - - - -	1,219.70		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	2,910.64		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	157,558.77		

Present number of Depositors, 632.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,959.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$24,693.01.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$19,497.22.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$5,195.79.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$469.75.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$11,468.11.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,099.69.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$418.89.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

STILES D. SPERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,423,965.02
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,861.79
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218.68
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,468,045.49

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	1,165,492.55	1,165,492.55	1,165,492.55
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	104,000.00	104,000.00	104,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	54,541.00	54,541.00	54,541.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Real Estate:—</i>			
Banking House, No. 19 Pearl St., Hartford,	40,000.00	38,654.54	50,000.00
<i>Bank Stock:—</i>			
410 shares Mercantile National Bank, -	41,000.00	44,690.00	51,250.00
101 " City National Bank, -	10,100.00	10,100.00	10,504.00
30 " Aetna National Bank, - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,750.00
<i>City Bonds:—</i>			
Detroit City Bonds, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Railroad Bonds which pay interest:—</i>			
Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Bonds, -	14,000.00	11,236.50	11,900.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	16,330.90	16,330.90	16,330.90
Total Assets, - - - - \$	1,468,464.45	1,468,045.49	1,487,768.45

Present number of Depositors, 10,812.

Largest amount to one person, \$12,812.60.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$660,630.36.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$425,987.28.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$234,643.08.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, February 1st and August 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,501.31.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$92,607.27.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$8,958.77.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,210.15.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

O. B. GRANT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$491,038.21
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,383.41
Surplus Fund, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,781.18
All other Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Total Liabilities, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$516,252.80

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	225,162.86	225,162.86	225,162.86
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	130,037.25	130,037.25	130,037.25
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
<i>Bank Stocks:—</i>			
50 shares Fourth National Bank, New York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
50 shares Am. Ex. National Bank, N. York,	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,600.00
100 shares Central National Bank, N. York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,500.00
40 shares City National Bank, Hartford,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
200 shares First National Bank, Stonington,	20,000.00	20,000.00	24,000.00
<i>United States Securities:—</i>			
10 U. S. Bonds, Registered 5-20s, - -	10,000.00	9,975.63	11,200.00
13 U. S. Bonds, Registered 6s 1881, - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	14,560.00
12 U. S. Bonds, Coupons, 6s 1881, - -	12,000.00	11,560.00	13,600.00
1 U. S. Bond, Coupon, 5-20, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
30 Bonds, 10-30s, Hartford,	30,000.00	29,250.00	30,000.00
<i>R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—</i>			
4 Bonds New York Central, - - -	4,000.00	3,720.00	4,000.00
1 " Michigan Central, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00
8 " Joliett & Northern Indiana, - -	8,000.00	7,700.00	8,000.00
6 " Galena & Chicago, - - -	6,000.00	5,797.00	6,000.00
8 " Galena & Chicago 2d Mortgage, -	8,000.00	7,100.00	7,700.00
2 " Cheshire & New Hampshire, - -	2,000.00	900.00	1,900.00
16 " Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, -	16,000.00	15,324.75	17,600.00
5 " New York & Harlem, - - -	5,000.00	4,750.00	5,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	5,975.31	5,975.31	5,975.31
Total Assets, - - - - \$	521,175.42	516,252.80	532,575.42

Present number of Depositors, 1,127.

Largest amount to one person, \$11,391.79.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$53,765.44.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$44,880.14.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$8,885.30.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7½ per cent.

When they are payable, June and December.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,256.32.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$39,767.62.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Both.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,256.94.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,192.70.

SUFFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

C. A. CHAPMAN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1869.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$110,417.71
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	4,147.81
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$114,565.52

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	42,850.00		
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	11,000.00		
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	4,000.00		
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Town Bonds:—			
Simsbury Town Bonds, - - - -	15,000.00		
Bloomfield Town Bonds, - - - -	20,850.00		
R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—			
Connecticut Western R. R. Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00		
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill, - - - -	3,000.00		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	7,285.43		
Expenses, - - - - -	580.09		
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	114,565.52		

Present number of Depositors, 497.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,900.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$80,116.88.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$28,812.99.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$51,303.89.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$615.75.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$5,995.84.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$222.29.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$309.67.

THOMPSONVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

THOMAS WATSON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1865.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,347.10
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,497.69
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,037.83
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$104,882.62

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$		56,800.00	
Loans on Personal Security, - - -		10,134.94	
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
61 shares Central National Bank, New York,		6,525.75	
60 “ Ninth National Bank, New York,		6,459.38	
60 “ Park National Bank, New York,		9,414.75	
Railroad Bonds:—			
3 Pitts. F. W. and Chicago Equipment Bonds,		3,000.00	
5 Southern Minnesota R. R. Cou. Bonds,		4,625.00	
Personal Estate:—			
Vault, Safe, and Furniture, - - -		900.00	
Accrued interest to date, - - -		2,454.55	
Cash on hand, - - -		4,568.25	
Total Assets, - - - \$		104,882.62	

Present number of Depositors, 608.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,590.90.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$87,097.56.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$42,373.15.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$44,724.41.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,242.69.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$5,468.99.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$423.72.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$24.43.

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,582,754.41
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,432.95
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,684,187.36

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	2,097,733.06	2,097,733.06	2,097,733.06
Loans on St'ks & B'ds, and other Personal Estate,	516,565.44	516,565.44	516,565.44
Loans on Personal Security, - -	255,397.13	255,397.13	255,397.13
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Real Estate and locality, City of New Haven,	8,300.00	8,300.00	12,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
National New Haven Bank, New Haven, -	20,000.00	20,000.00	27,600.00
Mechanics Bank, New Haven, - -	8,040.00	8,040.00	11,390.00
National Tradesmen's Bank, New Haven, -	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,750.00
Merchants National Bank, New Haven, -	7,250.00	7,250.00	8,700.00
Yale National Bank, New Haven, - -	7,600.00	7,600.00	9,120.00
City Bank, New Haven, - - - -	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
New Haven County Nat'l Bank, New Haven,	7,900.00	7,900.00	9,480.00
Second National Bank, New Haven, -	8,900.00	8,900.00	12,125.00
Other Stocks:—			
New Haven Water Co. Bonds, - - -	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
N. Haven and Northampton R. R. Bonds,	3,350.00	3,350.00	2,412.00
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R. R.,	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,072.00
U. S. Securities:—			
New issue of 1865, - - - -	50,000.00	54,000.00	57,375.00
“ 1867, - - - -	181,450.00	181,450.00	210,255.24
“ 10-40s, - - - -	10,700.00	10,700.00	11,770.00
“ 1881, - - - -	8,500.00	8,500.00	10,051.25
Currency Sixes, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,700.00
State Securities:—Missouri State Bonds,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
County, City, or Town Bonds:—			
Joliett City Bonds, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
New Haven City Bonds, - - - -	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Portland Town Bonds, - - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Hartford Town Bonds, - - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Springfield City Bonds, - - - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
New Haven Town Bonds, - - - -	81,000.00	81,000.00	81,000.00
“ City Sewerage Bonds, - -	45,000.00	45,000.00	47,250.00
“ “ Guaranteed Bonds, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
R. R. Bonds:—			
Shore Line, - - - -	17,200.00	17,200.00	17,800.00
Milwaukie and St. Paul, - - -	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,700.00
Personal Estate:—			
Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, and Office Fix-			
tures, - - - -	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Expense account, - - - -	1,664.32	1,664.32	1,664.32
U. S. Trust Co., New York, - - -	25,202.54	25,202.54	26,540.07
Cash on hand, - - - -	108,534.87	108,534.87	108,534.87
Total Assets, - - - - \$	3,680,187.36	3,684,187.36	3,750,485.38

TOWNSEND SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN, *Continued.*

Present number of Depositors, 19,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$10,013.06.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$1,457,444.54.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$1,366,040.22.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$91,404.32.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, small.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$6,955.83.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$256,820.95.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. for taxes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$24,424.96.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$8,376.84

UNION SAVINGS BANK, DANBURY.

W. F. OLMSTEAD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1866.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$256,995.20
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	9,567.41
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$266,562.61

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - - \$	139,217.25	139,217.25	139,217.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - - -	31,789.50	31,789.50	31,789.50
Loans on Personal Security, - - - - -	79,146.11	79,146.11	79,146.11
<i>Investments as follows.</i>			
5-20 Bonds, - - - - -	2,800.00	3,091.50	3,220.00
Danbury Borough Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
N. H., M. & W. R. R. Bonds, - - - - -	5,000.00	4,737.50	
Personal Estate—Office and Furniture, - - - - -	418.62	418.62	418.62
Cash on hand, including balance in bank, - - - - -	7,154.43	7,154.43	7,154.43
Other Assets; and what they consist of: Stamps, - - - - -	7.70	7.70	7.70
Total Assets, - - - - - \$		266,562.61	

Present number of Depositors, 829.

Largest amount to one person, \$3,362.75.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$123,416.40.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$111,389.39.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$12,027.01.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$1,374.90.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$18,801.13.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Some.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$1,549.22.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$671.51.

WATERBURY SAVINGS BANK, WATERBURY.

F. J. KINGSBURY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,288,786.97
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	87,048.14
All other Liabilities, - - - - -	851.75
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,376,686.86

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	830,569.80	830,569.80	830,569.80
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	225,757.56	225,757.56	225,757.56
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock, - - - - -	35,500.00	37,500.00	43,500.00
U. S. Securities:—			
1867, 140,000.00, }	144,000.00	144,000.00	162,360.00
1881, Sixes, 2,500.00, }			
10-40s 1,500.00, }			
State Securities:—			
Connecticut Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
City and Town Bonds:—			
Waterbury Town Orders, - - - -	35,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Waterbury City Bonds, - - - -	85,000.00		
Cash on hand, - - - - -	12,972.30	12,972.30	12,972.30
Tax account, - - - - -	6,887.20	6,887.20	6,887.20
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	1,376,686.86	1,378,686.86	1,403,046.86

Present number of Depositors, 6,000.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,838.87.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$394,551.01.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$355,977.42.

Increase of Deposits the last year, including dividends, \$107,000.00.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, February and August.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,500.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$94,470.19.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$9,317.29.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,228.56.

WESTPORT SAVINGS BANK.

B. L. WOODWORTH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$68,840.96
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,398.04
Exchange account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.75
State Tax due January, 1872,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233.50
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,576.25

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	33,600.00	33,600.00	33,600.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Stock:—			
20 shares Continental Bank, New York, -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,880.00
55 shares Fourth National Bank, N. York,	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,995.00
15 shares American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	1,500.00	1,650.00	1,680.00
10 shares Man. and Merchants Bank, N. Y.,	1,000.00	1,000.00	980.00
U. S. Securities:—			
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (May and November, 1865),	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,784.00
“ “ “ (January and July, 1867),	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,896.00
“ “ “ “ “ 1865,	5,000.00	5,250.00	5,550.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
First National Bank, Westport, - - -	4,576.25	4,576.25	4,576.25
Total Assets, - - - - \$	72,176.25	72,576.25	74,941.25

Present number of Depositors, 330.

Largest amount to one person, \$2,590.46.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$27,788.21.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$19,951.31.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$7,836.90.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, nothing.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, \$292.60.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$4,514.19.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and 1 for taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$167.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$25.26.

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, DANIELSONVILLE.

HENRY N. CLEMENS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1864.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$1,036,890.17
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	12,163.18
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,049,053.35

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	493,370.00	493,370.00	493,370.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	101,118.17	101,118.17	101,118.17
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Bank Building, Danielsonville, - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	15,000.00
Bank Stock:—			
First National Bank, Killingly, - -	16,000.00	16,000.00	19,000.00
Thames National Bank, Norwich, -	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Second “ “ “ - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
Norwich “ “ “ - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
Ninth “ “ New York, - -	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,500.00
Fourth “ “ “ - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00
Central “ “ “ - -	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, New York,	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Windham Co. National Bank, Brooklyn, -	5,500.00	5,500.00	6,500.00
First National Bank, Norwich, - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
U. S. 5-20s, - - - - -	115,000.00	115,000.00	126,500.00
Town and City of Hartford Bonds, - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Middletown City Bonds, - - - -	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bank Fixtures, - - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -	12,065.18	12,065.18	12,065.18
Total Assets, - - - - - \$	1,049,053.35	1,049,053.35	1,077,053.35

Present number of Depositors, 2,960.

Largest amount to one person, \$7,685.

Amount deposited during last year, \$326,582.36.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$142,309.08.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$184,273.28.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 7 per cent.

When they are payable, April and October.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,109.53.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$72,653.40.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? All notes are discounted.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$5,770.93.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$2,795.62.

WINDSOR LOCKS SAVINGS BANK.

A. W. CONVERSE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,328.22
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389.66
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,717.88

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	9,900.00	9,900.00	9,900.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	300.00	300.00	300.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Cash on hand, - - - - -	1,363.03	1,363.03	1,363.03
Books, - - - - -	154.85	154.85	154.85
Total Assets, - - - - \$	12,717.88	12,717.88	12,717.88

Present number of Depositors, 120.

Largest amount to one person, \$600.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$13,007.22.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$679.00.

Increase of Deposits last year. Commenced August 15th, 1871.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends.

When they are payable. The 1st is payable April 1st, 1872.

Total expenses of last year, \$154.85.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$389.66.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, 00.

Amount of U. S. tax paid last year, 00.

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK, WEST WINSTED.

LYMAN BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$583,222.90
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,303.93
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$618,526.83

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - \$	471,123.25	471,123.25	471,123.25
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - -	1,775.00	1,775.00	1,775.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - -	11,050.00	11,050.00	11,050.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House, - - - -	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Bank Stocks:—			
50 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,565.00
50 " Fourth National, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,350.00
50 " American Exchange, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,550.00
100 " Mechanics Banking Assoc'n, N. Y., -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,565.00
53 " Importers and Traders, N. Y., -	5,300.00	5,300.00	8,480.00
20 " Continental, N. Y., - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
10 " Hurlbut Bank, Winsted, - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
Des Moines School Bonds, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
City of Chicago Bonds, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
Cook County, Illinois, Bonds, - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
Chicago Park Bonds, - - -	10,626.17	10,626.17	10,084.70
Winsted Borough Bonds, - - -	1,000.00	1,000.00	940.00
Town of Winchester Bonds, - - -	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,570.00
" " " Orders, - - -	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
Winsted Borough Orders, - - -	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,300.00
Fourth School District Orders, - - -	1,533.27	1,533.27	1,533.27
Conn. Western R. R. Bonds, - - -	10,000.00	8,800.00	9,000.00
Cash on hand, - - - -	33,519.14	33,519.14	33,519.14
Total Assets, - - - - \$	619,726.83	618,526.83	623,705.36

Present number of Depositors, 2,429.

Largest amount to one person, \$6,609.20.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$198,423.08.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$183,336.32.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$15,086.76.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, July, 1871, and January, 1872.

Total expenses of last year, \$2,081.99.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$42,302.72.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? 6 per cent. and taxes.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$3,780.34.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,436.81.

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE.

HENRY F. ROYCE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits, - - - - -	\$638,985.24
Balance of interest account, - - - - -	20,514.61
Surplus Fund, - - - - -	35,000.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$694,499.85

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$	406,275.00	406,275.00	406,275.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, - - - -	57,175.00	57,175.00	57,175.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -	28,255.00	28,255.00	28,255.00
Municipal Orders, - - - -	19,267.00	19,267.00	19,267.00
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Banking House and Land, - - - -	39,239.82	39,239.82	39,239.82
American Exchange National Bank, N. York, -	3,300.00	3,300.00	3,700.00
Continental National Bank, New York, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,800.00
National Bank of America, New York, -	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00
National Bank of the Republic, New York, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
National Bank of Commerce, New London, -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
Ætna National Bank, Hartford, - - - -	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,400.00
Uncas National Bank, Norwich, - - - -	6,250.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
Windham National Bank, - - - -	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
<i>U. S. Securities:—</i>			
5-20 Bonds of 1865, - - - -	13,500.00	13,500.00	15,120.00
“ “ new, 1867-8, - - - -	38,500.00	38,500.00	44,660.00
Evansville City (Indiana) Bonds, - - - -	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Burlington City (Iowa) Bonds, - - - -	7,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Red River Iron Mf'g Co. 1st Mort. Bonds, -	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Guaranteed, - - - -	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
New Jersey Steamboat Co. 1st Mort. Bonds, -	17,946.56	17,946.56	17,946.56
Guaranteed, - - - -	791.47	791.47	791.47
Cash on hand, - - - -			
Current Expenses, - - - -			
Total Assets, - - - - \$	695,999.85	694,499.85	706,179.85

Present number of Depositors, 2,658.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,900.13.

Amount deposited during the last year, \$209,730.31.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, \$113,510.15.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$96,220.16.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, April 1st and October 1st.

Total expenses of last year, \$3,697.01.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$53,795.15.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? Yes.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$4,083.95.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$1,161.59.

Amount of Town Tax paid, \$138.

WOLCOTTVILLE SAVINGS BANK, WOLCOTTVILLE.

CHARLES F. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1868.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$44,836.11
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,538.88
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$46,374.99

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Cost or Estimate.	Market Value.
<i>Loans.</i>			
Loans on Real Estate, - - - - \$			39,250.00
Loans on Personal Security, - - - -			4,622.90
<i>Investments as follows:</i>			
Personal Estate:—			
One Safe, - - - - -			125.00
Cash on hand, - - - - -			2,032.59
Other assets, and what they consist of:			
Uncollected Interest, - - - -			344.50
Total Assets, - - - - - \$			46,374.99

Present number of Depositors, 356.

Largest amount to one person, \$1,000.40.

Amount deposited during the last year, not including interest added to ac't, \$20,741.72.

Amount withdrawn during the last year, including interest payments, \$13,271.19.

Increase of Deposits the last year, \$7,470.53.

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year, none.

Estimated Loss upon all the Assets, none.

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 6 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July.

Total expenses of last year, including taxes, \$677.88.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$3,061.53.

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Yes.

Are notes purchased either directly or indirectly? No.

Amount of State Tax paid last year, \$267.17.

Amount of U. S. Tax paid last year, \$37.92.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT.



STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

STATE BANK, HARTFORD.

C. H. BRAINARD, *President*.GEO. F. HILLS, *Cashier*.

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1871.	October, 1871.	January, 1872.	April, 1872.
Amount of Capital Stock, - - \$	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, - - -	10,533.00	10,515.00	10,336.00	10,286.00
Due to Banks in this State, - -	38,177.19	51,913.59	28,412.14	5,372.63
Due to Banks out of this State, -	119,693.13	112,493.00	101,929.65	94,698.90
Deposits, - - -	424,116.14	412,281.94	582,745.53	563,186.12
Dividends unpaid, - - -	16,964.00	1,952.00	17,594.00	1,603.00
Profit and Loss, - - -	35,583.63	42,877.28	38,009.08	50,212.44
Suspense Account, - - -	1,532.54	1,532.54	1,532.54	1,532.54
Total Liabilities, - - \$	1,046,599.63	1,033,565.35	1,180,558.94	1,126,891.53
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - -	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Specie, - - -	9,166.40	9,166.40	9,166.40	9,166.40
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, Bills of other solvent Banks, and Checks in Exchanges, - -	22,081.93	26,395.55	20,187.95	25,581.98
Due from Banks in this State, -	271,609.31	150,629.13	297,873.95	200,819.74
Internal Revenue Stamps, - -	254.49	189.08	304.03	215.79
Non-Resident Tax, - - -	-	-	123.20	18.70
Over Drafts, - - -	1,355.57	1,366.90	497.60	36.37
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - -	1,077.95	101.36	5,954.22	1,669.79
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	623,053.98	711,302.93	722,564.09	747,225.86
Discounted for parties out of this State, - - -	42,000.00	48,500.00	36,000.00	51,269.40
Discounted for Directors, - - -	36,000.00	45,914.00	47,887.50	50,887.50
Total Resources, - - \$	1,046,599.63	1,033,565.35	1,180,558.94	1,126,891.53

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$3,965.39.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$10,336.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$10,311.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$9,166.40.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$128,135.13.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 985 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1st, 1872.

Par value of Stock, \$100.

Market Value, \$115.

Directors.—C. H. Brainard, Asa S. Porter, Wm. Gay, Joseph Toy, A. C. Hotchkiss, Charles F. Hills, Pliny Jewell, Nelson Hollister, Henry Kellogg.

CITY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

EZRA C. READ, *President.*
G. W. CURTIS, *Vice President.*

SAMUEL LLOYD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1871.	October, 1871.	January, 1872.	April, 1872.
Amount of Capital Stock, - \$	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, - - -	11,330.00	11,315.00	11,083.00	10,758.00
Due to Banks in this State, - -	15,150.12	17,341.60	10,405.91	523.08
Due to Banks out of this State, -	162,166.03	153,741.28	143,759.86	143,564.50
Deposits not bearing Interest, -	418,209.27	364,481.94	351,291.73	299,743.62
Dividends unpaid, - - -	20,896.82	688.00	20,712.82	584.00
Surplus Funds, - - -	98,046.15	98,000.00	101,589.74	101,500.00
Profit and Loss, - - -	68.21	18,152.37	187.10	19,317.86
Suspense account, - - -	1,115.00	1,115.00		
Discount account, - - -			4,000.00	4,000.00
Total Liabilities, - \$	1,226,981.60	1,164,835.19	1,143,030.16	1,079,991.06
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - -	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Other Real Estate; Brooklyn property,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Specie in Bank, - - -	1,580.00	1,550.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, - - -	54,374.00	16,765.00	34,497.00	15,273.00
Due from Banks, - - -	383,653.27	349,027.28	267,722.51	240,461.25
Due from Brokers and Agents,—Howes & Macy, - - -	22,237.35	22,629.95	21,622.75	13,338.52
Other Stocks, Bonds, or Securities—Chicago and Alton R. R. Securities,	4,832.75	4,832.75	4,832.75	4,832.75
Expense account, - - -		2,432.57		2,526.66
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - -	29,837.21	11,549.60	61,136.36	23,376.64
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	499,088.91	531,029.80	594,637.77	616,880.48
Discounted for parties out of this State, - - -	197,878.11	194,318.24	123,826.02	131,119.53
Discounted for Directors, - - -	10,500.00	4,700.00	7,255.00	4,682.23
Total Resources, - \$	1,226,981.60	1,164,835.19	1,143,030.16	1,079,991.06

Amount of suspended paper, meaning all paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$11,083.

Daily average of circulation during the last quarter, \$10,848.

Daily average of Specie during the last quarter, \$1,465.

Daily average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston, during the last quarter, \$173,700.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,282.23.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 516 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1st, 1872.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$125.

Directors.—Ezra C. Read, G. W. Curtiss, Stephen D. Pardee, Atwater Treat, R. S. Fellowes, John W. Mansfield, George H. Watrous, Wooster A. Ensign, Frederic Ives.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING CO., HARTFORD.

GEORGE M. WELCH, *President*.MILES W. GRAVES, *Cashier*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1871.	October, 1871.	January, 1872.	April, 1872.
Amount of Capital Stock, - \$	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, - - -	278.00	267.00	193.00	640.00
Due to Banks in this State, -	7,881.07	137,616.97	4,823.25	9,160.16
Due to Banks out of this State, -	42,397.47	27,040.68	61,411.52	47,250.08
Deposits, - - -	459,499.50	354,295.24	432,209.72	393,568.73
Dividends unpaid, - - -	12,897.50	947.50	12,750.00	395.00
Surplus Funds, - - -	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Profit and Loss, - - -	19,798.18	21,250.49	19,475.01	24,349.66
Total Liabilities, - - -	842,751.72	841,417.88	830,862.50	775,363.63
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - -	8,000.00	8,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Other Real Estate in Brooklyn, -	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
Specie in the Bank, - - -	600.00	600.00	605.14	600.00
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, - - -	5,013.00	8,275.00	18,185.00	7,219.00
Bills of other solvent Banks, -	-	6,571.13	4,394.96	8,148.20
Due from Banks, - - -	71,084.80	41,652.62	117,402.44	63,351.88
Due from Brokers and Agents,— Vermilye & Co., - - -	34,859.37	-	182.33	1,464.79
Drexel Morgan & Co., -	-	-	47,271.96	-
Other Stocks, Bonds, or Securities,— Connecticut River Company, -	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Kansas Pacific R. R. Bonds, -	14,021.86	14,021.86	9,630.30	-
Conn. Western R. R. Bonds, -	-	-	7,200.00	2,700.00
Over Drafts, - - -	3,589.00	7,766.25	789.94	2,247.20
Suspense account, - - -	4,627.72	4,662.66	-	-
Checks and Cash Items immediately available, - - -	67,639.17	59,904.23	1,653.88	709.90
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	570,273.01	601,938.85	468,959.24	544,369.97
Discounted for parties out of this State, - - -	44,643.79	69,625.28	49,572.31	50,184.90
Discounted for Directors, -	-	-	68,615.00	57,967.79
Total Resources, - - - \$	842,751.72	841,417.88	830,862.50	775,363.63

Directors.—Joseph Church, Sylvester G. Farnham, Jr., Richard W. H. Jarvis, Herbert R. Coffin, Joshua P. Ford, Frank W. Cheney, Samuel E. Elmore, James C. Walkley.
President.—George M. Welch.

MECHANICS BANK, NEW HAVAN.

N. F. THOMPSON, *President*.GEORGE B. CURTISS, *Cashier*.

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	July, 1871.	October, 1871.	January, 1872.	April, 1872.
Amount of Capital Stock, - \$	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, - - -	9,112.00	9,086.00	9,062.00	9,060.00
Due to Banks in this State, -	22,866.77	7,505.80	12,662.12	8,092.11
Due to Banks out of this State, -	111,721.05	106,737.63	86,343.90	81,061.69
Deposits not bearing Interest, -	249,396.23	164,686.68	137,708.41	152,989.02
Dividends unpaid, - - -	15,786.00	995.00	15,392.00	776.00
Surplus Funds, - - -	52,075.37	52,075.37	51,039.47	50,725.88
Earnings since last Dividend, -		11,236.98		10,087.31
Profit and Loss to balance U. S. Tax, -			525.60	
Total Liabilities, - - \$	761,512.53	652,323.46	612,733.50	612,792.01
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, - - -	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Specie in the Bank and Postal Cur., -	1,087.06	1,984.00	749.03	1,576.57
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes, - - -	9,000.00	8,835.00	3,000.00	10,000.00
Bills of other solvent Banks, Checks, and Cash Items, - -	35,753.47	27,790.29	25,245.93	27,346.32
Due from Banks in this State, -	240,613.64	89,657.98	143,550.24	108,615.11
United States Securities, - -	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
U. S. monthly tax on capital circulation and deposit paid last quarter, -	555.11	604.33	525.60	531.74
Over Drafts, - - -				103.26
Expense Account, - - -		520.00		1,936.50
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, -	410,003.25	439,442.25	365,023.63	397,868.51
Discounted for Directors, - -	18,500.00	37,489.71	28,639.07	18,814.00
Total Resources, - - \$	761,512.53	652,323.46	612,733.50	612,792.01

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$9,062.00.

Semi-weekly average of circulation during the last quarter, \$9,061.00. •

Semi-weekly average of Specie and Postal Currency during the last quarter, \$1,879.16.

Semi-weekly average of current funds deposited in Banks and with Bankers in New York and Boston during the last quarter, \$88,466.77.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$12,000.00.

Amount of Stock owned by Directors, 303 shares.

Rate per cent. of last Dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1872.

Par value of Stock, \$60.

Market value, \$83½.

Directors.—N. F. Thompson, Henry White, Thomas R. Trowbridge, Edwin Marble, Charles S. Leete, H. L. Cannon, Samuel E. Barney, John P. Tuttle.

TRUST COMPANIES.

—◆—
STATEMENT

OF THEIR CONDITION,

January 1st, 1872.

THAMES LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

E. N. GIBBS, *Treasurer.*FRANKLIN NICHOLS, *President.*

Incorporated 1869.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,510.00
Profit and Loss,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045.02
Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$103,555.02

ASSETS.

Resources.

Bills Receivable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$96,700.00
Stocks and Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,242.58
Cash,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,612.44
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$103,555.02

NEW HAVEN TRUST COMPANY.

J. M. GILLETT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1868. Commenced business October, 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$35,839.38
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021.51
Capital Stock paid in,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000.00
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$62,860.89

ASSETS.

Bills discounted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$54,465.82
Fourth National Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,764.59
Expense account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,970.98
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	914.72
Revenue Stamps,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744.78
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$62,860.87

Present number of Depositors, 47.

Largest amount to one person, \$5,500.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN.

WM. T. BARTLETT, *Treasurer.*

Organized and commenced business October 3d, 1871.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$38,416.23
Balance of interest account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,603.33
Capital Stock, \$1,000,000 per charter.								
Capital Stock paid in,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000.00
Rent of Building owned by the Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.89
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$140,233.45</u>

ASSETS.

Loans.

Loans on Stocks and Bonds, and Personal Security,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$63,292.39
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------

Investments as follows:

Real Estate and Locality:—

Banking House, Chapel St., New Haven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000.00
---------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

R. R. Stock paying dividends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,381.50
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

R. R. Bonds which pay interest:—

20 Pullman Palace Car Co.'s Bonds which pay interest,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Cash on hand, and cash items,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,513.71
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Other Assets:—

Due from Banks and Dividends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,045.85
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$140,233.45</u>
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------------

Present number of Depositors, 31.

Largest amount to one person, \$11,256.14.

Amount deposited during the last three months, \$131,751.46.

Amount withdrawn during the last three months, \$93,335.23.

HARTFORD TRUST COMPANY.

CHARLES M. POND, *President.*

Incorporated 1868.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1872.

Whole amount of Deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$941,847.36
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000.00
Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000.00
Profit and Loss,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,953.74
Interest due on outstanding Certificates of Deposit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712.15
Due to Banks and Bankers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,378.05
Total Liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,221,891.30</u>

ASSETS.

Resources.

Loans and Bills Discounted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$733,005.77
Call Loans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000.00
Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000.00
Bond and Mortgage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,980.00
Government Securities,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,450.00
Premiums,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,952.41
Due from Banks and Bankers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,585.02
Safety Deposit Vault and Construction account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,382.36
Revenue Stamps,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275.00
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>18,260.74</u>
Total Assets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,221,891.30</u>

Rate per cent. per annum of two last dividends, 10 per cent.

When they are payable, January and July, 1873.

Total expenses of last year, \$9,426.60.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS FOR JANUARY 1st, 1872.

SAVINGS BANKS.	Liabilities.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Stocks and Bonds.	Loans on Personal Security.	Bank Stock.	Railroad Stocks and Bonds.	U. S. Bonds.	Real Estate.	Town, City, and State Bonds.	Cash on Hand.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
Bridgeport Savings Bank,	2,826,828.60	1,783,978.00	74,925.00		63,360.00	14,780.00	620,000.00	11,000.00	165,750.00	30,642.02	62,393.58	2,826,828.60
Bristol Savings Bank,	122,193.51	91,457.00	1,000.00	20,298.78	2,500.00					6,612.73	325.00	122,193.51
Chelsea Savings B'k, Norwich,	2,355,634.41	1,045,869.42	506,725.47	208,778.00	102,220.00	255,500.00	62,000.00	20,500.00	75,000.00	77,220.27	1,821.25	2,355,634.41
Chester Savings Bank,	3,224.50										3,224.50	3,224.50
Citizens Sav. B'k, Stamford,	263,865.87	221,577.00	18,400.00		55,000.00		75,000.00		22,500.00	1,388.87		263,865.87
City Savings B'k, Bridgeport,	1,583,310.09	839,350.00	71,500.00						469,000.00	13,450.09	1,133.26	1,583,310.09
Collinsville Savings Bank,	104,330.24	46,492.58	37,813.32							15,118.08		104,330.24
Conn. Sav. B'k, New Haven,	2,072,886.82	1,255,275.00	12,700.00	171,842.18	97,700.00	1,800.00	300,000.00	25,000.00	175,200.00	31,740.53	5,429.11	2,072,886.82
Cromwell Savings Bank,	4,247.55	1,400.00								689.39	628.05	4,247.55
Deep River Savings Bank,	278,669.13	155,487.00			45,814.62		28,500.00		31,414.25	3,904.26	279.00	278,669.13
Derby Savings Bank,	785,475.40	510,647.53	3,200.00	13,270.00	46,000.00		148,000.00		41,000.00	20,127.87	948.32	785,475.40
Dime Sav. Bank, Hartford,	257,732.77	183,508.52	51,740.23	7,850.00	10,357.00					3,128.70	224.43	257,732.77
Dime Sav. Bank, Middletown,	19,611.47	16,590.00			2,720.00					167.04	19,611.47	19,611.47
Dime Sav. Bank, Norwich,	230,717.06	105,235.00	74,675.00	19,200.00	13,125.25	56,400.00				20,512.07	1,569.74	230,717.06
Dime Sav. Bank, Thompson,	10,228.88	5,900.00		1,000.00	3,092.38					236.50		10,228.88
Dime Sav. Bank, Waterbury,	3,617.58	1,100.00		2,080.20	2,480.00					437.38		3,617.58
Eastford Savings Bank,	93,538.72	65,420.00	18,459.91	300.00					594.00	7,036.01	142.80	93,538.72
Essex Savings Bank,	3,100.34	1,979.38			32,775.24	8,730.00	68,462.50		25,000.00	104.21	122.75	3,100.34
Falls Village Savings Bank,	348,585.91	161,737.00	13,070.00	27,778.10	45,125.00	26,000.00			41,000.00	10,573.85	459.22	348,585.91
Farmers and Mechanics Sav. Bank, Middletown,	411,021.09	177,239.75	93,860.47					11,648.97		11,126.90		411,021.09
Farmington Savings Bank,	2,033,483.97	1,339,400.00	51,780.00	65,600.00	64,350.00		115,000.00	658.86	360,500.00	36,195.11	1,090.02	2,033,483.97
Freestone Sav. B'k, Portland,	1,287,150.26	712,270.00	10,800.00	376,975.00	89,600.00	5,056.49	70,000.00	3,000.00	862.89	17,495.86		1,287,150.26
Greenwich Savings Bank,	396,649.23	232,967.00	35,000.00	5,000.00	52,624.96	13,436.67			38,500.00	18,620.60		396,649.23
Groton Savings Bank,	54,132.80	37,005.00	200.00	1,300.00					9,712.50	4,291.45	1,623.85	54,132.80
Litchfield Savings Bank,	517,648.91	300,071.00			74,325.60		10,000.00	20,788.89	111,977.07	10,112.85	373.50	517,648.91
Mariners Sav. B'k, N. London,	511,459.08	148,317.00	37,300.00	1,050.00	39,283.75	2,000.00			176,100.00	9,035.88	151.75	511,459.08
Mechanics Sav. B'k, Hartford,	371,967.20	176,725.00	79,800.00	22,500.00	92,500.00				31,000.00	30,740.49	229.35	371,967.20
Meriden Savings Bank,	804,642.27	644,498.00		72,103.78	63,800.00		27,500.00	23,328.39	31,520.00	24,279.69		804,642.27
Middletown Savings Bank,	1,013,728.94	693,844.00		149,221.51	260,903.00	60,500.00	305,954.00	45,000.00	478,331.78	83,087.44	34,360.49	1,013,728.94
Moodus Savings Bank,	5,160,721.14	3,411,511.21	256,502.22	223,971.00	6,050.00					2,011.16	81.79	5,160,721.14
Nat. Sav. Bank, New Haven,	24,862.95	12,880.00	2,250.00	1,100.00	1,066.25				8,450.00	23,758.89		24,862.95
Naugatuck Savings Bank,	551,301.47	492,766.33	8,160.00	17,100.00						953.90		551,301.47
New Canaan Savings Bank,	9,418.84	7,650.00		814.94	20,000.00		203,500.00	6,000.00	291,670.00	21,288.72	1,981.99	9,418.84
New Haven Savings Bank,	236,952.36	106,258.55	161,600.00	87,423.10	63,870.00							236,952.36
New Hartford Savings Bank,	3,808,554.94	2,716,279.99	1,000.00	287,283.00						73,380.69	4,421.26	3,808,554.94
New Milford Savings Bank,	4,775.54	2,500.00	14,696.00	495.00					13,000.00	780.54		4,775.54
Newtown Savings Bank,	320,227.49	186,654.10		53,616.02	16,700.00	4,143.27	35,000.00			561.37		320,227.49
Norfolk Savings Bank,	185,238.19	83,511.50	19,044.24	19,044.24	11,500.00		54,000.00	3,500.00	25,178.63	13,039.18	680.72	185,238.19
Norwalk Savings Society,	1,592,878.44	904,206.09	245,517.67	11,188.72	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,278,925.00	22,469.80	119,439.35	21,508.70	4,511.83	1,592,878.44
Norwich Savings Society,	7,193,517.15	2,999,077.25	890,570.00	146,500.00	164,700.00	294,909.00	1,278,925.00	25,174.77	1,258,034.50	129,320.31	6,306.32	7,193,517.15

People's Sav. B'k, Bridgeport,	871,455.41	486,064.67	47,147.75	6,345.73	24,500.00	68,000.00	45,622.36	178,083.75	21,861.45	175.43	871,455.41
People's Sav B'k, Rockville,	50,246.29	28,850.00	56,706.00	147,949.25	6,980.00	103,343.00	41,100.00	4,000.00	4,070.56		50,246.29
Putnam Savings Bank,	854,718.66	437,964.08		2,300.00	1,950.00			28,200.00	23,446.33	87.85	854,718.66
Ridgefield Savings Bank,	4,822.77	2,300.00							484.92		4,822.77
Savings Bank of Ansonia,	200,150.52	161,792.00	36,200.00	342,298.33	124,921.66	9,800.00		104,257.83	6,568.52		200,150.52
Savings Bank of Danbury,	1,411,343.04	733,943.25	11,150.00	9,925.00	76,099.00	650.00		55,600.00	7,193.79	123.09	1,411,343.04
Savings B'k of N. Britain,	510,845.89	347,284.50	24,800.00	13,000.00	345,265.10	175,490.00		684,000.00	98,089.31	3,593.60	510,845.89
Savings B'k of N. London,	2,673,378.87	937,996.10	20,500.00	62,170.67	63,236.00			1,500.00	23,061.71		2,673,378.87
Savings Bank of Rockville,	361,930.88	201,462.50	31,645.00	71,471.52	26,000.00	32,000.00		11,000.00	7,892.66	400.00	361,930.88
Sav. B'k of Stafford Springs,	345,989.18	165,580.00	22,450.00	3,450.00	18,300.00				6,590.10		345,989.18
Savings Bank of Tolland,	317,804.92	255,831.50	22,450.00	126,018.95	12,500.00	5,000.00		65,800.00	25,369.91	11,183.32	317,804.92
Salisbury Sav. B'k, Salisbury,	528,015.01	154,281.05	35,950.00	242,916.00	164,300.00	129,775.00		71,500.00	120,169.35	1,295.10	528,015.01
Society of Savings, Hartford,	7,052,919.35	5,692,919.00	375,740.00	242,916.00	164,300.00			15,000.00	7,052,919.35	50,000.00	7,052,919.35
Southington Savings Bank,	146,522.89	118,786.03	550.00	16,725.00	7,196.25				3,265.61		146,522.89
South Norwalk Sav. Bank,	119,112.19	72,622.00	7,800.00	13,902.50	1,500.00	950.00		5,000.00	10,483.95	1,253.74	119,112.19
Southport Savings Bank,	483,238.39	174,130.35		49,963.43	31,000.00	10,000.00		170,000.00	13,108.04	1,219.70	483,238.39
Staffordville Savings Bank,	157,558.77	63,365.00			10,100.00	30,000.00			2,910.64		157,558.77
Stamford Savings Bank,	1,104,840.95	565,999.50	73,550.00	89,500.00	6,837.00	270,000.00		50,000.00	54,853.55		1,104,840.95
State Savings B'k, Hartford,	1,468,045.49	1,165,492.55	104,000.00	54,541.00	57,790.00	11,236.50		20,000.00	16,330.90		1,468,045.49
Stonington Savings Bank,	516,252.80	225,162.86		130,037.25	44,000.00	46,291.75		29,250.00	5,975.31		516,252.80
Stuffed Savings Bank,	114,565.52	42,850.00	11,000.00	4,000.00		13,000.00		35,850.00	7,285.43	580.09	114,565.52
Thompsonville Sav. Bank,	104,582.62	56,800.00		10,134.94	22,399.88	7,625.00		290,000.00	4,568.25	3,354.55	104,582.62
Townsend Sav. B'k, N. Haven,	3,684,187.36	2,097,733.06	516,565.44	265,397.13	64,690.00	20,200.00		1,000.00	108,534.87	48,116.86	3,684,187.36
Union Savings B'k, Danbury,	266,562.61	139,217.25	31,789.50	79,146.11	35,500.00	4,737.50		121,000.00	7,154.43	426.32	266,562.61
Waterbury Savings Bank,	1,376,686.86	830,569.80	225,757.56		10,150.00	144,000.00		12,972.30	12,972.30	6,887.20	1,376,686.86
Westport Savings Bank,	72,576.25	33,600.00				20,250.00			8,576.25		72,576.25
Windham Co. Savings Bank,											
Danielsonville,	1,049,053.35	493,370.00		101,118.17	111,500.00	115,000.00		200,000.00	12,065.18	2,000.00	1,049,053.35
Windsor Locks Sav. Bank,	12,717.88	9,900.00	1,000.00	300.00					1,363.03	154.85	12,717.88
Willimantic Sav. Institute,	694,499.85	425,542.00	57,175.00	28,255.00	30,550.00	52,000.00		43,000.00	17,946.56	791.47	694,499.85
Winsted Savings Bank,	618,526.83	471,123.25	1,775.00	11,050.00	28,300.00	8,800.00		38,626.17	33,519.14	19,333.27	618,526.83
Wolcottville Savings Bank,	46,374.99	39,250.00		4,622.90					2,032.59	469.50	46,374.99
	65,307,469.90	38,625,514.50	4,461,499.54	4,014,913.56	3,100,634.82	1,294,205.75	5,336,154.88	6,206,402.72	1,521,529.45	317,459.82	65,307,469.90

ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE STATE BANKS, APRIL 1ST, 1872.

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	U. S. Bonds.	Loans to persons out the State.	Total Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.	U. S. Tax.
City Bank, New Haven, - - \$	500,000.00	10,758.00	299,743.62	1,079,991.06	1,500.00	-	131,119.53	752,682.24	1,079,991.06	-
Conn. River Banking Co., Hartford,	250,000.00	640.00	393,568.73	775,363.63	600.00	-	50,184.90	652,522.66	775,363.63	3,709.55
Mechanics' Bank, New Haven,	300,000.00	9,060.00	152,989.02	612,792.01	1,576.57	32,000.00	-	416,682.51	612,792.01	2,352.54
State Bank, Hartford, -	400,000.00	10,286.00	563,186.02	1,126,891.53	9,166.40	-	51,269.40	849,382.76	1,126,891.53	5,548.48
Total, - - - \$	1,450,000.00	30,744.00	1,409,487.39	3,595,038.23	12,842.97	32,000.00	232,573.83	2,671,270.17	3,595,038.23	11,610.57

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF THE TRUST COMPANIES, JANUARY 1ST, 1872.

COMPANIES.	Capital paid in.	Deposits.	Due to Banks.	Surplus and Earnings.	Liabilities.	Loans.	Stocks and Bonds.	Cash on hand.	Due from Banks.	Real Estate.	Other Items.	Resources.
Hartford Trust Company,	\$250,000.00	941,847.36	3,378.05	26,665.89	1,221,891.30	893,985.77	17,450.00	18,260.74	54,585.02	225,000.00	12,609.77	1,221,891.30
New Haven Trust Company,	25,000.00	35,839.38	-	2,021.51	62,860.89	54,465.82	-	4,679.31	-	-	3,715.76	62,860.89
Thames Trust Co., Norwich,	100,000.00	2,510.00	-	1,045.02	103,555.02	96,700.00	5,242.58	1,612.44	-	-	-	103,555.02
Union Trust Co., New Haven,	100,000.00	38,416.23	-	1,817.22	140,233.45	63,292.39	46,381.50	6,513.71	-	15,000.00	9,045.85	140,233.45
Willimantic Trust Company,	61,750.00	100,532.50	30,243.13	5,306.52	197,832.15	169,016.39	-	10,958.74	16,495.83	-	1,361.19	197,832.15
Total,	\$536,750.00	1,119,145.47	33,621.18	36,856.16	1,726,372.81	1,277,460.37	69,074.08	42,024.94	71,080.85	240,000.00	26,732.57	1,726,372.81

DATE DUE

